THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

TERM - TRUST

PART XXII

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *œ* or *æ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechanical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan for the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

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which something runs its course, or lasts or is intended to last: as, he was engaged for a *term* of five years; his *term* of office has expired.

> This lady, that was left at home,
> Hath wonder that the king ne come
> Hoom, for hit was a longe *terme*.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 79.

> A spirit,
> To whom, for certaine *tearme* of yeares, t' inherit
> His ease and pleasure with aboundant wealth,
> He hath made sale of his soules dearest health.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

> When a race has lived its *term* it comes no more again.
> *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

Specifically—(*a*) In universities, colleges, and schools, one of certain stated periods during which instruction is regularly given to students or pupils. At the University of Cambridge, England, there are three terms in the university year—namely, Michaelmas or October term, Lent or January term, and Easter or midsummer term. At the University of Oxford there are four terms—namely, Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity. In American universities and colleges there are usually three terms, beginning in September, January, and April, and called first, second, and third, or fall, winter, and spring terms respectively. (*b*) In *law*, the period during which a court of justice may hold its sessions from day to day for the trial of causes; a part of the year in which the justices of the superior common-law courts of general jurisdiction hold sessions of the courts, as distinguished from vacations, during which, on religious and business grounds, attendance at the courts cannot be required from parties or witnesses. The importance of the distinction between *term time* and *vacation*, in both American and English law, is in the fact that for the just protection of the public a court can only exist and exercise its powers within the time as well as at the place prescribed by law; and, while many ministerial acts, such as the bringing of actions, and the course of pleading, the entry of judgment, the issue of process, etc., can be carried on in the clerk's office upon any secular day, actual sessions of the court itself can only be held during term time. In England, before the present judicature act, the law terms were four in number—namely, Hilary term (compare *Hilarymas*), beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; Easter term, from about the 15th of April to the 8th of May; Trinity term, from the 22d of May to the 12th of June; and Michaelmas term, from the 2d to the 25th of November. These have now been superseded as terms for the administration of justice by "sittings," bearing similar names. For the High Court of Justice in London and Middlesex the Hilary sittings extend from the 11th of January to the Wednesday before Easter, the Easter sittings from the Tuesday after Easter week to the Friday before Whitsunday, the Trinity sittings from the Tuesday after Whitsun week to the 8th of August, and the Michaelmas sittings from the 2d of November to the 21st of December.

> In *termes* hadde he caas and domes alle
> That from the tyme of King William were falle.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 323.

> There are not *Termes* in Paris as in London, but one *Terme* only, that continueth the whole yeare.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40, sig. D.

> *Doll.* When begins the *term*?
> *Chart.* Why? hast any suits to be tried at Westminster?
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

> I went to the Temple, it being Michaelmas *Tearme*.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 15, 1640.

> The law *terms* were formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business, but pleasure. . . . Greene calls one of his pamphlets . . . "A Peale of New Villanies rung out, being Musicall to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of People that come up to the *Tearme*."
> *Nares*.

(*c*) An estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for a fixed period: called more fully *term of years*, *term for years*. (*d*) The period of time for which such an estate is held. (*e*) In *Scots law*, a certain time fixed by authority of a court within which a party is allowed to establish by evidence his averment.

7. An appointed or set time. [Obsolete except in specific uses below.]

> Yif that ye the *terme* rekne wolde,
> As I or other trewe lovers sholde,
> I pleyne not, God wot, beforn my day.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2510.

> Merlin seide that the *terme* drough faste on that it sholde be do.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 563.

Specifically—(*a*) A day on which rent or interest is payable. In England and Ireland there are four days in the year which are called *terms*, or more commonly *quarter-days*, and which are appointed for the settling of rents—namely, Lady day, March 25th; Midsummer, June 24th; Michaelmas day, September 29th; and Christmas, December 25th. The terms in Scotland corresponding to these are Candlemas, February 2d; Whitsunday, May 15th; Lammas, August 1st; and Martinmas, November 11th. In Scotland houses are let from May 28th for a year or a period of years. The legal terms in Scotland for the payment of rent or interest are Whitsunday, May 15th, and Martinmas, November 11th, and these days are most commonly known as *terms*. (*b*) The day, occurring half-yearly, on which farm and domestic servants in Great Britain receive their wages or enter upon a new period of service.

8. The menstrual period of women.

> In times past . . . no young man married before he slew an enemie, nor the woman before she had her *termes*, which time was therefore festinall.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

9. In *math.*: (*a*) The antecedent or consequent of a ratio.

> Proportionality consisteth at the least in three *terms*.
> *Euclid*, Elements, tr. by Rudd (1651), bk. v., def. 9. [It is properly def. 8.]

(*b*) In algebra, a part of an expression joined to the rest by the sign of addition, or by that of subtraction considered as adding a negative quantity. Thus, in the expression $xa + b - y + z(u + v)$, the first term is $xa + b$, the second is $-y$, and the third is $z(u + v)$, equivalent to the sum of two terms zu and zv.

10. In *logic*, a name, especially the subject or predicate of a proposition; also, a name connected with another name by a relation; a correlative. The word *term*, in its Latin form *terminus*, was used by Boëthius to translate Aristotle's ὅροι, probably borrowed by him from the nomenclature of mathematical proportions. Aristotle says: "I call a *term* that into which a proposition is resolved, as the predicate or that of which it is predicated." The implication is that a proposition is composed of two terms; but this is incorrect. For, on the one hand, no complex of terms can make a proposition; for a term expresses a mere abstract conception, while a proposition expresses the compulsion of a reality, and so is true or false; and, on the other hand, a proposition need contain but one term, as [the fool has said in his heart] "There is no God"; and indeed the abstract or conceptual part of any proposition may be regarded as a single complex term, as when we express "No man is mortal" in the form "Anything whatever is either-non-man-or-mortal." Hence—

11. A word or phrase expressive of a definite conception, as distinguished from a mere particle or syncategorematic word; a word or phrase particularly definite and explicit; especially, a word or phrase used in a recognized and definite meaning in some branch of science. Thus, a contradiction in terms is an explicit contradiction; to express one's opinion in set terms is to state it explicitly and directly.

> They mowe wel chiteren, as doon thise jayes,
> And in her *termes* sette her lust and peyne,
> But to her purpos shul they never atteyne.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 837.

> A fool
> Who . . . rail'd on Lady Fortune in good *terms*,
> In good set *terms*; and yet a motley fool.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 16.

> The more general *term* is always the name of a less complex idea.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. vi. 32.

> When common words are appropriated as technical *terms*, this must be done so that they are not ambiguous in their application.
> *Whewell*, Philos. Inductive Sciences (ed. 1840), I. lxx.

12. *pl.* Propositions stated and offered for acceptance; conditions; stipulations: as, the *terms* of a treaty; hence, sometimes, conditions as regards price, rates, or charge: as, board and lodging on reasonable *terms*; on one's own *terms*; lowest *terms* offered.

> If we can make our peace
> Upon such large *terms* and so absolute.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 186.

13. *pl.* Relative position; relation; footing: with *on* or *upon*: as, to be *on* good or bad *terms* with a person.

> 'Tis not well
> That you and I should meet *upon* such *terms*
> As now we meet.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 10.

> I thought you two had been *upon* very good *terms*.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

14. *pl.* State; situation; circumstances; conditions.

> The *terms* of our estate may not endure
> Hazard so near us.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 5.

> In the Relation of Hæmons Death, his Love is related too, and that with all the Life and Pathos imaginable. But the Description is within the *Terms* of Honour.
> *J. Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 29.

[Shakspere uses *terms* often in a loose, periphrastical way: as, "To keep the *terms* of my honour precise," M. W. of W., ii. 2. 22 (that is, all that concerns my honor); "In *terms* of choice I am not solely led by nice direction of a maiden's eye" (that is, with respect to the choice). In other cases it is used in the sense of 'point,' 'particular feature,' 'peculiarity': as, "All *terms* of pity," All's Well, ii. 3. 173.]

15. In *astrol.*, a part of a zodiacal sign in which a planet is slightly dignified; an essential dignity.—**Absolute term.** See *absolute*.—**Abstract term**, the name of a character or kind of fact, not of a thing. Thus, *uniform acceleration* is an abstract term, but *material particle* is a concrete term.—**Act term.** See *act*.—**Ampliate term**, a term whose denotation is extended beyond what ordinarily attaches to it.—**Ampliative term**, a term which extends the denotation of another. Thus, in the sentence "No man works miracles, nor ever did," the last word *did* is said to be an *ampliative term*, because it extends the denotation of man to the men who formerly lived.—**Attendant terms**, long leases or mortgages held by the owner or his trustee as a distinct and additional title, to make his estate more secure. *Robinson.*—**Categorematic** or **categoreumatic term**, a term expressive of a definite conception.—**Circumduction of the term.** See *circumduction*.—**Common term**, a general name; a name applicable to whatever there may or might be having certain general characters.—**Complex term.** See *complex notion*, under *complex*.—**Concrete term**, the name of a thing: opposed to *abstract term* (which see, above).—**Conflictive, consonant, correlative terms.** See the adjectives.—**Contradiction in terms.** See *contradiction*, and def. 11.—**Definite term.** See *definite*.—**Denominative term**, a term consisting of a word plainly derived from another word.—**Discrete term.** See *discrete*, 1.—**Easter term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Equity term.** See *equity*.—**Exponible term**, a term which must not be interpreted according to the general principles of language, but which bears a peculiar meaning not to be inferred from its formation. Such, for example, are most of the phrases of the differential calculus, according to the theory of limits.—**Extreme term** of a syllogism, one of the terms which appears in the conclusion.—**Familiar term**, a word or phrase which bears or has borne a scientifically precise meaning, but which has been caught up by those who do not think with precision. Such are *dynamic*, *objective*, *sanction*, *supply and demand*, *values* (in painting), and so on.—**Finite term.** See *finite*.—**Fixed term**, a term having a single well-settled meaning, as *binomial theorem*, *principle of excluded middle*, *psychical research*, *life-insurance*.—**General term**, a term of court held by the full bench, or a sufficient number of judges to represent the full bench, for the purposes chiefly of appellate jurisdiction. [U. S.]—**Hilary term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Indefinite term.** See *indefinite*.—**Intermediate terms.** See *intermediate*.—**In terms**, in precise definite words or phraseology; in set terms; in a way or by means of expressions that cannot be misunderstood; specifically; definitely. See def. 11.

> Passing ouer Tigris, [he] disturbed the Romane Province of Mesopotamia, denouring in hope, and threatning in *tearmes*, all those Asian Prouinces.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 356.

In terms of. (*a*) In the language or phraseology peculiar to (something else). (*b*) In modes of: a common misuse as applied to modes of thought (properly, a term is opposed to an idea).

> Most persons, on being asked in what sort of terms they imagine words, will say "*in terms of* hearing."
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, II. 63.

Major term, that extreme of a syllogism which appears as the predicate of the conclusion. See *syllogism*.—**Michaelmas term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Middle term**, that term of a syllogism which occurs in both premises, but not in the conclusion.—**Minor term**, that extreme of a syllogism which appears as the subject of the conclusion. See *syllogism*.—**Negative term**, a term which determines its object by means of exclusions. Thus, *immediate consciousness* is a negative term, since it indicates the most simple and direct mode of thought by excluding that which is circuitous or sophisticated.—**Outstanding term**, in the English law of real property, a term of years, commonly one thousand or less, given, usually to trustees of a settlement, to secure, by way of lien or charge, income or other payments to one or more of the family to whom the settler of the trust desired to secure them, as paramount to his trausfer of the estate subject thereto to a particular heir or other person. The effect of giving such a term in trust was, not to give the trustees possession immediate, but to give them the right to take the rents and profits, or to mortgage, etc., in case the principal grantee under the settlement failed to keep up the periodical payments required. In the course of years, after all the payments required had been made, and the object of the term was accomplished, if it did not by the provisions of the deed then cease, it continued to be an outstanding term, although "satisfied," until by recent legislation the cessation of satisfied terms was provided for. Meanwhile, it was usual for purchasers of land subject to an outstanding term to take an assignment of the term in such a way as not to merge it with the fee, but it, being thereafter "attendant upon the inheritance," was an additional security for the title as against questions which might have arisen since the making of the settlement.—**Partial term**, in the logical nomenclature of De Morgan, an undistributed term, or term not entirely excluded from any sphere by the proposition in which it occurs: opposed to *total* or *distributed term*. Both terms are partial in the propositions "Some X is Y" and "Everything is either an X or a Y." Both terms are total in the propositions "No X is Y" and "Something is neither X nor Y." The term X is partial and Y total in the propositions "Every Y is an X" and "Some X is not Y."—**Positive term, privative connotative term, reciprocal terms, relative term, singular term.** See *positive*, *privative*, etc.—**Simple term**, a term not compounded of other terms by logical addition and multiplication.—**Speaking terms.** See *speak*, *v. i.*—**Special term**, a term of court held by a single judge: commonly used in reference to a court held without a jury.—**Term of art**, a word or phrase having a special signification in a certain branch of knowledge.—**Term of a substitution.** See *substitution*.—**Term of relation**, a name or thing to which some other name or thing is considered as relative; an object of relation. Thus, in the expression *mother of a boy*, *boy* is the term of the relation of which *mother* is the subject.—**Term of resemblance†.** See *resemblance*.—**Term of similitude†.** Same as *term of resemblance*.—**Term of thought**, that which is the conclusion or upshot of reflection or deliberation.—**Terms in gross**, terms vested in trustees for the use of persons not entitled to the freehold or inheritance. They pass to the personal representatives of the cestui que trust, are alienable, and are subject to debts, in the main, like legal estates. *Minor.*—**Terms of sale.** See *sale*[1].—**The general term of a series.** See *series*.—**Third term**, the minor term of a syllogism. So called owing to Aristotle's usual form of statement.—**To bring to terms**, to reduce to submission or to conditions.

> He to no *Terms* can *bring*
> One Twirl of that reluctant Thing.
> *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

To come to terms, to agree; come to an agreement; also, to yield; submit.—**To eat one's terms.** See *eat*.—**To keep a term**, to give attendance during a term of study. See the second quotation.

> He will get enough there to enable him to *keep his terms* at the University.
> *Bp. W. Lloyd*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 188.

> A student, in order to *keep a term*, must dine in the hall of his inn three nights, if he be a member of any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Queen's (Belfast), St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, Glasgow, or Edinburgh. In all other cases he must dine six nights, being present in both instances at the grace before dinner, during the whole of dinner, and until the concluding grace shall have been said.
> *Stater*.

To keep Hilary term†, to be joyful or merry.

This joy, when God speaks peace to the soul, is ineffable gaudium. . . . It gives end to all jars, doubts, and differences, . . . and makes a man *keep Hilary-term* all his life. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 68.

To make terms, to come to an agreement.—**To speak in terms†**, to speak in precise language, or in set terms. See def. 11.

Seyde I nat wel? I can not *speke in terme*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 25.

To stand upon one's terms†, to insist upon conditions: followed by *with*.

I had rather be the most easy, tame, and resigned believer in the most gross and imposing church in the world . . . than one of those great and philosophical minds who *stand upon their terms with* God.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. viii.

Total term. See *partial term*, above.—**Transcendent term**, a term which signifies something not included under any of the ten predicaments, especially *everything* and *nothing*.—**Trinity term.** See def. 6 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Vague term**, a word or phrase sometimes used as a term, but without fixed meaning.—**Syn. 11.** *Word*, *Term*, *Expression*, *Phrase*, vocable, name. *Word* is generic; *term* and *expression* are specific: every *term* is a *word*; a *phrase* is a combination of *words* generally less than a sentence; an *expression* is generally either a *word* or a *phrase*, but may be a sentence. A *term* is, in this connection, especially a *word* of exact meaning: as, "phlebitis" is a medical *term*. See *diction*.

term (tėrm), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tearm*; < *term*, *n.*] To name; call; denominate; designate.

A certeine pamphlet which he *termed* a cooling carde for Philautus, yet generally to be applyed to all louers.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 105.

Britan hath bin anciently *term'd* Albion, both by the Greeks and Romans. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

terma (tėr'mä), *n.*; pl. *termata* (-ma-tä). [NL. (B. G. Wilder, 1881), < Gr. *τέρμα*, a limit, terminus.] The lamina terminalis, or terminal lamina, of the brain; a thin lamina between the præcommissura and the chiasma, constituting a part of the boundary of the aula. See cut under *sulcus*.

termagancy (tėr'ma-gan-si), *n.* [< *termagan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being tormagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

termagant (tėr'ma-gant), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Termagaunt*, also *Turmagant*, also *Ternagaunt*; < ME. *Termagant*, *Termagaunt*, < OF. *Tervagant*, *Tervagan*, **Tarvagant*, also **Trivagant*, *Tryvigant*, < It. *Trivigante*, *Trivagante*, *Tervagante*, etc.; prob. a name of Ar. origin brought over by the Crusaders. Of the various theories invented to explain the name, one refers it, in the It. form *Trivagante*, to lunar mythology, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagare*, wander; i. e. the moon wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (or Diana) on the earth, and Persephone (Proserpine) in the lower world.]

I. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] An imaginary deity, supposed to have been worshiped by the Mohammedans, and introduced into the moralities and other shows, in which he figured as a most violent and turbulent personage.

Child, by *Termagaunt*,
But-if thou prike out of myn haunt,
Anon I sle thy stede.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 99.

I would have such a fellow whipped for o'erdoing *Termagant*; it out-herods Herod. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 15.

I'le march where my Captaine leads, wer't into the Presence of the great *Termagaunt*.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 23).

2†. A turbulent, brawling person, male or female.

This terrible *termagant*, this Nero, this Pharaoh.
Bp. Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 39 b [(1543). (*Latham.*)

Wealth may do us good service, but if it get the mastery of our trust it will turn tyrant, *termagant*; we condemn ourselves to our own galleys.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 149.

3. A beisterous, brawling, or turbulent woman; a shrew; a virago; a scold.

She threw his periwig into the fire. Well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler*.

If she [woman] be passionate, want of manners makes her a *termagant* and a scold, which is much at one with Lunatic. *Defoe* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 267).

II. *a.* Violent; turbulent; beisterous; quarrelsome; scolding; of women, shrewish.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 114.

Yet it is oftentimes too late with some of you young, *termagant*, flashy sinners — you have all the guilt of the intention, and none of the pleasure of the practice.
Congreve, Old Bachelor, i. 4.

Hath any man a *termagant* wife?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 136.

termagantly (tėr'ma-gant-li), *adv.* In a termagant, beisterous, or scolding manner; like a termagant; outrageously; scandalously. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 148. (*Davies.*)

termata, *n.* Plural of *terma*.

termatic (tėr-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *terma(t-)* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the terma, or lamina terminalis of the brain.

II. *n.* The termatic artery, a small vessel arising from the junction of the precerebral arteries, or from the precommunicant when that vessel exists, and distributed to the terma, the adjacent cerebral cortex, and the genu. *New York Med. Jour.*, March 21, 1885, p. 325.

term-day (tėrm'dā), *n.* [< ME. *terme-day*; < *term* + *day*[1].] **1.** A fixed or appointed day.

He had broke his *terme-day*
To come to her.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 730.

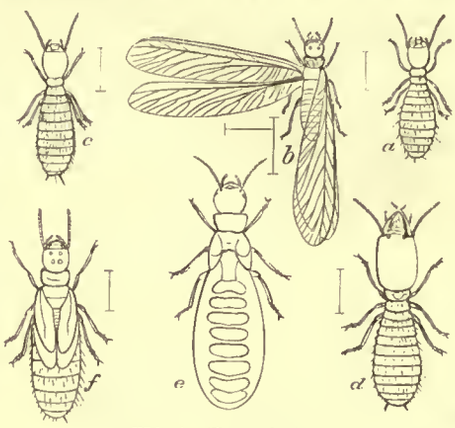
2. Same as *term*, 7 (*a*) or (*b*).—**3.** Specifically, one of a series of days appointed for taking special and generally very frequent observations of magnetic or meteorological elements at different stations, in accordance with a uniform system.

termer (tėr'mėr), *n.* [< *term* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who travels to attend a court term; formerly, one who resorted to London in term time for dishonest practices or for intrigues — the court terms being times of great resort to London both for business and for pleasure.

Salewood. Why, he was here three days before the Exchequer gaped.
Rear. Fie, such an early *termer*?
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

2. In *law*, same as *termor*.

Termes (tėr'mēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < LL. *termes*, a wood-worm: see *termite*.] **1.** An important genus of pseudoneuropterous insects, typical of the family *Termitidæ*. It includes those termites or white ants which have the head large, rounded, and with two ocelli, the prothorax small and heart-shaped, the costal area free, and the plantula absent. It is a wide-spread genus of many species. *T. flavipes* of North America is a well-known example which bores in the timbers of dwellings, particularly south of the latitude of Washington, and often causes great annoyance, not only from destruction of property, but from the swarming of the winged individuals at certain seasons of the year.



White Ant (*Termes flavipes*).
a, larva; *b*, winged male; *c*, worker; *d*, soldier; *e*, large female; *f*, nymph. (Lines show natural sizes.)

2. [*l. c.*] A termite. *Imp. Dict.*

term-fee (tėrm'fē), *n.* In *law*, a fee or certain sum allowed to an attorney as costs for each term his client's cause is in court.

terminable (tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [= It. *terminabile*, < L. as if **terminabilis*, < *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] Capable of being terminated; limitable; coming to an end after a certain term: as, a *terminable* annuity.

terminableness (tėr'mi-na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being terminable.

terminal (tėr'mi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *terminal* = Pr. *termenal* = Sp. Pg. *terminal* = It. *terminale*, < LL. *terminatis*, pertaining to a boundary or to the end, terminal, final, < L. *terminus*, a bound, boundary, limit, end: see *term*, *terminus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or forming the terminus or termination of something; forming a boundary or extreme limit; pertaining to a term (see *term*, 1 and 2): as, a *terminal* pillar; the *terminal* edge of a polyhedron; the *terminal* facilities of a railway.—**2.** In *bot.*, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating: as, a *terminal* peduncle, flower, or spike.—**3.** In *logic*, constituted by or relating to a term.—**4.** Occurring in every term; representing a term.

If he joins his College Boat Club . . . he will be called upon for a *terminal* subscription of £1 at least.
Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 52.

5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, ending a set or series of like parts; apical: as, the middle sacral artery is the *terminal* branch of the abdominal aorta; the last coccygeal bone is the *terminal* one of the coccyx; a *terminal* mark or spine; the *terminal* joint of an antenna. See cuts under *Colaspis* and *Erotylus*.—**Terminal alveolus**, an air-sac, or pulmonary alveolus.—**Terminal dementia**, dementia forming the final and permanent stage of many cases of acute insanity, such as mania, melancholia, or other psychoneurosis.—**Terminal figure.** Same as *terminus*, 3.—**Terminal margin of the wing**, in *entom.*, a portion of the wing-margin furthest removed from the base, between the costal or anterior and the posterior margin.—**Terminal moraine.** See *moraine*.—**Terminal mouth**, in *entom.*, a mouth situated at the end of the head, as in most *Coleoptera*.—**Terminal pedestal**, a name often given to a pedestal which tapers toward the bottom. The name is inexact, as such a pedestal is of *gaine* shape and not terminal shape.—**Terminal quantity**, the quantity of a term, as universal or particular. The phrase implies that the quantities of a proposition attach to the terms; but this is incorrect. The quantities really belong to the subjects, or purely designated elements, and not to the terms, or conceptual elements. Thus, in the proposition "Every man is son of a woman" there are three terms but only two quantities, because only two subjects.—**Terminal stigma.** See *stigma*, 6.—**Terminal value, terminal form**, in *math.*, the last and most complete value or form given to an expression.—**Terminal velocity**, in the theory of projectiles, the greatest velocity which a body can acquire by falling freely through the air, the limit being arrived at when the retardation due to the resistance of the air becomes equal to the acceleration of gravity.


Terminal Pedestal.

II. *n.* **1.** That which terminates; the extremity; the end; especially, in *elect.*, the clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery, used for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit.

For convenience we shall express this fact by calling the positive *terminal* the air-spark *terminal*.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 95.

2. In *crystal.*, the plane or planes which form the extremity of a crystal.—**3.** A charge made by a railway for the use of its termini or stations, or for the handling of freight at stations.

The cost of collection, loading, covering, unloading, and delivering, which are the chief items included under the determination of *terminals*, falls upon the railways for most descriptions of freight. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 82.

Terminalia[1] (tėr-mi-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of (LL.) *terminalis*, pertaining to boundaries or to Terminus: see *terminal*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated annually in honor of Terminus, the god of boundaries. It was held on the 23d of February, its essential feature being a survey or perambulation of boundaries.

Terminalia[2] (tėr-mi-nā'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called with ref. to the crowding of the leaves at the ends of the twigs; < LL. *terminalis*, pertaining to the end, terminal: see *terminal*.] A genus of plants, of the order *Combretaceæ* and suborder *Combreteæ*. It is characterized by apetalous flowers consisting mainly of a cylindrical calyx-tube consolidated with the one-celled ovary, five calyx-teeth surmounting a somewhat bell-shaped border, and ten exserted stamens in two series. The ovary contains two or rarely three pendulous ovules, and ripens into an ovoid angled compressed or two- to five-winged fruit which is very variable in size and shape and contains a hard one-seeded stone. There are about 90 species, natives of the tropics, less frequent in America than in the Old World. They are trees or shrubs, usually with alternate entire and petioled leaves crowded at the ends of the branches. The small sessile flowers are green, white, or rarely of other colors, usually forming loose elongated spikes often produced from scaly buds before the leaves. They are often tall forest-trees, as *T. latifolia*, the broadleaf, a common species in Jamaica, which reaches 100 feet. A sweet conserve, known as *chebula*, is made from the fruit in India. For several species of the winglesa section *Myrobalanus*, see *myrobalan*. *T. Catappa*, the (Malabar) almond, in the West Indies also *country*


Terminalia Catappa.

almond, is a handsome tree from 30 to 80 feet high, with horizontal whorled branches, producing a large white almond-like seed, eaten raw or roasted and compared to the filbert in taste; it is a native of India, Arabia, and tropical Africa, cultivated in many warm regions, naturalized in America from Cuba to Guiana. In Mauritius two species, *T. angustifolia* and *T. Mauritiana*, known as *false benzoin*, yield a fragrant resin used as incense. Ink is made in India from the astringent galls which form on the twigs of *T. Chebula*. Many species produce a valuable wood, as *T. tomentosa*, for which see *saj*. *T. belerica*, the bahela or myrobalan-wood, is valuable in India for making planks, canoes, etc.; *T. Chebula*, known as *harra*, and *T. bialata*, known as *chugalam*, are used in making furniture. *T. glabra*, the della-madoo of Pegu, is a source of masts and spars for ships. The latter and *T. Arjuna*, the urjoon of India, with about a dozen other species, are sometimes separated as a genus *Pentaptera*, on account of their remarkable leathery egg-shaped fruit, which is traversed lengthwise by from five to seven equidistant and similar wings.

Terminaliaceæ (tėr-mi-nā-li-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jaume St. Hilaire, 1805), < *Terminalia*[2] + *-aceæ*.] A former order of plants, now known as *Combretaceæ*.

terminally (tėr′mi-nal-i), *adv.* With respect to a termination; at the extreme end.

terminant† (tėr′mi-nant), *n.* [< L. *terminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] Termination; ending.

Neither of both are of like *terminant*, either by good orthography or in naturall sound.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

terminate (tėr′mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *terminated*, ppr. *terminating*. [< L. *terminatus*, pp. of *terminare*, set bounds to, bound, limit, end, close, terminate, < *terminus*, a bound, limit, end: see *term*, *terminus*. Cf. *termine*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bound; limit; form the extreme outline of; set a boundary or limit to; define.

It is no church, at all, my lord! it is a spire that I have built against a tree, a field or two off, to *terminate* the prospect. One must always have a church, or an obelisk, or a something, to *terminate* the prospect, you know. That 's a rule in taste, my lord!
Colman, Clandestine Marriage, ii.

She was his life,
The ocean to the river of his thoughts,
Which *terminated* all. *Byron*, The Dream.

2. To end; put an end to.—3. To complete; put the closing or finishing touch to; perfect.

During this interval of calm and prosperity, he [Michael Angelo] *terminated* two figures of slaves, destined for the tomb, in an incomparable style of art.
J. S. Harford, Michael Angelo, I. xi.

=Syn. 2. To close, conclude.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; stop short; end.

The left extremity of the stomach [of the kangaroo] is bifid, and *terminates* in two round cul-de-sacs.
Owen, Anat., § 225.

2. To cease; come to an end in time; end.

Human aid and human solace *terminate* at the grave.
D. Webster, Speech commemorative of Adams and [Jefferson, Aug. 2, 1826.

The festival *terminated* at the morning-call to prayer.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 205.

terminate (tėr′mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *terminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Capable of coming to an end; limited; bounded: as, a *terminate* decimal. A *terminate* number is an integer, a mixed number, or a vulgar fraction. See *interminate*.

termination (tėr-mi-nā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *termination*, vernacularly *terminaison*, F. *terminaison* = Sp. *terminacion* = Pg. *terminação* = It. *terminazione*, < L. *terminatio(n-)*, a bounding, fixing of bounds, determining, < *terminare*, pp. *terminatus*, bound, limit: see *terminate*.] 1. Bound; limit in space or extent: as, the *termination* of a field.—2. The act of limiting, or setting bounds; the act of terminating; the act of ending or concluding: as, Thursday was set for the *termination* of the debate.—3. End in time or existence: as, the *termination* of life.

From the *termination* of the schism, as the popes found their ambition thwarted beyond the Alps, it was diverted more and more towards schemes of temporal sovereignty.
Hallam, Middle Ages, ii. 7.

4. In *gram.*, the end or ending of a word; the part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word (a case-ending or other formative), or in general a syllable or letter, or number of letters, at the end of a word.—5. Conclusion; completion; issue; result: as, the affair was brought to a happy *termination*.—6. Decision; determination. [Rare.]

We have rules of justice in us; to those rules
Let us apply our angers; you can consider
The want in others of these *terminations*,
And how unfurnish'd they appear.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

7. That which ends or finishes off, as, in architecture, a finial or a pinnacle.—8†. Word; term.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her; she would infect to the north star.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 256.

9. The extremity of a crystal when formed by one or more crystalline faces. A crystal whose natural end has been broken off is said to be without *termination*.

terminational (tėr-mi-nā′shon-al), *a.* [< *termination* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, forming, or formed by a termination; specifically, forming the concluding syllable.

Terminational or other modifications.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 52.

terminative (tėr′mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *terminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *terminativo*; as *terminate* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to terminate; definitive; absolute; not relative.

This objective, *terminative* presence flows from the fœcundity of the Divine Nature.
Bp. Rust, Discourse of Truth, § 15.

terminatively (tėr′mi-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a terminative manner; absolutely; without regard to anything else.

Neither can this be eluded by saying that, though the same worship be given to the image of Christ as to Christ himself, yet it is not done in the same way; for it is *terminatively* to Christ or God, but relatively to the image: that is, to the image for God's or Christ's sake.
Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, I. ii. § 11.

terminator (tėr′mi-nā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *terminator*, one who limits, < L. *terminare*, terminate: see *terminate*.] 1. One who or that which terminates.—2. In *astron.*, the dividing-line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of a heavenly body.

Except at full-moon we can see where the daylight struggles with the dark along the line of the moon's sunrise or sunset. This line is called the *terminator*. It is broken in the extreme, because the surface is as rough as possible. *H. W. Warren*, Astronomy, p. 155.

terminatory (tėr′mi-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *terminate* + *-ory*.] Bounding; limiting; terminating.

termine† (tėr′min), *v. t.* [< ME. *terminen*, *termynen*, < OF. *terminer* = Sp. Pg. *terminar* = It. *terminare*, < L. *terminare*, set bounds to, bound, determine, end: see *terminate*. Cf. *determine*.] 1. To limit; bound; terminate.

Eningia had in owlde tyme the tytle of a kingedome. . . . It is *termined* on the north syde by the southe line of Ostobothnis, and is extended by the mountaynes.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 306).

2. To come to a conclusion regarding; determine; decide.

Foulis of ravyne
Han chosen first by playn electioun
The teraelet of the faucon to diffyne
Al here sentence, as hem leste to *termyne*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 530.

terminer (tėr′mi-nėr), *n.* [< OF. *terminer*, inf. used as a noun: see *termine*.] In *law*, a determining: as, oyer and *terminer*. See *court of oyer and terminer*, under *oyer*.

termini, *n.* Plural of *terminus*.

termininet†, *n.* [Appar. an error for *terminant*.] A limit or boundary.

All jointly move upon one axletree,
Whose *terminine* [var. *termine*] is termed the world's wide pole. *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii. 2 (ed. Bullen).

terminism (tėr′mi-nizm), *n.* [< L. *terminus*, a term (see *term*), + *-ism*.] 1. In *logic*, the doctrine of William of Occam, who seeks to reduce all logical problems to questions of language.—2. In *theol.*, the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance, after which all opportunity for salvation is lost.

terminist (tėr′mi-nist), *n.* [< *termin-ism* + *-ist*.] An upholder of the doctrine of terminism, in either sense.

terminological (ter″mi-nọ-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *terminolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to terminology.

terminologically (tėr″mi-nọ-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a terminological manner; in the way of terminology; as regards terminology. *F. B. Winslow*, Obscure Diseases of Brain and Mind. (*Latham*.)

terminology (tėr-mi-nol′ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *terminologie*, < L. *terminus*, a term, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The doctrine or science of technical terms; teaching or theory regarding the proper use of terms.

They are inquiries to determine not so much what is, as what should be, the meaning of a name; which, like other practical questions of *terminology*, requires for its solution that we should enter . . . into the properties not merely of names but of the things named.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. viii. § 7.

2. Collectively, the terms used in any art, science, or the like; nomenclature: as, the *terminology* of botany. It is sometimes restricted to the terms employed to describe the characters of things, as distinguished from their names, or a *nomenclature*. See *nomenclature*, 2, and compare *vocabulary*.

Hence botany required not only a fixed system of names of plants, but also an artificial system of phrases fitted to describe their parts: not only a Nomenclature, but also a *Terminology*.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. lxi.

terminthus† (tėr′min-thus), *n.*; pl. *terminthi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *τέρμινθος*, earlier form of *τερέβινθος*, terebinth: see *terebinth*.] In *med.*, a sort of carbuncle, which assumes the figure and blackish-green color of the fruit of the turpentine-tree.

terminus (tėr′mi-nus), *n.*; pl. *termini* (-nī). [L. *terminus*, a bound, boundary, limit, the god of boundaries, the end: see *term*.] 1. A boundary; a limit; a stone, post, or other mark used to indicate the boundary of a property.—2. [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of boundaries; the deity who presided over boundaries or landmarks. He was represented with a human head, but without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved from whatever place he occupied.

3. A bust or figure of the upper part of the human body, terminating in a plain block of rectangular form; a half-statue or bust, not placed upon but incorporated with, and as it were immediately springing out of, the square pillar which serves as its pedestal. Termini are employed as pillars, balusters, or detached ornaments for niches, etc. Compare *gaine*. Also called *term* and *terminal figure*.

Terminus.
Archaistic Greek statue of Pan, in the British Museum.

4. Termination; limit; goal; end.

Was the Mosaic economy of their nation self-dissolved as having reached its appointed *terminus* or natural euthanasy, and lost itself in a new order of things?
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

5. The extreme station at either end of a railway, or important section of a railway.—6. The point to which a vector carries a given or assumed point.—**Terminus ad quem**, the point to which (something tends or is directed); the terminating-point.—**Terminus a quo**, the point from which (something starts); the starting-point.

termitarium (tėr-mi-tā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *termitaria* (-ä). [NL., < *Termes* (*Termit-*) + *-arium*.] 1. A termitary; a nest or mound made by termites, or white ants. Those of some tropical species, built on the ground, are a yard or two in height, and of various forms. Others are built in trees, and are globular or irregular in shape; from these central nests covered passages run in all directions, as far as the insects make their excursions, and new ones are constantly being constructed, the termites never working without shelter.

2. A cage or vessel for studying termites under artificial conditions.

Last night I took a worker Eutermes from a nest in my garden and dropped it into the midst of workers in my *termitarium*.
P. H. Dudley, Trans. New York Acad. Sci., VIII. lvi. 103.

termitary (tėr′mi-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *termitaries* (-riz). [< NL. *termitarium*, q.v.] A termitarium. *H. A. Nicholson*.

termite (tėr′mīt), *n.* [< NL. *Termes* (*Termit-*), a white ant, < LL. *termes* (*termit-*), < L. *tarmes* (*tarmit-*), a wood-worm, prob. < *terere*, rub: see *trite*.] A white ant; any member of the *Termitidæ*.

Termitidæ (tėr-mit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839), < *Termes* (*Termit-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of insects; the white ants, placed in the order *Pseudoneuroptera*, and according to Braner forming, with the *Psocidæ* and *Mallophaga*, the order *Corrodentia*. The termite form is an old one, geologically speaking, occurring in the coal-measures of Europe. At the present day, although mainly tropical, species are found in most temperate regions. Each exists in several forms. Besides the winged male and female (the latter losing her wings after impregnation), there are curiously modified sexless forms known as *soldiers* and *workers*, the former possessing large square heads and long jaws, the latter heads of moderate size and small jaws. The true impregnated females grow to an enormous size and lay many thousands of eggs. Great damage is done by these insects in tropical countries to buildings, furniture, and household stores. See cut under *Termes*.

termitine (tėr'mi-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *termite* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to white ants; belonging to the *Termitidæ*.

II. *n.* A white ant; a termite.

termitophile (tėr'mi-tō-fil), *n.* [< NL. **termitophilus*: see *termitophilous*.] An insect which lives in the nests of white ants. Insects of several orders are found in those nests, notably members of the rove-beetle genus *Philotermes*.

termitophilous (tėr-mi-tof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. **termitophilus*, < *termes* (*termit-*), termite, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of termites: noting insects which live in the nests of white ants. *E. A. Schwarz*, Proc. Entom. Soc., Washington, I. 160.

termless (tėrm'les), *a.* [< *term* + *-less*.] 1. Having no term or end; unlimited; boundless; endless; limitless.

> Ne hath their day, ne hath their blisse, an end,
> But there their *termelesse* time in pleasure spend.
> *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 75.

2. Nameless; inexpressible; indescribable. [Rare.]

> His phœnix down began but to appear
> Like unshorn velvet on that *termless* skin.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 94.

termly (tėrm'li), *a.* [< *term* + *-ly*[1].] Occurring, paid, etc., every term.

> The clerks are partly rewarded by that mean also [petty fees], . . . besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed.
> *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

termly (tėrm'li), *adv.* [< *term* + *-ly*[2].] Term by term; every term.

> The fees, or allowances, that are *termly* given to these deputies, receiver, and clerks, for recompence of these their pains, I do purposely pretermit.
> *Bacon*, Office of Alienations.

> If there was any particular thing in the business of the house which you disliked, . . . I would . . . put it in order for you *termly*, or weekly, or daily. *Scott*, Rob Roy, li.

termor (tėr'mor), *n.* [< *term* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who has an estate for a term of years or for life. Also *termer*.

term-piece (tėrm'pēs), *n.* Same as *term*, 5.

termyson†, *n.* Termination. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 409.

tern[1] (tėrn), *n.* [Also *tarn*; < Dan. *terne* = Sw. *tärna* = Icel. *therna*, a tern. Some connect *tern*[1] with ME. *tarne*, *therne*, girl, maid-servant, G. *dirne*, etc. (see *therne*); but the connection is not obvious.] A bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Sterninæ*; a stern or sea-swallow. Terns differ from gulls in their smaller average size (though a few of them are much larger than some gulls), slenderer body, usually long and deeply forked tail, very small feet, and especially in the relatively longer and slenderer bill, which is paragnathous instead of hypognathous (but some of the stonter terns, as the gull-billed, are little different in this respect from some of the smaller gulls, as of the genus *Chroicocephalus*). To the slender form of the body, with sharp-pointed wings and forficate tail, conferring a buoyant and dashing flight, the terns owe their name *sea-swallow*. The characteristic coloration is snow-white, sometimes rose-tinted, with pearly-blue mantle, silver-black primaries, jet-black cap, and coral-red, yellow, or black bill and feet; some terns (the noddies) are sooty-brown. A few are chiefly black (genus *Hydrochelidon*); some have a black mantle (*Sterna fuliginosa*, the sooty tern, type of the subgenus *Haliplana*); the genus *Gygis* is pure-white; and *Inca* is slaty-black, with curly white plumes on the head. Several species abound in most countries, both inland over large bodies of water and coastwise, and some of them are almost cosmopolitan in their range. The sexes are alike in color, but the changes of plumage with age and season are considerable. The eggs, two or three in number, and heavily spotted, are laid on the ground (rarely in a frail nest on bushes), generally on the shingle of the sea-shore, sometimes in a tussock of grass in marshes. Most terns congregate in large numbers during the breeding-season. (See *egg-bird*.) The voice is peculiarly shrill and querulous; the food is small fishes and other aquatic animals, procured by dashing down into the water on the wing. From 50 to 75 species are recognized by different ornithologists, mostly belonging to the genus *Sterna* or its subdivisions. See phrases below.—**Aleutian tern**, *Sterna aleutica*, a tern white with very dark pearl-gray upper parts, a white crescent in the black cap, and black bill. It resembles the sooty terns.—**Arctic tern**, *Sterna paradisea*, or *S. arctica*, or *S. macrura*, a tern with extremely long and deeply forked tail, very small coral- or lake-red feet, lake- or carmine-red bill, rather dark pearl-blue plumage, little paler below than above, and black cap. It is from 14 to 17 inches long according to the varying development of the filamentous lateral tail-feathers, and about 30 in extent of wings. This tern chiefly inhabits arctic and cold temperate parts of both hemispheres. Its synonymy is intricate, owing to confusion of names with the common and roseate terns, and the description of its varying plumages under specific designations.—**Black tern**, any tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*; specifically, *H. fissipes* or *lariformis*. The white-winged black tern is *H. leucoptera*. The whiskered black tern is *H. leucoparia*. There are others. These are marsh-terns of most parts of the world, with semipalmate feet, comparatively short and little-forked tail, extremely ample as well as long wings, black bill, dark feet, and most of the plumage of the adults black or of some dark ashy shade.—**Boys's tern**, the Sandwich tern, one of whose former names was *Sterna boysi*, after Dr. Boys of Kent, England.—**Bridled tern**, *Sterna* (*Haliplana*) *anæsthetica*, a member of the sooty tern group, found in some of the warmer parts of the world. The frontal lunule is very long, the feet are scarcely more than semipalmate, and the length is 14 or 15 inches.—**Cabot's tern**, the American Sandwich tern, which Dr. Cabot once named *Sterna acuflavida*.—**Caspian tern**, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *caspia*; the imperial tern. It is the largest tern known, being from 20 to 23 inches long, and 4 to 4½ feet in spread of wings; it is white, with pearl mantle, black cap and feet, and red bill. It is widely distributed in Asia, America, and elsewhere. The name *S. tschegrava* was given to it by Lepechin, before Pallas named it *caspia*.—**Cayenne tern**, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *maxima*, formerly *S. cayennensis* or *cayana*, the largest tern of America except the imperial, 18 or 20 inches long, and from 42 to 44 in extent. It is white, with pearl mantle, black cap and feet, and coral or yellow bill. It inhabits much of both Americas, and is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States. See cut under *Thalasseus*.—**Common tern**, *Sterna hirundo*, a bird of most parts of the world, about 14½ inches long, 31 in extent, and with pearly-white under parts, pearl mantle, black cap, coral feet, and vermilion black-tipped bill. It is needlessly named *Wilson's tern*. Also called *gull-teaser*, *kirr-mew*, *picket*, *picktarny*, *pirr*, *rippock*, *rittock*, *scray*, *spurre*, *tarny*, *tarret*, *tarrock*. See cut under *Sterna*.—**Ducal tern**, the Sandwich tern. *Coues*, 1884.—**Elegant tern**, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *elegans*, a bird of South and Central America and the Pacific coast of the United States, resembling the Cayenne tern. *W. Gambel.*—**Emperor tern**. See *emperor*.—**Fairy tern**, a fairy-bird; one of the least terns.—**Forster's tern**, *Sterna forsteri*, an American tern abounding in the United States and British America. It closely resembles but is distinct from the common tern, as was first noted in 1834 by Thomas Nuttall, who dedicated it to John Reinhold Forster.—**Greater tern**, the common tern.—**Gull-billed tern**, a marsh-tern, *Sterna* (*Gelochelidon*) *anglica*: so called from its thick bill. See cut under *Gelochelidon*.—**Havell's tern**, Forster's tern in immature plumage. *Audubon*, 1839.—**Hooded tern**, a rare name of the least tern.—**Imperial tern**, the American Caspian tern, *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *imperator*. *Coues*, 1862.—**Kentish tern**, the Sandwich tern.—**Least terns**, the small terns which constitute the subgenus *Sternula*, of several species. That of Europe is *S. minuta*; of America, *S. antillarum*; of South Africa, *S. balænarum*, etc. They are the smallest of the family, of the usual coloration, but with a white crescent in the black cap, yellow bill tipped with black, and yellow or orange feet; the tail is not deeply forked; the length is 9 inches or less. See cut under *Sternula*.—**Marsh-tern**. (*a*) The gull-billed tern. (*b*) A black tern; any member of the genus *Hydrochelidon*. See cut under *Hydrochelidon*.—**Noddy tern**. See *noddy*[1], 2, and *Anoüs*.—**Panay tern**†, an old name of the bridled tern, considered a distinct species under the name *Sterna panayensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Paradise tern**, the roseate tern: a name derived from *Sterna paradisea* of Brünnich, 1764, which is of doubtful identification, and probably means the arctic tern.—**Portland tern**, a young arctic tern: named from the city of Portland in Maine. *R. Ridgway*, 1874.—**Princely tern**, the elegant tern. *Coues*, 1884.—**Roseate tern**. See *roseate*.—**Royal tern**, the Cayenne tern. *W. Gambel.*—**Sandwich tern** *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *cantiaca*, a tern originally described from Kent, England, and in some of its forms found in most parts of the world. It has many technical names. The American

Sandwich Tern (*Sterna cantiaca*).

form has been distinguished as *S. acuflavida*. This is one of the smallest of the large terns (section *Thalasseus*), and has a long and slender black bill tipped with yellow, black feet and cap, pearl mantle, and the general plumage white, as usual. It is 15 or 16 inches long.—**Sea-tern**, a name of several terns, especially of the large species of the section *Thalasseus*, which are mainly maritime.—**Short-tailed tern**. See *short-tailed*.—**Sooty tern**. See *sooty*.—**Surinam tern**, an old name of the common black short-tailed tern of North America, *Hydrochelidon fissipes*, called *H. fissipes surinamensis* when it is subspecifically distinguished from its European conspecies *H. fissipes*.—**Trudeau's tern**, *S. trudeaui*, a South American tern supposed by Audubon (1839) to occur also in the United States. It is of about the size of the common tern, of a pearly-bluish color all over, whitening on the head, and with a yellow or orange bill.—**Whiskered tern**, *Hydrochelidon leucoparia* (after Natterer in Temminck's "Manual," 1820), one of the black terns, with a large white stripe on each side of the head.—**Wilson's tern**. See *common tern*.

tern[2] (tėrn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *terne*, a three (in dice), three numbers (in a lottery), = Pr. *terna* = Sp. *terna*, *terno* = Pg. It. *terno*, n., a set of three, < L. *ternus*, pl. *terni*, three each, < *tres*, three (*ter*, thrice): see *three*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *ternate*.

II. *n.* 1. That which consists of three things or numbers together; specifically, a prize in a lottery gained by drawing three favorable numbers, or the three numbers so drawn.

> She'd win a *tern* in Thursday's lottery.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, vii.

2. In *math.*, a system of three pairs of conjugate trihedra which together contain the twenty-seven straight lines lying in a cubic surface.

tern[3] (tėrn), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A three-masted schooner; a three-master. [Local, New Eng.]

ternal (tėr'nal), *a.* [< ML. *ternalis* (used as a noun), < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*[2].] Consisting of three each; threefold.—**Ternal proposition**. See *proposition*.

ternary (tėr'na-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ternaire* = Pr. *ternari* = Sp. Pg. It. *ternario*, < LL. *ternarius*, consisting of threes, < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*[2].] **I.** *a.* Proceeding by threes; consisting of three: as, a *ternary* flower (that is, one having three members in each cycle); a *ternary* chemical substance (that is, one composed of three elements).—**Ternary compounds**, in *old chem.*, combinations of binary compounds with each other, as of sulphuric acid with soda in Glauber's salt.—**Ternary cubic**. See *cubic*.—**Ternary form**, in *music*. Same as *rondo form* (which see, under *rondo*).—**Ternary measure** or **time**, in *music*. Same as *triple rhythm* (which see, under *rhythm*, 2 (*b*)).—**Ternary quadrics**. See *quadric*.

II. *n.*; pl. *ternaries* (-riz). The number three; a group of three.

> Of the second *ternary* of stanzas [in "The Progress of Poetry"], the first endeavours to tell something.
> *Johnson*, Gray.

Ternatan (tėr-nā'tan), *a.* [< *Ternate* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Ternate, an island, town, and Dutch possession in the East Indies: specifically noting a kingfisher of the genus *Tanysiptera*.

ternate (tėr'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *ternatus*, arranged in threes, < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*[2].] Arranged in threes; characterized by an arrangement of parts by threes; in *bot.*, used especially of a compound leaf with three leaflets, or of leaves whorled in threes. If the three divisions of a ternate leaf are subdivided into three leaflets each, the leaf is *biternate*, and a still further subdivision produces a *triternate* leaf. See also cut of *Thalictrum*, under *leaf*.

Ternate Leaves.
1. Of *Cytisus Laburnum*. 2. Of *Silphium trifoliatum*.

ternately (tėr'nāt-li), *adv.* In a ternate manner; so as to form groups of three.

ternatisect (tėr-nat'i-sekt), *a.* [< NL. *ternatus*, in threes, + L. *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] In *bot.*, cut into three lobes or partial divisions.

ternatopinnate (tėr-nā-tō-pin'āt), *a.* [< NL. *ternatus*, in threes, + L. *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, noting a compound leaf with three pinnate divisions.

terne[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tarn*[1].

terne[2] (tėrn), *n.* [Short for *terne-plate*.] Same as *terne-plate*.

terne-plate (tėrn'plāt), *n.* [< F. *terne*, dull, + E. *plate*.] An inferior kind of tin-plate, in making which the tin used is alloyed with a large percentage of lead. It is chiefly used for roofing, and for lining packing-cases to protect valuable goods from damage in transportation by sea.

ternery (tėr'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *terneries* (-iz). [< *tern*[1] + *-ery*.] A place where terns or sea-swallows breed in large numbers.

ternion (tėr'ni-on), *n.* [< LL. *ternio*(*n*-), the number three, < L. *terni*, by threes: see *tern*[2].] 1†. A group of three.

> So, when Christ's Glory Isay would declare,
> To expresse Three Persons in on Godhead are,
> He, Holy, Holy, Holy nam'd, To show
> We might a *Ternion* in an Vnion know.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 72.

2. In *bibliography*, a section of paper for a book containing three double leaves or twelve pages.

> They say that a given manuscript is composed of quaternions and of *ternions*, but it never occurs to them either to describe the structure of a quaternion, or to say how we can distinguish the leaves one from another.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 27.

Ternstrœmia (tėrn-strē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after the Swedish naturalist *Ternström*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Ternstrœmiaceæ* and tribe *Ternstrœmieæ*. It is characterized by bracted flowers with free sepals, imbricated petals united at the base, smooth basifixed anthers, and a superior ovary with an undivided style and two to three cells each usually with two ovules pendulous from the apex. The fruit is indehiscent, its seeds large and hippocrepiform, with fleshy albumen and an inflexed embryo. There are about 40 species, mostly of tropical America, with 5 or 6 in warm parts of Asia and the Indian archipelago. They are evergreen trees and shrubs, with coriaceous leaves and recurved lateral peduncles which are solitary or clustered and bear each a single rather large flower with numerous stamens. *T. obovalis* is known in the West Indies as *scarletseed*, and other species as *ironwood*. The genus is sometimes known by the name *Dupinia*.

Ternstrœmiaceæ (tėrn-strē-mi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Candolle, 1823), < *Ternstrœmia* +

-aceæ.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Guttiferales*. It is characterized by usually bisexual and raceme flowers with numerous stamens, and by alternate coriaceous undivided leaves without stipules; but some genera are exceptional in their paniculed, solitary, or unisexual flowers and opposite or digitate leaves. It includes about 310 species of 41 genera classed in 6 tribes, natives of the tropics, especially in America, Asia, and the Indian archipelago, and sometimes extending northward in eastern Asia and America. They are trees or shrubs, rarely climbers, with feather-veined leaves which are entire or more often serrate. The regular, usually 5-merous flowers are often large and handsome, the fruit fleshy, coriaceous, or woody, or very often a capsule with a persistent central columella. The seeds are borne on a placenta which is frequently prominent and fleshy or spongy, usually with a curved, bent, hippocrepiform, or spiral embryo. The types of the principal tribes are *Ternstrœmia*, *Marcgravia*, *Saurauja*, *Gordonia*, and *Bonnetia*. See also *Stuartia*, and *Camellia*, which includes the tea-plant, the most important plant of the order.

Ternstrœmieæ (tėrn-strē-mī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Mirbel, 1813), < *Ternstrœmia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants (see *Ternstrœmiaceæ*), including 8 genera, of which *Ternstrœmia* is the type, distinguished by their imbricated petals, basifixed anthers, and one-flowered peduncles.

terpene (tėr′pēn), *n.* [A modified form of *terebene*.] Any one of a class of hydrocarbons having the common formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, found chiefly in essential oils and resins. They are distinguished chiefly by their physical properties, being nearly alike in chemical reactions. With their closely related derivatives they make up the larger part of most essential oils.

terpentine†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turpentine*.

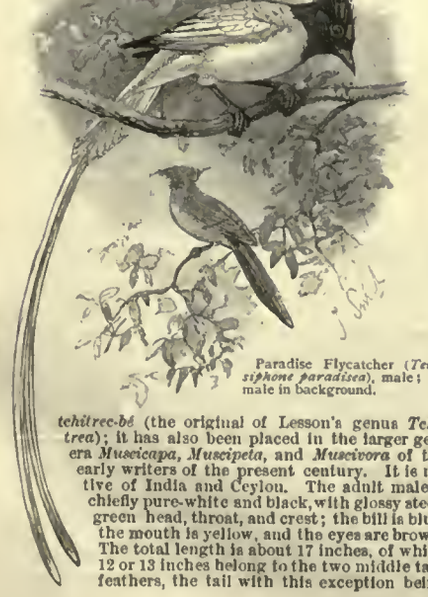
terpodion (tėr-pō′di-ọn), *n.* [< Gr. *τέρπειν*, delight, + *ᾠδή*, a song: see *ode*[1].] A musical instrument invented by J. D. Buschmann in 1816, the tones of which were produced by friction from blocks of wood. It was played by means of a keyboard.

Terpsichore (tėrp-sik′ō-rē), *n.* [< L. *Terpsichore*, < Gr. Τερψιχόρη (Attic Τερψιχόρα), Terpsichore, fem. of *τερψίχορος*, delighting in the dance, < *τέρπειν*, fut. *τέρψειν*, enjoy, delight in, + *χορός*, dance, dancing: see *chorus*.] In *classical myth.*, one of the Muses, the especial companion of Melpomene, and the patroness of the choral dance and of the dramatic chorus developed from it. In the last days of the Greek religion her attributions became restricted chiefly to the province of lyric poetry. In art this Muse is represented as a graceful figure clad in flowing draperies, often seated, and usually bearing a lyre. Her type is closely akin to that of Erato, but the latter is always shown standing.

Terpsichorean (tėrp′si-kō-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Terpsichore* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Relating to the Muse Terpsichore, or to dancing and lyrical poetry, which were sacred to this Muse: as, the *terpsichorean* art (that is, dancing).

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A dancer. [Colloq.]

Terpsiphone (tėrp-si-fō′nē), *n.* [NL. (C. W. L. Gloger, 1827), < Gr. *τέρψις*, enjoyment, delight, + *φωνή*, voice.] A genus of Old World *Muscicapidæ*. The leading species is the celebrated paradise flycatcher, *T. paradisea*, remarkable for the singular development of the tail. This bird was originally figured and described more than a century ago by Edwards, who called it the *pied bird of paradise*. It was long mistaken for a bird of Africa, as by Levaillant, who figured it under the name



Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradisea*), male; female in background.

tchitrec-bé (the original of Lesson's genus *Tchitrea*); it has also been placed in the larger genera *Muscicapa*, *Muscipeta*, and *Muscivora* of the early writers of the present century. It is native of India and Ceylon. The adult male is chiefly pure-white and black, with glossy steel-green head, throat, and crest; the bill is blue, the mouth is yellow, and the eyes are brown. The total length is about 17 inches, of which 12 or 13 inches belong to the two middle tail-feathers, the tail with this exception being 5½ inches, the wing less than 4 inches. The female is quite different, only 7½ inches long, without any peculiarity of the tail, and with plain rufous-brown, gray, and white colors, the crest, however, being glossy greenish-black. A similar species of the Indian archipelago is *T. affinis*. *T. mutata* belongs to Madagascar; and there are about a dozen other species of this beautiful and varied genus, whose members are found from Madagascar across Africa and India to China, Japan, the Malay peninsula, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Flores.

terpuck (tėr′puk), *n.* [< Russ. *terpukí*, lit. a rasp; so called on account of the roughness of the scales.] A fish of the family *Chiridæ* (or *Hexagrammidæ*), as *Hexagrammus lagocephalus* and *H. octogrammus*. *Sir John Richardson.*

terra (ter′ä), *n.* [= F. *terre* = Sp. *tierra* = Pg. It. *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth, land, ground, soil; orig. **tersa*, 'dry land,' akin to *torrere*, dry, or parch with heat, Gr. *τέρσεσθαι*, become dry: see *thirst*, and cf. *torrent*.] Earth, or the earth: sometimes personified, *Terra:* used especially in various phrases (Latin and Italian).—**Terra alba** ('white earth'), pipe-clay.—**Terra a terrat.** [= F. *terre à terre* = Sp. *tierra a tierra* = It. *terra a terra*, close to the ground, lit. 'ground to ground.'] An artificial gait formerly taught horses in the manège or riding-school. It was a short, half-prancing, half-leaping gait, the horse lifting himself alternately upon the fore and hind feet, and going somewhat sidewise. It differed from curvets chiefly in that the horse did not step so high. It is much noticed in the horse-market literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

> I rid first a Spanish Horse, a light Bay, called Le Superbe, a beautiful horse. . . . He went in corvets forwards, backwards, sideways, . . . and went *Terra a Terra* Perfectly. The second Horse I Rid was another Spanish Horse, . . . a Brown-Bay with a White star in his Forehead; no Horse ever went *Terra a Terra* like him, so just, and so easie; and for the Pirouette, etc.
>
> *Cavendish* (Earl of Newcastle), New Method of Dressing [Horses (1667), Preface.

Terra cariosa, tripoli or rottenstone.—**Terra di Siena.** See *sienna*.—**Terra firma**, firm or solid earth; dry land, in opposition to water; mainland or continent, in opposition to insular territories.—**Terra incognita**, an unknown or unexplored region.—**Terra Japonica** ('Japan earth'), gambier: formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan.—**Terra merita**, turmeric.—**Terra nera** (It., 'black earth'), a native unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting.—**Terra nobilis**†, an old name for the diamond.—**Terra orellana.** Same as *arnotto*, 2.—**Terra ponderosa**, barytes or heavy-spar.—**Terra sigillata**, or **terra Lemnia**, Lemnian earth. See under *Lemnian*.—**Terra verde** (It., 'green earth'), either of two kinds of native green earth used as pigments in painting, one obtained near Verona, the other in Cyprus. The former, which is very useful in landscape-painting in oil, is a silicious earth colored by the protoxid of iron, of which it contains about 20 per cent. Also *terre verte*.

terrace[1] (ter′ās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *terras*, *tarras*, *tarrasse;* < OF. *terrace*, *terrasse*, a terrace, gallery, F. *terrasse*, < It. *terraccia*, *terrazzo*, a terrace, < *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth, land: see *terra*.] 1. A raised level faced with masonry or turf; an elevated flat space: as, a garden *terrace;* also, a natural formation of the ground resembling such a terrace.

> This is the *tarrasse* where thy sweetheart tarries.
>
> *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 3.

> List, list, they are come from hunting; stand by, close under this *terras*.
>
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

> *Terraces*, flanked on either side by jutting masonry, cut clear vignettes of olive-hoary slopes, with cypress-shadowed farms in hollows of the hills.
>
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 68.

2. In *geol.*, a strip of land, nearly level, extending along the margin of the sea, a lake, or a river, and terminating on the side toward the water in a more or less abrupt descent; a beach; a raised beach. Also called in Scotland a *carse*, and in parts of the United States where Spanish was formerly spoken a *mesa*, or *mesela*. Terraces are seen in many parts of the world, and vary greatly in width, height, and longitudinal extent, as well as in the mode of their formation. Marine terraces, or raised beaches, have usually been caused by the elevation of the land, the preëxisting beach having been thus lifted above the action of the water, and a new one formed at a lower level. Raised beaches, terraces, or ancient sea-margins of this kind form conspicuous features in the coast topography of various regions, as of Scandinavia, Scotland, and the Pacific coast of North and South America. Some river- and lake-terraces may have been formed by the upheaval of the region where they occur; but a far more important and general cause of their existence is the diminution of the amount of water flowing in the rivers or standing in the lakes—a phenomenon of which there are abundant proofs all over the world, and the beginning of which reaches back certainly into Tertiary times, but how much further is not definitely known, since the geological records of such change of climate could not be preserved for an indefinite period, and very little is known in regard to the position of rivers, or bodies of water distinctly separated from the ocean, at any remote geological period. Rarely called a *bench*.

> This stream runs on a hanging *terrace*, which in some parts is at least sixty feet above the Barrady.
>
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 123.

3. A street or row of houses running along the face or top of a slope: often applied arbitrarily, as a fancy name, to ordinary streets or ranges of houses.—4. The flat roof of a house, as of Oriental and Spanish houses.—5†. A balcony, or open gallery.

> There is a rowe of pretty little *tarrasses* or rayles betwixt every window. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 218.

> As touching open galleries and *terraces*, they were devised by the Greekes, who were wont to cover their houses with such. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 25

6. In *marble-working*, a defective spot in marble, which, after being cleaned out, is filled with some artificial preparation. Also *terrasse*.

terrace[1] (ter′ās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terraced*, ppr. *terracing*. [< *terrace*, *n.*] To form into a terrace; furnish with a terrace.

> Methinks the grove of Baal I see
> In *terraced* stages mount up high.
>
> *Dyer*, To Aaron Hill.

terrace[2] (ter′ās), *n.* [Also *terrass*, *terrasse*, *tarrace*, *tarris*, *tarras;* = MD. *terras*, *tiras*, D. *tras*, rubbish, brick-dust, = G. *tarras*, *trass*, < It. *terraccia*, rubble, rubbish, < *terra*, earth: see *terrace*[1]. Cf. *trass*.] A variety of mortar used for pargeting and the like, and for lining kilns for pottery.

> They [the kilns] plastered within with a reddish mortar or *tarris*. *Letter of* 1677, in Jewitt's Ceramic Art, I. 40.

* *Tarrace*, or *Terrace*, a coarse sort of plaister, or mortar, durable in the weather, chiefly used to line basons, cisterns, wells, and other reservoirs of water.

Chambers, Cyclopædia (ed. 1738).

terra-cotta (ter′ä-kot′ä), *n.* [= F. *terre cuite*, < It. *terra cotta*, < L. *terra cocta*, lit. baked earth: *terra*, earth; *cocta*, fem. of *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook, bake: see *coct*, *cook*[1].] 1. A hard pottery made for use as a building-material and for similar purposes, of much finer quality and harder baked than brick; in the usual acceptation of the term, all unglazed pottery, or any article made of such pottery. It differs in color according to the ingredients employed. The color is usually the same throughout the paste; but terra-cotta is made also with an enameled surface, and even with a surface specially colored without enamel. Earthenware similar to this, but from materials chosen and prepared with special care, is made in the form of artistic works, as bas-reliefs, statuettes, etc.

2. A work in terra-cotta, especially a work of art: specifically applied to small figures (statuettes) or figurines in this material, which have held an important place in art both in ancient and in modern times, and are of peculiar

Terra-cotta.—A Greek Statuette from Tanagra, 4th century B. C.

interest in the study of Greek art, which is presented by them in a more popular and familiar light than is possible with works of greater pretensions. See *Tanagra figurine* (under *figurine*), and see also cut under *Etruscan*.

> Grecian Antiquities, *Terra-Cottas*, Bronzes, Vases, etc. *Athenæum*, No. 3303, p. 202.

terracultural (ter-ä-kul′tūr-ąl), *a.* [< *terraculture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to terraculture; agricultural. [Rare.]

terraculture (ter′ä-kul-tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *terra*, earth, + *cultura*, culture.] Cultivation of the earth; agriculture. [Rare.]

terræ filius (ter′ē fil′i-us). [L.: *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *filius*, son.] 1. A person of obscure birth or of low origin.—2†. A scholar at the University of Oxford appointed to make jesting satirical speeches. He often indulged in considerable license in his treatment of the authorities of the university.

The assembly now returu'd to the Theater, where the *Terræ filius* (the Universitie Buffoone) entertain'd the auditorie with a tedious, ahusive, sarcastical rhapsodie, most unbecoming the gravity of the Universitie.
Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1669.

terrage[1] (ter'āj), *n.* [< F. *terre* (< L. *terra*), earth, + *-age*. Cf. *terage*.] A mound of earth, especially a small one, as in a flower-pot, in which plants can be set for household decoration.

terrage[2] (ter'āj), *n.* [Also *terriage*; < OF. *terrage*, field-rent, < *terre*, land: see *terra*.] In *old Eng. law*, an exaction or fee paid to the owner of the land for some license, privilege, or exemptiou, such, for instance, as leave to dig or break the earth for a grave, or in setting up a market or fair, or for freedom from service in tillage, or for being allowed an additional holding, etc.

terrain (te-rān'), *n.* [Also sometimes *terrane;* < F. *terrain, terrein*, ground, a piece of ground, soil, rock, = It. *terreno*, < L. *terrenum*, land, ground, prop. neut. of *terrenus*, consisting of earth, < *terra*, earth: see *terra, terrene.*] A part of the earth's surface limited in extent; a region, district, or tract of land, either looked at in a general way or considered with reference to its fitness or use for some special purpose, as for a building-place or a battle-field: a term little used in English except in translating from the French, and then with the same meaning which it has in the original. The word is, however, also used in various idiomatic expressions, in translating a number of which the English word "ground" is most properly employed: as, "gagner du *terrain*," to gain ground; "perdre du *terrain*," to lose ground, favor, or credit; also with various metaphorical significations: as, "être sur son *terrain*," to have to do with, or to speak of, that with which one is thoroughly familiar; "sonder le *terrain*," examine the conditions, or look into the matter, etc. As used by French geologists, the word *terrain* has a somewhat vague meaning, and is usually limited by some qualifying term: as, "*terrain* de transition," "*terrain* primitif." This word was introduced into English geological literature by the translator of Humboldt's "Essai Géognostique," where it was used, as he remarks, "because we have no word in the English language which will accurately express *terrain* as used in geology by the French." Also spelled (but rarely) *terrane*.

Rocks which alternate with each other, and which are found usually together, and which display the same relations of position, constitute the same formation; the union of several formations constitutes a geological series or a district (*terrain*); but the terms rocks, formations, and *terrains* are used as synonymous in many works on geognosy.
Humboldt, Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of [Rocks (trans.), p. 2.

This term [*terrane*] is used for any single rock or continuous series of rocks of a region, whether the formation be stratified or not. It is applied especially to metamorphic and igneous rocks, as a basaltic *terrane*, etc.
J. D. Dana, Man. of Geol. (rev. ed.), p. 81.

terramara (ter-ȧ-mä'rȧ), *n.*; pl. *terramare* (-re). [< It. *terra amara*, bitter earth (a term used in the vicinity of Parma): *terra*, < L. *terra*, earth; *amara*, fem. of *amaro*, < L. *amarus*, bitter.] Any stratum or deposit of earthy material containing organic or mineral matter (such as bones or phosphates) in sufficient quantity to furnish a valuable fertilizer; hence, a deposit containing prehistoric remains, as fragments of bones and pottery, cinders, etc., of similar character to the deposits called in northern Europe *kitchen-middens*. There are large numbers of these terramare on the plain traversed by the Via Emilia between the Po and the Apennines; some of them are intermediate in character between the kitchen-middens of Denmark and the palafittes of Switzerland, appearing to mark sites of settlements originally built on piles in shallow lakes (or perhaps on marshy ground subject to frequent inundation), which have gradually become desiccated while the stations continued to be occupied.

terrane, *n.* See *terrain*.

terranean (te-rā'nē-an), *a.* [< L. *terra*, earth, + *-an* + *-e-an* (after *subterranean, mediterranean*, etc.).] Being in the earth; belonging to the earth, or occurring beneath the surface of the earth.

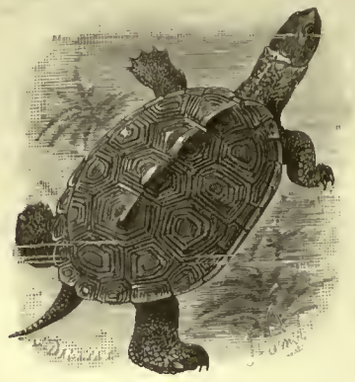
The great strain on the trolley wire which would be a necessary incident of *terranean* supply renders such a system impracticable. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVIII. i. 9.

terraneous (te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *terra*, earth, + *-an* + *-e-ous* (after *subterraneous*).] In *bot.*, growing on land.

terrapene†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *terrapin*.

Terrapenes (ter-ȧ-pē'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *terrapin*.] A subdivision of *Emydea* (which see), in which the pelvis is free, the neck bends in a vertical plane, and the head may be almost completely retracted within the carapace. *Huxley*. The group contains such genera as *Emys, Cistudo, Chelydra, Cinosternum*, and *Staurotypus*. The other subdivision of *Emydea* is *Chelodines*. See cuts under *Cinosternum, Cistudo*, and *terrapin*.

terrapin (ter'ȧ-pin), *n.* [Formerly also *terapin, terrapene, turpin;* supposed to be of Amer. Ind. origin.] 1. One of several different freshwater or tide-water tortoises of the family *Emydidæ;* specifically, in the United States, the diamond-back, *Malaclemmys* or *Malacoclemmys palustris*, of the Atlantic coast from New



Diamond-backed Terrapin (*Malaclemmys palustris*).

York to Texas, famous among epicures. See *diamond-backed turtle* (under *diamond-backed*), and *Malaclemmys*. In trade use the sexes are distinguished as *bull* and *cow*, and small ones as *little bulls* and *heifers* respectively. Those under 5 or 6 inches in total length of the under shell are termed *cullings*, of which it takes from 18 to 24 or more to make a "dozen." Those of 6 inches and more are *counts* or *counters*, of 12 to the dozen. Only the cows reach 6½ to 7 inches in this measurement; these are known to dealers as *full counts*, and are especially valuable because they usually contain eggs; the bulls are tougher as well as smaller, and of less market value.

2. Some other tortoise or turtle: as, the elephant *terrapin* of the Galapagos.— 3. A dish made of the diamond-back.

Terrapin is essentially a Philadelphia dish. Baltimore delights in it, Washington eats it, New York knows it, but in Philadelphia it approaches a crime not to be passionately fond of it. *J. W. Forney*, The Epicure.

Alligator terrapin. See *alligator-terrapin*.—**Diamond-backed terrapin**, the diamond-backed turtle. See *diamond-backed*, and def. 1.—**Elephant terrapin.** See *elephant tortoise*, under *tortoise*.—**Mud-terrapin**, any mud-turtle, as of the genus *Cinosternum*. [U. S.]—**Painted terrapin or turtle**, *Chrysemys picta*, of the United States. See *Chrysemys*.—**Pine-barren terrapin**, the gopher of the southern United States, *Testudo carolina*.—**Red-bellied terrapin**, *Chrysemys rubriventris* or *Pseudemys rugosa;* the potter or red-fender. See cut under *slider*.—**Salt-marsh** or **salt-water terrapin**, in the United States, one of several different *Emydidæ* of salt or brackish water, among them the diamond-back and slider. See cut above, and cut under *slider*.—**Speckled terrapin**, the spotted turtle, *Chelopus guttatus*, a small fresh-water tortoise of the United States, whose black carapace has round yellow spots.—**Yellow-bellied terrapin**, *Pseudemys scabra*, of southern parts of the United States.

terrapin-farm (ter'ȧ-pin-färm), *n.* A place where the diamond-back is cultivated.

terrapin-paws (ter'ȧ-pin-pâz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A pair of long-handled tongs used in catching terrapin. [Chesapeake Bay.]

terraquean (te-rā'kwē-an), *a.* [< *terraque-ous* + *-an*.] Terraqueous. [Rare.]

This *terraquean* globe. *Macmillan's Mag.*, III. 471.

terraqueous (te-rā'kwē-us), *a.* [< L. *terra*, earth, + *aqua*, water (see *aqueous*).] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

I find but one thing that may give any just offence, and that is the Hypothesis of the *Terraqueous* globe, wherewith I must confesse my self not to be satisfied.
Ray, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 159.

terrar†, *n.* Same as *terrier*[2].

terrarium (te-rā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *terrariums, terraria* (-umz, -ȧ). [< L. *terra*, earth: a word modeled on *aquarium*.] A vivarium for land animals; a place where such animals are kept alive for study or observation.

Herr Fischer-Sigwart describes the ways of a snake, Tropidonotus tesselatus, which he kept in his *terrarium* in Zurich. *Science*, XV. 24.

terras[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *terrace*[1].

terras[2] (te-ras'), *n.* Same as *trass*.

terrasphere (ter'ȧ-sfēr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *terra*, earth, + Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] Same as *tellurion*.

terrasse, *n.* Same as *terrace*[2].

terre[1]†, *v. t.* Same as *tar*[2].

terre[2]†, *v. t.* [< F. *terrer*, < *terre*, earth: see *terra*. Cf. *inter, atter*.] To strike to the earth.

"Loe, heere my gage" (he *terr'd* his gloue);
"Thou know'st the victor's meed."
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 128.

terreen† (te-rēn'), *n.* See *turcen*.

terreity† (te-rē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *terra* + *-e-ity*.] Earthiness. [Rare.]

The aqueity,
Terreity, and sulphureity
Shall run together again, and all be annull'd.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

terrel† (ter'el), *n.* [Also *terrella, terella;* < NL. *terrella*, dim. of L. *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] A spherical figure so placed that its poles, equator, etc., correspond exactly to those of the earth, for showing magnetic deviations, etc.

terrella† (te-rel'ȧ), *n.* Same as *terrel*.

I was shew'd a pretty *Terrella*, describ'd with all ye circles, and shewing all ye magnetic deviations.
Evelyn, Diary, July 3, 1655.

Terrell grass. A species of wild rye, or lyme-grass, *Elymus Virginicus*, a coarse grass, but found useful for forage in the southern United States: so named from a promoter of its use.

terremote† (ter'e-mōt), *n.* [ME., < OF. *terremote*, < ML. *terræ motus*, earthquake: L. *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *motus*, movement, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *motion*.] An earthquake.

All the halle quoke,
As it a *terremote* were. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

terremotive (ter-e-mō'tiv), *a.* [< *terremote* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or causing motion of the earth's surface; seismic. [Rare.]

We may mark our cycles by the greatest known paroxysms of volcanic and *terremotive* agency.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, X. iii. § 4.

terrene[1] (te-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terreno*, < L. *terrenus*, of, pertaining to, or consisting of earth (neut. *terrenum*, land, ground: see *terrain*), < *terra*, earth, land: see *terra*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the earth; earthly; terrestrial: as, *terrene* substance.

I beleue noght that *terrene* boody sothlesse
Of lusty heute may haue such richesse,
So moche of swetnesse, so moche of connyng,
As in your gentil body is beryng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 417.

These thick vapours of *terrene* affections will be dispersed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 386.

I would teach him . . . that Mammonism was, not the essence of his or of my station in God's Universe, but the adscititious excrescence of it; the gross, *terrene*, godless embodiment of it. *Carlyle*.

II. *n.* The earth. [Rare.]

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 78.

terrene[2]†, *n.* See *terrine, tureen*.

terrenely†, *adv.* [ME. *terrenly;* < *terrene*[1] + *-ly*[2].] As regards lands.

I Hym make my proper euheritour,
For yut shall he be wurthy *terrenly*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5014.

terrenity (te-ren'i-ti), *n.* [< *terrene*[1] + *-ity*.] The state or character of being terrene; worldliness.

Being overcome . . . debases all the spirits to a dull and low *terrenity*. *Feltham*, Resolves.

terreous† (ter'ē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terreo*, < L. *terreus*, earthen, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*. Cf. *terrosity*.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

terre-plein (tãr'plān), *n.* [F., < *terre*, earth, + *plein* for *plain*, level, flat: see *terra* and *plain*[1].] 1. In *fort.*, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.—2. The plane of site or level surface aronnd a field-work.

terresity†, *n.* See *terrosity*.

terrestre†, *a.* [ME., < OF. (and F.) *terrestre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *terrestre*, < L. *terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*. Cf. *terrestrial*.] Terrestrial; earthly.

Heere may ye se, and heerby may ye preve,
That wyf is mannes helpe and his confort,
His Paradys *terrestre*, and his disport.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 88.

terrestreity (ter-es-trē'i-ti), *n.* Admixture of earth.

Sulphur itself . . . is not quite devoid of *terrestreity*.
Boyle, Mechanical Hypotheses.

Terrestres (te-res'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth: see *terrestre, terrestrial*.] In *ornith.*, one of three series into which birds were formerly divided, containing the rasorial and cursorial forms: contrasted with *Aëreæ* and *Aquaticæ:* more fully called *Aves terrestres*.

terrestrial (te-res'tri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *terrestriall*, < OF. *terrestrial*, < L. *terrestris*, of or belonging to the earth (see *terrestre*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthly: opposed to *celestial:* as, *terrestrial* bodies; *terrestrial* magnetism.

Vnto mortall deth me to haue ye shold,
Ryght as a woman born here naturall,
A feminine thyng, woman at al houres,
To end of my days here *terrestriall*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3622.

There are also celestial bodies, and bodies *terrestrial*.
1 Cor. xv. 40.

2. Representing or consisting of the earth: as, a or the *terrestrial* globe. See *globe*, 4.

What though, in solemn silence, all
Move round this dark, *terrestrial* ball?
Addison, Ode, The Spacious Firmament.

3. Pertaining to the world or to the present state; sublunary; worldly; mundane.

A genius bright and base,
Of tow'ring talents and *terrestrial* aims.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi.

4. Pertaining to or consisting of land, as opposed to water, or of earth.

The *terrestrial* substance, destitute of all liquor, remaineth alone. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 598.

I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids.
Woodward.

5. In *zoöl.*, living on the ground; confined to the ground; not aquatic, arboreal, or aërial; terricolous. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, rasorial or cursorial; belonging to the *Terrestres*. (*b*) In *conch.*, air-breathing or pulmonate, as a snail or a slug. (*c*) Belonging to that division of isopods which contains the woodlice, sow-bugs, or land-slaters.

6. In *bot.*, growing on land, not aquatic; growing in the ground, not on trees.—**Terrestrial gravitation, magnetism, radiation, refraction, telescope.** See the nouns.—**Terrestrial-radiation thermometer.** See *thermometer*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the earth.

But Heav'n, that knows what all *terrestrials* need,
Repose to night, and toil to day decreed.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xix. 682.

2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A section of the class *Aves*, the *Terrestres*. (*b*) The pulmonate gastropods. (*c*) A division of isopods.

terrestrially (te-res'tri-ạl-i), *adv.* 1. After a terrestrial or earthly manner.—2. In *zoöl.*, in or on the ground; on land, not in water: as, to pupate *terrestrially*, as an insect.

terrestrialness (te-res'tri-ạl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being terrestrial. *Imp. Dict.*

terrestrify† (te-res'tri-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *terrestris*, of the earth, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To reduce to earth, or to an earthly or mundane state.

Though we should affirm . . . that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

terrestrious (te-res'tri-us), *a.* [< L. *terrestris*, of the earth (see *terrestre*), + *-ous*.] 1. Of or belonging to the earth or to land; terrestrial.

The reason of Kircherus may be added—that this variation proceedeth, not only from *terrestrious* eminences and magnetical veins of the earth, laterally respecting the needle, but [from] the different conagmentation of the earth disposed unto the poles, lying under the sea and waters.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

The British capital is at the geographical centre of the *terrestrious* portion of the globe.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 24.

2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.

The nomenclature of Adam, which unto *terrestrious* animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

terret, territ (ter'et, -it), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the round loops or rings on a harness-pad through which the driving-reins pass. See cuts under *harness* and *pad-tree*.

terre-tenant, ter-tenant (tãr'-, tèr'ten'ạnt), *n.* [< OF. **terre-tenant*, < *terre*, land, + *tenant*, holding: see *terra* and *tenant*.] In *law*, one who is seized of or has the actual possession of land as the owner thereof; the occupant.

terre verte (tãr vãrt). [F.: *terre*, earth; *verte*, fem. of *vert*, green: see *terra* and *vert*.] Same as *terra verde* (which see, under *terra*).—**Burnt terre verte**, an artists' color, obtained by heating the natural terre verte, changing it to a transparent muddy brown, with little or none of the original green tone remaining.

terrible (ter'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *terrible* = Pr. Sp. *terrible* = Pg. *terrivel* = It. *terribile*, < L. *terribilis*, frightful, < *terrere*, frighten. Cf. *terror*, *deter*.] 1. That excites or is fitted to excite terror, fear, awe, or dread; awful; dreadful; formidable.

Terribls as an army with banners. Cant. vi. 10.

Altogether it [a hurricane] looks very *terrible* and amazing, even beyond expression. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 71.

2. Excessive; tremendous; severe; great: chiefly used colloquially: as, a *terrible* bore.

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Abp. Tillotson.*

The bracing air of the headland gives a *terrible* appetite. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

Terrible infant, a noisy, rough, passionate, or inconveniently outspoken child [for F. *enfant terrible*].

Poor Reginald was not analytical, . . . like certain pedanticules who figure in story as children. He was a *terrible infant*, not a horrible one.
C. Reade, Love me Little, i.

=**Syn. 1.** Terrific, fearful, frightful, horrible, shocking, dire.

terribleness (ter'i-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being terrible; dreadfulness; formidableness: as, the *terribleness* of a sight.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

terriblize† (ter'i-blīz), *v. i.* [< *terrible* + *-ize*.] To become terrible. [Rare.]

Both Camps approach, their bloudy rage doth rise,
And even the face of Cowards *terriblize*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

terribly (ter'i-bli), *adv.* In a terrible manner. (*a*) In a manner to cause terror, dread, fright, or awe; dreadfully.

When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth. Isa. ii. 21.

(*b*) Violently; exceedingly; greatly; very. [Chiefly colloq.]

The poor man squalled *terribly*.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

Terricolæ (te-rik'ọ̄-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *terricola*, a dweller upon earth: see *terricole*.] 1. In *entom.*, a division of dipterous insects. *Latreille*, 1809.—2. A group of annelids, containing the common earthworm and related forms: distinguished from *Limicolæ*.

terricole (ter'i-kōl), *a.* [= F. *terricole* = Sp. *terrícola* = Pg. It. *terricola*, < LL. *terricola*, a dweller upon earth, < L. *terra*, earth, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, growing on the ground: especially noting certain lichens. Also *terricolous*, *terricoline*.

With respect to *terricole* species [of lichens], some prefer peaty soil, . . . others calcareous soil.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 562.

terricoline (te-rik'ọ̄-lin), *a.* [< *terricole* + *-ine*2.] Same as *terricolous*.

terricolous (te-rik'ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< LL. *terricola*, a dweller upon earth (see *terricole*), + *-ous*.] 1. Terrestrial; inhabiting the ground; not aquatic or aërial; specifically, belonging to the *Terricolæ*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *terricole*.

terriculament†, *n.* [= Pg. *terriculamento*, terror, dread, < LL. *terriculamentum*, something to excite terror, < L. *terriculum*, also *terricula*, something to excite terror, < *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible*.] A cause of terror; a terror.

Many times such *terriculaments* may proceed from natural causes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

With these and such-like, either torments of opinions or *terriculaments* of expressions, do these new sort of preachers seek . . . to scare and terrifie their silly sectators. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 198. (*Davies.*)

terridam (ter'i-dam), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cotton fabric originally made in India.

terrier1 (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tarrier*, *tarier*; < ME. *terrere*, *terryare*, < OF. *terrier*, in *chien terrier*, a terrier-dog, < ML. *terrarius*, of the earth (neut. *terrarium*, > OF. *terrier*, the hole or earth of a rabbit or fox, a little hilloek), < L. *terra*, earth, land: see *terra*. Cf. *terrier*2.] One of several breeds of dogs, typically small, active, and hardy, named from their propensity to dig or scratch the ground in pursuit of their prey, and noted for their courage and the acuteness of their senses. Terriers are of many strains, and occur in two leading forms, one of which is shaggy, as the Skye, and the other close-haired, as the black-and-tan. They are much used to destroy rats, and some are specially trained to rat-killing as a sport.

The eager Dogs are cheer'd with claps and cryes, . . .
And all the Earth rings with the *Terryes* yearning.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

My *terriers*,
As it appears, have seized on these old foxes.
Massinger, City Madam, v. 3.

The persecuted animals [rats] bolted above-ground; the *terrier* accounted for one, the keeper for another.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.

Black-and-tan terrier, the ordinary English terrier.—**English terrier**, a general name of the smooth-haired terriers, of several breeds, as the common black-and-tan.—**Fox-terrier**, one of different kinds of terriers trained or used to unearth foxes.—**Maltese terrier**, a very small terrier, kept as a pet or toy.—**Scotch terrier**, a general name of the shaggy lop-eared terriers, of several breeds, as the Skye, etc.—**Skye terrier**, a variety of the Scotch terrier, of rather small size, and very shaggy.—**Toy terrier**. See *toy*.—**Yorkshire terrier**, a variety of the Scotch terrier. (See also *bull-terrier*, *rat-terrier*.)

terrier2 (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *terrar*; < OF. *terrier*, in *papier terrier*, a list of the names of a lord's tenants, < ML. *terrarius*, as in *terrarius liber*, a book in which landed property is described, < *terrarius*, of land: see *terrier*1.] In *law*: (*a*) Formerly, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, including the rents and services they owed to the lord, etc. (*b*) In modern usage, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, etc.

In the Exchequer there is a *terrar* of all the glebe-lands in England, made about 11 Edward III. *Cowell.* (*Latham.*)

It [Domesday] is a *terrier* of a gigantic manor, setting out the lands held in demesne by the lord and the lands held by his tenants under him.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 4.

terrier3† (ter'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tarryour*, *tarrere*, *tarrer*, < OF. *terriere*, *tarriere*, *tariere*, an auger, < **tarrer* (in pp. *tarré*, *taré*), bore, < L. *terebrare*, bore: see *terebrate*.] A borer, auger, or wimble. *Cotgrave.*

With *tarrere* or gymlet perce ye vpward the pipe asshore.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

terrific (te-rif'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *terrífico* = Pg. It. *terrifico*, < L. *terrificus*, causing terror, < *terrere*, frighten, terrify, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing terror; fitted to excite great fear or dread; dreadful: as, a *terrific* storm.

The serpent . . . with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 497.

terrifical (te-rif'i-kạl), *a.* [< *terrific* + *-al*.] Terrific. [Rare.]

terrifically (te-rif'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a terrific manner; terribly; frightfully.

terrifiedly (ter'i-fīd-li), *adv.* In a terrified manner.

terrify (ter'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terrified*, ppr. *terrifying*. [= F. *terrifier* = Sp. Pg. *terrificar*, < L. *terrificare*, make afraid, terrify, < *terrere*, frighten, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] 1. To make afraid; strike with fear; affect or fill with terror; frighten; alarm.

When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *terrified*. Luke xxi. 9.

This is the head of him whose name only
In former times did pilgrims *terrify*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., Doubting Castle.

Girls, sent their water-jars to fill,
Would come back pale, too *terrified* to cry,
Because they had but seen him from the hill.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 344.

2†. To make terrible.

If the law, instead of aggravating and *terrifying* sin, shall give out license, it foils itself. *Milton.*

=**Syn. 1.** To scare, horrify, appal, daunt. See *afraid*.

terrigenous (te-rij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

Terrigenous deposits in deep water near land.
Nature, XXX. 84.

Terrigenous metals, the metallic bases of the earth, as barium, aluminium, etc.

terrine (te-rēn'), *n.* [Also *terrene*, *terreen*, and corruptly *tureen*; = G. *terrine*, < F. *terrine*, an earthen pan or jar, < ML. *terrineus*, made of earth, < L. *terra*, earth: see *terra*.] 1. An earthenware vessel, usually a covered jar, used for containing some fine comestible, and sold with its contents: as, a *terrine* of pâté de foie gras.

Tables loaded with *terrenes*, filigree, figures, and everything upon earth. *H. Walpole.*

Specifically—2. An earthen vessel for soup; a tureen (which see).

Instead of soup in a china *terrene*, it would be a proper reproof to serve them up offal in a wooden trough.
V. Knox, Winter Evenings, lvii.

territ, *n.* See *terret*.

Territelæ (ter-i-tē'lē), *n.* Same as *Territelaria*.

Territelaria (ter'i-tẹ-lā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *terra*, ground, + *tela*, web, + *-aria*2.] A division of spiders, including those which spin underground webs for their nests, as a trap-door spider. The group contains all the tetrapneumonous forms, and corresponds to the *Mygalidæ*, or theraphoses. Also *Territelæ*.

territelarian (ter'i-tẹ-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Territelaria*.

II. *n.* Any member of this group.

territorial (ter-i-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [= F. *territorial* = Sp. Pg. *territorial* = It. *territoriale*, < LL. *territorialis*, of or belonging to territory, < L. *territorium*, territory: see *territory*.] 1. Of or pertaining to territory or land.

The *territorial* acquisitions of the East-India Company . . . might be rendered another source of revenue.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

A state's *territorial* right gives no power to the ruler to alienate a part of the territory in the way of barter or sale, as was done in feudal times.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 52.

2. Limited to a certain district: as, rights may be personal or *territorial*.—3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to one of the Territories of the United States: as, a *Territorial* governor; the *Territorial* condition.—**Territorial system**, that system of church government in which the civil ruler of a country exercises as a natural and inherent right supremacy over the ecclesiastical affairs of his people. It was developed in the writings of the German jurist Christian Thomasius (1655–1728).

territorialism (ter-i-tō′ri-al-izm), *n.* [< *territorial* + *-ism.*] The territorial system, or the theory of church government upon which it is based. Compare *collegialism, episcopalism.*

territoriality (ter-i-tō-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *territorial* + *-ity.*] Possession and control of territory.

Scarcely less necessary to modern thought than the idea of *territoriality* as connected with the existence of a state is the idea of contract as determining the relations of individuals. *W. Wilson*, State, § 17.

territorialize (ter-i-tō′ri-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *territorialized*, ppr. *territorializing*. [< *territorial* + *-ize.*] 1. To enlarge or extend by addition of territory.—2. To reduce to the state of a territory.

territorially (ter-i-tō′ri-al-i), *adv.* In respect of territory; as to territory.

territoried (ter′i-tō-rid), *a.* [< *territory* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of territory: as, an extensively *territoried* domain.

territory (ter′i-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *territories* (-riz). [< OF. *territorie*, F. *territoire* = Sp. Pg. *territorio* = It. *territoro, territorio*, < L. *territorium*, the land around a town, a domain, district, territory, < *terra*, earth: see *terra.*] 1. The extent or compass of land and the waters thereof within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any sovereign, state, city, or other body; any separate tract of land as belonging to a state; dominion; sometimes, also, a domain or piece of land belonging to an individual.

> But if thou linger in my *territories*
> Longer than swiftest expedition
> Will give thee time to leave our royal court,
> By heaven! my wrath shall far exceed the love
> I ever bore my daughter or thyself.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 163.

Those who live thus mewed up within their own contracted *territories*, and will not look abroad beyond the boundaries that chance, conceit, or laziness has set to their inquiries. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, § 3.

Gentlemen, I thought the deck of a Massachusetts ship was as much the *territory* of Massachusetts as the floor on which we stand. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

2. Any extensive tract, region, district, or domain: as, an unexplored *territory* in Africa.

From hence being brought to a subterranean *territorie* of cellars, the courteous friars made us taste a variety of excellent wines. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

3. [*cap.*] In the United States, an organized division of the country, not admitted to the complete rights of Statehood (see *state*, 13). Its government is conducted by a governor, judges, and other officers appointed from Washington, aided by a Territorial legislature. Each Territory sends one delegate to Congress, who has a voice on Territorial matters, but cannot vote. Territories are formed by act of Congress. When a Territory has sufficient population to entitle it to one representative in the National House of Representatives, it is usually admitted by act of Congress to the Union as a State. Nearly all the States (except the original thirteen) have passed through the Territorial condition. There are now (1891) four organized Territories—Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma; and there are also two unorganized Territories—the Indian Territory and Alaska. Several countries of Spanish America have a system of Territories analogous to that of the United States.

The *territory* is an infant state, dependent only till it is able to walk by itself. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 351.

The nation has never regretted delay in erecting a *territory* into a state. *The Nation*, Jan. 28, 1886.

Cell territory, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, the range of extracellular substance supposed to be influenced by each individual cell of any tissue. *Virchow.*—**Territory of a judge**, in *Scots law*, the district over which a judge's jurisdiction extends in causes and in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no judicial authority. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. Quarter, province.

terror (ter′or), *n.* [Formerly also *terrour*; < F. *terreur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *terror* = It. *terrore*, < L. *terror*, great fear, dread, terror, < *terrere*, put in fear, frighten, make afraid.] 1. Extreme fear or fright; violent dread.

The sword without and *terror* within. Deut. xxxii. 25.

> Amaze,
> Be sure, and *terrour* seiz'd the rebel host.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 647.

> Panting with *terror*, from the bed he leapt.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 383.

2. A person or thing that terrifies or strikes with terror; a cause of dread or extreme fear: often used in humorous exaggeration.

Rulers are not a *terror* to good works, but to the evil. Rom. xiii. 3.

There is no *terror*, Cassius, in your threats. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 66.

That bright boy you noticed in my class, who was a *terror* six months ago, will no doubt be in the City Council in a few years. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 933.

King of terrors. See *king*[1].—**Reign of Terror**, in *French hist.*, that period of the first Revolution during which the country was under the sway of a faction who made the execution of persons of all ages, sexes, and conditions who were considered obnoxious to their measures one of the cardinal principles of their government. This period may be said to have begun in March, 1793, when the revolutionary tribunal was appointed, and to have ended in July, 1794, with the overthrow of Robespierre and his associates. Also called *The Terror.* =**Syn.** 1. *Apprehension, Fright*, etc. See *alarm.*

terror† (ter′or), *v. t.* [< *terror, n.*] To fill with terror. [Rare.]

They, *terror'd* with these words, demand his name. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515.

terror-breathing (ter′or-brē″ŦHing), *a.* Inspiring terror; terrifying. [Rare.]

Through the stern throat of *terror-breathing* war. *Drayton*, Mortimer to Queen Isabel.

terror-haunted (ter′or-hän″ted), *a.* Haunted with terror; subject to visitations of extreme fear. [Rare.]

> Till at length the lays they chanted
> Reached the chamber *terror-haunted*.
> *Longfellow*, Norman Baron.

terrorisation, terrorise, etc. See *terrorization*, etc.

terrorism (ter′or-izm), *n.* [= F. *terrorisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *terrorismo*; as *terror* + *-ism.*] Resort to terrorizing methods as a means of coercion, or the state of fear and submission produced by the prevalence of such methods.

Let the injury inflicted under this *terrorism* be appreciated, and full compensation awarded on the district by the Judge of Assize or of County Court, and the barbarism will die out. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 212.

terrorist (ter′or-ist), *n.* [= F. *terroriste* = Sp. Pg. *terrorista*; as *terror* + *-ist.*] One who favors or uses terrorizing methods for the accomplishment of some object, as for coercing a government or a community into the adoption of or submission to a certain course; one who practises terrorism. Specifically—(*a*) An agent or partizan of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

Thousands of those hell-hounds called *terrorists*, whom they had shut up in prison on their last revolution as the satellites of tyranny, are let loose on the people. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

(*b*) In Russia, a member of a political party whose purpose is to demoralize the government by terror. See *nihilism*, 4 (*b*).

Whether such wrongs and cruelties are adequate to excuse the violent measures of retaliation adopted by the *terrorists* is a question to which different answers may be given by different people. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 755.

terroristic (ter-o-ris′tik), *a.* [< *terrorist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to terrorists.

Terroristic activity, in the shape of bomb-throwing and assassination. *The Century*, XXXV. 50.

terrorization (ter″or-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *terrorize* + *-ation.*] The act of terrorizing, or the state of being terrorized. Also spelled *terrorisation.*

terrorize (ter′or-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *terrorized*, ppr. *terrorizing*. [= F. *terroriser* = Pg. *terrorizar*; as *terror* + *-ize.*] To fill with terror; control or coerce by terror; terrify; appal. Also spelled *terrorise.*

Secret organizations, which control and *terrorize* a district until overthrown by force. *The Century*, XXXVI. 840.

The people are *terrorised* by acts of cruelty and violence which they dare not resist. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 567.

terrorizer (ter′or-ī-zėr), *n.* One who terrorizes. Also spelled *terroriser.*

Gortchakoff, Ignatieff, and other Panslavonic *terrorisers* of the Germans. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 152.

terrorless (ter′or-les), *a.* [< *terror* + *-less.*] 1. Free from terror.

> How calm and sweet the victories of life,
> How *terrorless* the triumph of the grave!
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, vi.

2. Harmless. [Rare.]

> Some human memories and tearful lore
> Render him *terrorless*; . . . dread him not!
> *Poe*, Silence.

terror-smitten (ter′or-smit″n), *a.* Smitten or stricken with terror; terrified.

terror-stricken, terror-struck (ter′or-strik″n, ter′or-struk), *p. a.* Stricken with terror; terrified; appalled.

terror-strike (ter′or-strīk), *v. t.* To smite or overcome with terror. [Rare.]

He hath baffled his suborner, *terror-struck* him. *Coleridge*, Remorse, iv. 2.

terrosity†, *n.* [< **terrous* (< F. *terreux* = Pr. *terros*, < L. *terrosus*, full of earth, earthy, < *terra*, earth: see *terra*, and cf. *terreous*) + *-ity.*] Earthiness.

Rhenish wine . . . hath fewer dregs and less *terrosity* [read *terrosity*] or gross earthliness than the Clared wine hath. *W. Turner* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 114).

terry (ter′i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A textile fabric of wool or silk, woven like velvet, but with the loops uncut.

The furniture was in green *terry*, the carpet a harsh, brilliant tapestry. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

2. In *rope-making*, an open reel. *E. H. Knight.*—**Terry poplin.** See *poplin.*—**Terry velvet**, uncut velvet.

Tersanctus (tėr′sangk″tus), *n.* [< L. *ter*, thrice (see *ter*), + *sanctus*, holy (see *saint*): so called because it begins with the word *Sanctus*, said thrice.] Same as *Sanctus.*

terse[1] (tėrs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *terso*, < L. *tersus*, wiped off, clean, neat, pure, pp. of *tergere*, wipe, rub off, wipe dry, polish.] 1†. Wiped; rubbed; appearing as if wiped or rubbed; smooth.

Many stones also, both precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

2†. Refined; accomplished; polished: said of persons.

Your polite and *terse* gallants. *Massinger.*

3. Free from superfluity; neatly or elegantly compact or concise; neat; concise.

> In eight *terse* lines has Phædrus told
> (So frugal were the bards of old)
> A tale of goats; and clos'd with grace
> Plan, moral, all, in that short space.
> *W. Whitehead*, The Goat's Beard.

terse[2]†, *n.* See *terce.*

tersely (tėrs′li), *adv.* 1†. In an accomplished manner.

Fastidious Brisk, a neat, spruce, affecting courtier, . . . speaks good remnants; . . . swears *tersely* and with variety. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

2. In a terse manner; neatly; compactly; concisely.

terseness (tėrs′nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being terse; neatness of style; compactness; conciseness; brevity.

Under George the First, the monotonous smoothness of Byron's versification and the *terseness* of his expression would have made Pope himself envious. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

2. Shortness. [Rare.]

The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the *terseness* of its limbs, proportionally lessens its labour. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xv.

tersion (tėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing; friction; cleaning.

He [Boyle] found also that heat and *tersion* (or the cleaning or wiping of any body) increased its susceptibility of [electric] excitation. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 3.

ter-tenant, *n.* See *terre-tenant.*

tertial (tėr′shal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. **tertialis*, < *tertius*, third: see *terce.*] **I.** *a.* Of the third rank or row among the flight-feathers of a bird's wing; tertiary, as a quill-feather.

II. *n.* A tertiary flight-feather; one of the pennæ, or large feathers, of a bird's wing of the third set, which grow on the elbow or upper arm; one of the tertiaries. The word was intended to signify only the third set of flight-feathers, in the same relation to the humerus that the secondaries bear to the ulna, and the primaries to the manus; but in practice two or three of the innermost secondaries are called tertials when in any way distinguished from the rest. Also *tertiary, tertiary feather.* See cuts under *bird*[1] and *covert, n.*, 6.

The two or three longer innermost true secondaries, growing upon the very elbow, are often incorrectly called *tertials*, especially when distinguished by size, shape, or color from the rest of the secondaries. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 113.

tertian (tėr′shan), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *tercian*, < L. *tertianus*, of the third (day), < *tertius*, third: see *terce.* II. *n.* < ME. *tercian, tereiane*, < OF. *tertiane* = Sp. *tercíana* = Pg. *terçã*, < L. *tertiana* (sc. *febris*), a tertian fever, fem. of *tertianus*, of the third (day): see I.] **I.** *a.* Occurring every second day: as, a *tertian* fever.

> If it do, I dar wel leye a grote
> That ye shul have a fevere *terciane*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 139.

Double tertian fever. See *fever*[1].—**Tertian ague**, intermittent fever with a paroxysm every other day.—**Tertian fever.** See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* 1. A fever or other disease whose paroxysms return after a period of two days, or on the third day, reckoning both days of consecutive occurrence; an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about forty-eight hours.

By how much a hectic fever is harder to be cured than a *tertian*, . . . by so much is it harder to prevail upon a triumphing lust than upon its first insinuations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

2. In *organ-building*, a stop consisting of a tierce and a larigot combined.—3†. A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun. *Statute of Henry VI.*—4. A curve of the third order. [Rare.]

tertiary (tėr'shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tertiaire* = Sp. *tercero* = Pg. *terceiro* = It. *terziario*, < L. *tertiarius*, containing a third part, < *tertius*, third: see *tertian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.—2. [Usually *cap.*] In *geol.*, of, pertaining to, or occurring in the Tertiary. See II. (*a*).

In a word, in proportion as the age of a *tertiary* formation is more modern, so also is the resemblance greater of its fossil shells to the testaceous fauna of the actual seas. *Lyell*, Elements of Geology (1st ed., 1838), p. 283.

3. In *ornith.*, same as *tertial:* distinguished from *secondary* and from *primary*. See cuts under *bird*[1] and *covert*, *n.*, 6.—4. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Belonging or pertaining to the Tertiaries. See II. (*b*).

Guido buried him [Dante] with due care in a stone urn in the burying ground of the Franciscans, who loved him, and in whose *tertiary* habit he was shrouded in the supreme hour. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 289.

Tertiary alcohol. See *alcohol*, 3.—**Tertiary color**, a color produced by the mixture of two secondary colors, as citrine, russet, or olive. See II. (*c*).—**Tertiary feather.** Same as *tertial*.—**Tertiary syphilis.** See *syphilis*.

II. *n.* One who or that which is tertiary, or third in order or succession. Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] In *geol.*, that part of the series of geological formations which lies above the Mesozoic or Secondary and below the Quaternary; the "Cænozoic" of some authors, while others include in this division both Tertiary and Quaternary. The term *Tertiary* belongs to an early period in the history of geology, the entire series having been divided into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary. The term *transition* was afterward introduced (see *transition*), and *Quaternary* still later; but the Quaternary has been considered by some as being rather a subdivision of the Tertiary, since it seems to have been of relatively short duration, and not anywhere preceded by any break to be compared in importance with that which in various regions characterizes the passage from Mesozoic to Tertiary. The Tertiary was divided by Lyell into three groups or systems, the basis of this classification being the percentage of living species of *Mollusca* in each group; these divisions were designated by him as the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene, to which a fourth was added later by Beyrich, namely the Oligocene, intercalated between the Eocene and Miocene. This scheme of subdivision is still accepted as convenient and philosophical, although strict regard is not paid to the precise percentages of living species indicated by Lyell. The subdivisions of these larger divisions which have been found necessary in different regions vary considerably in number and character. The break between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary in northwestern Europe is, on the whole, very marked in character; in various other parts of the world it is much less apparent. The more important and striking features of the Tertiary may be very concisely summed up as follows: evidence of the greatly increasing importance of the surface of the land as compared with that of the water, as shown by the local and detrital character, and the small and rapidly varying thickness, of the deposits, together with the rapidly increasing development of a land-fauna and -flora; the uplifting of the great mountain-chains of the globe, an operation performed on a gigantic scale, some parts of the early Tertiary having been raised to an elevation of nearly 20,000 feet above the sea-level; the almost entire disappearance of many of those forms of animal life which were prominent during the Mesozoic epoch, as of the cephalopods, the gigantic reptiles, and especially the development of the *Mammalia* in ever-increasing numbers and diversity of type; the very much diminished importance both as respects numbers and size of many of those forms of vegetable life which were most prominent in pre-Tertiary times, such as the ferns, the lycopods, and the cycads, and the development of modern forest vegetation, in which the dicotyledonous angiosperms play a very important part; the zonal distribution of life and climate; the evidence, furnished in abundance in various parts of the world, of a marked diminution in temperature going on through Tertiary times, the proof of which, if begun before the Tertiary, could only be obtained with great difficulty, if at all, owing to the small relative importance of the land-areas; and, finally, the appearance of man upon the earth, an event which took place, so far as is known from present available evidence, some time before the close of the Pliocene. See also *Post-tertiary*, *Quaternary*, and *recent*, 4. (*b*) [*cap.*] A member of the third order (*tertius ordo de pœnitentia*) of monastic bodies. An order of this kind was first organized by St. Francis of Assisi. It was instituted as a sort of middle term between the world and the cloister, and members were required to dress more soberly, fast more strictly, pray more regularly, hear mass more frequently, and practise works of mercy more systematically than ordinary persons living in the world. The Dominicans also have their third order, and the example was followed by various other monastic bodies.

The Order of St. Francis had, and of necessity, its *Tertiaries*, like that of St. Dominic.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 10.

(*c*) A color, as russet, citrine, or olive, produced by the mixture of two secondary colors. Tertiaries are grays, and are either red-gray, blue-gray, or yellow-gray when these primaries are in excess, or violet-gray, orange-gray, or green-gray when these secondaries are in excess. *Fairholt.* (*d*) Same as *tertial*.

tertiate (tėr'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tertiated*, ppr. *tertiating*. [< L. *tertiatus*, pp. of *tertiare*, do every third day, do for the third time, < *tertius*, third: see *tercel*.] 1. To do for the third time. *Johnson.*—2. In *gun.*, to examine, as a piece of artillery, or the thickness of its metal, to test its strength. This is usually done with a pair of caliper compasses.

To *tertiate* a piece of ordnance is to examine the thickness of the metal, in order to judge of its strength, the position of the trunnions, etc. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

tertium quid (tėr'shi-um kwid). [L.: *tertium*, neut. of *tertius*, third; *quid*, something, somewhat, neut. of indef. pronoun *quis*, somebody: see *what*, *who*.] 1. Something neither mind nor matter; especially, an idea regarded as not a mere modification of the mind nor a purely external thing in itself. Hence—2. Something mediating between essentially opposite things.

tertium sal (tėr'shi-um sal). [L.: *tertium*, neut. of *tertius*, third; *sal*, salt.] In *old chem.*, a neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, making a third substance different from either.

Tertullianism (tėr-tul'yan-izm), *n.* The doctrine and discipline of the Tertullianists, involving special rigor as to absolution of penitents, opposition to second marriages, etc.

About a year after this, he [Mr. Cotton] practically appeared in opposition to *Tertullianism*, by proceeding unto a second marriage. *Cotton Mather*, Mag. Chris., III. i.

Tertullianist (tėr-tul'yan-ist), *n.* [< *Tertullian* (LL. *Tertullianus*) + *-ist*.] A member of a branch of the African Montanists, of the third and fourth centuries, holding to the doctrines of Montanism as modified by Tertullian. The divergence of the Tertullianists from orthodoxy seems to have been much less marked than that of the original Asiatic Montanists. They called themselves "Pneumatics," or spiritual men, and the Catholics "Psychics," natural or sensual men.

teruncius (tē-run'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *teruncii* (-i). [L., three twelfths of an as (see *as*[4]), hence a trifle, < *ter*, three times, thrice, + *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything: see *ounce*[1].] An ancient Roman coin, being the fourth part of the as, and weighing 3 ounces.

teru-tero (ter'ö-ter'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.; imitative of the bird's note.] The Cayenne lapwing,

Teru-tero (*Belonopterus cayennensis*).

or spur-winged plover, *Vanellus* or *Belonopterus cayennensis*, a South American bird of the plover kind. It resembles the common pewit, but is easily distinguished. The wings are spurred, and there is a minute hallux. The back and wings are resplendent with metallic iridescence of violet-green and bronze; the breast is black; the lining of the wings is white; the head is crested. During incubation it attempts to lead enemies away from its nest by feigning to be wounded, like many other birds. The eggs are esteemed a delicacy. Its wild and weird notes often disturb the stillness of the pampas.

tervet, *v.* [ME. *terven*, *tervien*, < AS. **tyrfian*, in comp. *getyrfian* (= OHG. *zerben*), fall. Cf. *torve*, *tervy*, *topsyturvy*. Also in comp. *overterve*, ME. *overterven*, used awkwardly in one passage with *toppe* preceding, as if **top-overterve* (an expression appar. connected with the later *topsyterve*, now *topsyturvy*, q. v.). Cf. *tervy*, *tirfe*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fall; be thrown down.

And I schal crye rigtful kyng,
Ilk man haue as the serue,
The rigt schul ryse to ryche reynynge,
Truyt and treget to helle schal *terve*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 207.

II. *trans.* 1. To dash down; cast; throw; in composition with *over*, to overthrow; overturn.

Ouyr (*tyr*)*vyn* (*ouyr tyrvyn*, K. ouerturnen, S. H. *ouyrturuyn*, P.). Subverto, everto. *Prompt. Parv.* (1440), p. 373.

So dred they hym, they durst no thing *ouer terue*
Againe his lawe nor peace.
J. Hardyng, Chron. of Eng. (ed. Ellis, 1812), p. 47.

The lawe and peace he kepte, and conserued,
Which him vpheld, that he was neuer *ouer terued*.
J. Hardyng, Chron. of Eng. (ed. Ellis, 1812), p. 75.

2. To turn down or back; roll or fold over.

tervee, *v.* See *tervy*.

tervy (tėr'vi), *v. i.* [Also *tervee*, *turvee*, *tarvy*. Cf. *tercel*.] To struggle; kick or tumble about, as to get free. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

teryt, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *teary*.

terza-rima (ter'tsä-rē'mä), *n.* [< It. *terza rima*: *terza*, fem. of *terzo*, third; *rima*, rime: see *tierce* and *rime*[1].] A form of verse in iambic rhythm used by the early Italian poets. In it the lines consist of ten or eleven syllables, and are arranged in sets of three that are closely connected. The middle line of the first tiercet rimes with the first and third lines of the second tiercet, the middle line of the second tiercet rimes with the first and third lines of the third tiercet, and so on. At the end of the poem or canto there is an extra line which has the same rime as the middle line of the preceding tiercet. In this form of verse Dante's "Divina Commedia" is written. The most conspicuous example of its use in English literature is Byron's "Prophecy of Dante."

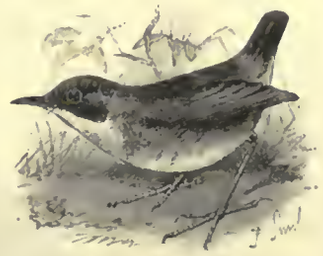
terzetto (ter-tset'ō), *n.* [It., < *terzo*, third: see *tercel*.] In *music*, a composition for three voices; a vocal trio.

tesa (tē'zä), *n.* See *teesa*.

teschenite (tesh'en-īt), *n.* [< *Teschen*, a town in Austrian Silesia, + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Hohenegger to certain eruptive rocks intercalated and intrusive in the Cretaceous on the borders of Silesia and Moravia, and which have been the subject of discussion among geologists since 1821. Tschermak described them in 1866, and considered them as belonging to two quite different groups, one of which included rocks identical with or analogous to the picrites, while for the other he adopted Hohenegger's name. The latter group (the teschenites of Tschermak) have again been divided by Rosenbusch, who refers a part of them to the diabases, while the other portion is considered by him to have been originally essentially a mixture of plagioclase and nephelin, but now greatly altered, and accompanied by various accessory constituents. Rocks of somewhat similar character have been described from various other regions, as from the Caucasus and Portugal, and have been supposed to consist in part of nephelin. The question of the composition of the teschenites still remains obscure, since one of the latest investigators (Rohrbach) maintains that none of the rocks described under that name contains nephelin.

tesho-lama (tesh'ō-lä'mä), *n.* [Tibetan.] One of the two lama-popes of the Buddhists of Tibet and Mongolia, each of whom is supreme in his own district, the other being the dalai-lama, who, though nominally his equal, is really the more powerful. Also called *bogdo-lama*. See *dalai-lama*.

Tesia (tē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837), from a Nepaulese name.] A generic name under which Hodgson originally, and after him other writers, described several small wren-like birds of India, later determined to represent different genera and conventionally referred to the *Timeliidæ*. Hodgson in 1841 proposed to replace the name *Tesia* by *Anura*, which, however, being preoccupied, was by him in 1845 changed to *Pnoëpyga;* and at the same time he proposed a new generic name *Oligura* for some of the birds he had before called *Tesia*. The result is that (*a*) some authors discard *Tesia*, and separate its species into the two genera *Pnoëpyga* and *Oligura*, while (*b*) most authors use *Tesia* for the species of *Oligura*, and put there the other birds which had been called *Tesia*. The species of *Tesia* in sense (*b*) are 3 in number—*T. castaneicoronata*,



Tesia (*Oligura*) *castaneicoronata*.

T. cyaneiventris, and *T. superciliaris;* they belong to the eastern Himalayan region and southward. Compare the figure here given with that under *Pnoëpyga*.

tessarace (tes-a-rā'sē), *n.* [< Gr. *τέσσαρες*, four, + *ἀκή*, a point.] A tetrahedral summit.

tessaradecad (tes'a-ra-dek'ad), *n.* [< Gr. *τέσσαρες*, four (see *four*), + *δεκάς* (*δεκαδ-*), the number ten: see *decad*.] A group of fourteen individuals; an aggregate of fourteen. *Farrar.*

tessarescædecahedron (tes-a-res-ē-dek-a-hē'drōn), *n.* [LGr. *τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάεδρον*, < Gr. *τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα*, fourteen (see *fourteen*), + *ἕδρα*, base or face of a polyhedron.] A solid having fourteen faces. The cuboctahedron, the truncated octahedron, and the truncated cube are examples of such bodies. See *Archimedean solid*, under *Archimedean*.

Tessaria (te-sā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after L. *Tessari*, professor

of botany at Ancona.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Plucheineæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Pluchea* by hoary or silky and shrubby stems bearing small cymose or corymbose heads with an ovoid involucre of two kinds of bracts, the outer somewhat woolly, the inner scarious and often shining. The 5 species are all American, and chiefly of temperate or mountainous parts of the west coast from Chili to California. They resemble species of *Gnaphalium* or life-everlasting in their frequent white-woolly clothing; their leaves are alternate entire and toothed; their flowers are purplish and small, and are sometimes very numerous. See *arrow-wood*.

tesseledt, *a.* See *tesselled*.

For the walls glistered with red marble and pargeting of divers colours, yea all the house was paved with checker and *tesseled* worke. *Knolles's Hist. Turks* (1603). (*Nares.*)

tessella (te-sel′ä), *n.*; pl. *tessellæ* (-ē). [< L. *tessella*, a small square stone, dim. of *tessera*, a square, tessera: see *tessera*.] Same as *tessera*.

tessellar (tes′e-lär), *a.* [< LL. *tessellarius*, one who makes tessellæ, < L. *tessella*, a little cube or square: see *tessella*.] Made up of tesseræ. See *tessellated*.

Tessellata (tes-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *tessellatus*, checkered: see *tessellate*.] 1. A group of tessellate Paleozoic sea-urchins, synonymous with *Palæchinoidea*.—2. Tessellated crinoids; an order of *Crinoidea*, having the calyx formed entirely of calcareous plates, and the oral surface without ambulacral furrows, as in the genera *Actinocrinus* and *Cyathocrinus*.

tessellate (tes′e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tessellated*, ppr. *tessellating*. [< L. *tessellatus*, made of small square stones, checkered, < *tessella*, a small square stone: see *tessella*.] To form by inlaying differently colored materials, as a pavement; hence, to variegate.

It was the affectation of some to *tesselate* their conversation with antiquated and obsolete words.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 335.

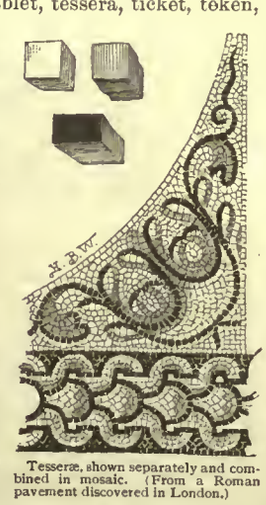
tessellate (tes′e-lāt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *tessellated*, 3.

tessellated (tes′e-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tessellatus*, made of small square stones, checkered (see *tessellate*), + *-ed*².] 1. Formed of small pieces of stone, glass, or the like, generally square or four-sided in plan, and long in proportion to their breadth. See *tessera*, 1.—2. In *bot.*, checkered; having the colors arranged in small squares, thus resembling a tessellated pavement.—3. In *zoöl.*, checkered or reticulated in a regular manner, by either the coloration or the formation of the parts of a surface. (*a*) Having colored patches resembling mosaic work or a checker-board. (*b*) Divided by raised lines into square or angular spaces. (*c*) Having distinct square scales.—**Tessellated cells**, flattened epithelial cells united at their edges into pavement epithelium.—**Tessellated epithelium**. Same as *pavement epithelium*. See *epithelium*.—**Tessellated work**, inlaid work composed of square or four-sided pieces, or tesseræ. Mosaic in the ordinary senses is comprised in this.

tessellation (tes-e-lā′shon), *n.* [< *tessellat(ed)* + *-ion*.] 1. The act or art of making inlaid work with tesseræ.—2. The work so produced.

Additions to the old glass *tessellation* in the pulpit.
Planché, in Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XV. 138.

tessera (tes′e-rä), *n.*; pl. *tesseræ* (-rē). [= F. *tessère* = Sp. *tesera* = Pg. It. *tessera*, < L. *tessera*, a small cube or square of stone, wood, etc., a cube, die, tablet, tessera, ticket, token, < Gr. τέσσαρες, Ionic τέσσερες, four: see *four*.] 1. A small piece of hard material, generally square in plan, used in combination with others of similar character for making mosaics. Tesseræ are small in surface, and are thick in proportion, and therein differ from tiles, which are large and flat.—2. A die for playing games of chance.—3. A small square of bone, wood, or the like used in ancient Rome as a ticket of admission to the theater, etc.—4. Same as *tessera hospitalis* (which see, below). [Rare.]



Tesseræ, shown separately and combined in mosaic. (From a Roman pavement discovered in London.)

The fathers composed a form of confession, not as a prescript rule of faith to build the hopes of our salvation on, but as a *tessera* of that communion, which, by public authority, was therefore established upon those articles.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 321.

Tessera frumentari, in *Rom. antiq.*, a ticket entitling the holder to a dole of bread, corn, or other provisions.—**Tessera hospitalis**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a pledge of mutual friendship, which was broken in twain, as is a coin by modern lovers, and one half retained by each person. It served as a means of recognition and a pledge of admission to hospitality between the families and descendants of the friends.

As in Greece, the connexion [between host and guest in Rome] often became hereditary; and a *tessera hospitalis* was broken between the parties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 308.

Tessera militaris, in *Rom. antiq.*, a small billet of wood on which the watchword was inscribed for distribution to the soldiery, and on which was sometimes written an order or an address of the commanding officer.—**Tessera nummaria**, a ticket entitling the holder to a dole of money. One engraved in Caylus's Recueil is marked Ar. xii. (that is, 12 silver coins or denarii).—**Tessera theatralis**, in *Rom. antiq.*, the ticket or check by which admission to the theater was granted: one found at Pompeii fixes the seat which the holder was to occupy by the number of the cuneus, the row, and the seat.

tesseraic (tes-e-rā′ik), *a.* [< *tessera* + *-ic*.] Same as *tessellar*. [Rare.]

tesseral (tes′e-ral), *a.* [< *tessera* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *tessellar*. [Rare.]—2. In *crystal.*, same as *isometric*.

tesserarian† (tes-e-rā′ri-an), *a.* [< L. *tesserarius*, of or pertaining to a tessera (< *tessera*, a tessera), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to play or gaming: as, the *tesserarian* art.

tessitura (tes-si-tö′rä), *n.* [It., texture, = E. *texture*.] In *music*, of a melody or a voice-part, that part of its total compass in which the greater number of its tones lie. To voices of moderate cultivation it is more important that the tessitura, or average field of the tones, should be convenient than that all extreme tones should be avoided.

tessular (tes′ū-lär), *a.* [Irreg. for **tesserular*, < L. *tesserula*, dim. of *tessera*, a tessera.] In *crystal.*, same as *isometric*.

test¹ (test), *n.* [< ME. *test*, *teest*, *teste* = G. *test*, < OF. *test*, F. *têt* = Sp. *tiesto* = Pg. It. *testo*, an earthen vessel, esp. a pot in which metals were tried, < L. *testum*, also *testu*, the lid of an earthen vessel, an earthen vessel, an earthen pot, in ML. esp. an earthen pot in which metals were tried; cf. *testa*, a piece of burned clay, a potsherd, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug (see *test*²); < **tersus*, pp. of the root seen also in *terra* for **tersa*, dry land: see *terra*, *thirst*. Cf. *test*².] 1†. An earthen pot in which metals were tried.

Our cementing and fermentacioun,
Our ingottes, *testes*, and many mo.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 265.

Put it [gold] in a *teste* made accordynge to the quantitie of the same, and melt it therin with leade whiche yowe shall consume partely by vapoure and partely with drawynge it owt by the syde of the *teste*.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 366).

Specifically—2. The movable hearth or cupel of a reverberatory furnace, used in separating silver from lead by cupellation (see *cupel*), according to the method usually followed in England. It consists of an oval wrought-iron frame, about 5 feet long and 2½ wide, crossed by several iron bars on the bottom, thus forming a receptacle for the finely powdered bone-ash with which the frame is filled, and in which a cavity is scooped out to hold the melted metal while it is being cupeled. The test rests on a car, on which it is wheeled into its place under the reverberatory furnace when ready for use. The hearth of the German cupellation furnace, on the other hand, is fixed in its place, but is covered by an iron dome, which can be lifted off by the aid of a crane.

3. Examination by the test or cupel; hence, any critical trial or examination: as, a crucial *test*.

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stamp'd upon it. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 49.

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune,
Like purest gold. *Addison*, Cato, iv. 4.

Many Things when most conceal'd are best;
And few of strict Enquiry bear the *Test*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

4. Means of trial; that by which the presence, quality, or genuineness of something is shown; touchstone.

Unerring Nature . . .
Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of Art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 73.

With the great mass of mankind, the *test* of integrity in a public man is consistency. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

5. [*cap.*] The Test Act of 1673. See phrase below.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *Test* excludes your tribe from benefit.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 830.

6. In *chem.*, a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; a substance which, being added to another, indicates the chemical nature of that other substance by producing certain changes in appearance and properties; a reagent: thus, infusion of galls is a *test* of the presence of iron, which it renders evident by the production of a black color in liquids containing that metal; litmus is a *test* for determining the presence of acids when uncombined or in excess, as its blue color is turned red by acids.—7. Judgment; discrimination; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden*.

8. An apparatus for proving light hydrocarbon oils by heat, to find the temperature at which they evolve explosive vapors; an oil test. *E. H. Knight*.—**Böttger's sugar test**, a test for sugar in urine, consisting in boiling with a solution of sodium carbonate and basic bismuth nitrate. If sugar is present, a black precipitate is produced.—**Breslau's test**, the placing of the stomach and intestines of a dead new-born infant in water immediately after removal. It was formerly supposed their floating was a proof that the child had been born alive.—**Bryce's test**, a test of the genuineness of a vaccination by revaccinating at another point. If the first vaccination is genuine the second vaccination will, if made a short time after the first, follow an accelerated course, though dwarfed in size; or if it is made later, say after the fifth day, the second inoculation will not develop.—**Catoptric test**, a former method of diagnosing cataracts by means of the changes observed in the reflected images of a light held in front of an eye affected by cataract, as differing from those of a normal eye.—**Day's blood test**, a test for blood in which the suspected stain is treated first with fresh tincture of guaiacum and then with hydrogen peroxid in watery or ethereal solution. If blood be present a sapphire-blue stain is produced.—**Ehrlich's test**. Same as *Ehrlich's reaction* (which see, under *reaction*).—**Physiological test**. See *physiological*.—**Reinsch's test**, a test for the presence of arsenic, which consists in heating the suspected solution slightly acidified with hydrochloric acid, with a strip of bright metallic copper immersed in it. The arsenic is deposited as a gray film.—**Rosenthal's test**, a test by means of electricity for cavies of the spine.—**Schiff's test**, a means of detecting uric acid or a urate by silver nitrate.—**Test Act**, an English statute of 1673. It made all ineligible to hold office under the crown who did not take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, or receive the sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England, or subscribe the Declaration against Transubstantiation. It was directed against Roman Catholics, but was applicable also to Dissenters. It was repealed in 1828.—**Test types**, letters of various sizes used by oculists in testing vision.—**The test of conceivability, of inconceivability**. See *conceivability*, *inconceivability*.—**To take the test**, to submit to the Test Act; take the sacrament in testimony of being a member of the Church of England.—**Syn. 3** and **4**. Proof, ordeal, criterion. See *inference*.

test¹ (test), *v. t.* [< *test*¹, *n.*] 1. In *metal.*, to refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test, by the removal by scorification of all extraneous matter, or in some other way.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 149.

2. To put to the test; bring to trial and examination; compare with a standard; try: as, to *test* the soundness of a principle; to *test* the validity of an argument; to *test* a person's loyalty; to *test* the electrical resistance of a wire.

The value of a belief is *tested* by applying it.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. 20.

3. Specifically, in *chem.*, to examine by the use of some reagent.

test² (test), *n.* [Early mod. E. *teste*; < OF. *teste*, F. *tête* = Sp. Pg. It. *testa*, a shell, the head, < L. *testa*, a piece of earthenware, a tile, etc., a potsherd, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, etc., a shell of shell-fish and testaceous animals: see *test*¹. The later E. uses are technical, and directly from the L.] 1†. A potsherd.

Then was the *teste* or potsherd, the brasse, golde, & sylver redacte into duste. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, ii.

2. In *zoöl.*, the hard covering of certain animals; a shell; a lorica. Tests are of various textures and substances, generally either chitinous, calcareous, or silicious, sometimes membranous or fibrous. See *shell*, 2, and *skeleton*, 1. Specifically—(*a*) The outermost case or covering of the ascidians, or *Tunicata*. It is homologous with the house of the appendicularian tunicates, and is remarkable among animal structures in that it is impregnated with a kind of cellulose called *tunicin*. See cuts under *Salpa* and *cyathozoöid*. (*b*) The shell of a testaceous mollusk; an ordinary shell, as of the oyster, clam, or snail. (*c*) The hard crust or integument of any arthropod, as a crustacean or an insect. (*d*) The hard calcareous shell of an echinoderm, as a sea-urchin. (*e*) The shell of any foraminifer. (*f*) The lorica or case of an infusorian.

3. In *bot.*, same as *testa*, 2.

test³† (test), *n.* [< L. *testis*, a witness. Hence ult. *test*³, *v.*, *attest*, *contest*, *detest*, *obtest*, *protest*, *testimony*, etc.] 1. A witness.

Prelates and great lordes of England, who were . . . *testes* of that dede.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cci.

2. Testimony; evidence.

To vouch this is no proof,
Without more wider and more overt *test*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 107.

test[3] (test), *v.* [< F. *tester* = Sp. Pg. *testar* = It. *testare*, < L. *testari*, bear witness, testify, < *testis*, one who attests, a witness: see *test*[3], *n.*]
I. *trans.* In *law*, to attest and date: as, a writing duly *tested*.
II. *intrans.* To make a will or testament. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

A wife has power to *test* without the consent of her husband. *Bell.*

testa (tes'tạ), *n.*; pl. *testæ* (-tē). [L.: see *test*[2].] 1. In *zoöl.*, a test.—2. In *bot.*, the outer integument or coat of a seed: it is usually hard and brittle, whence the name, which answers to *seed-shell*. See *seed*, 1. Also *test*, *spermoderm*, and *episperm*.—3. [*cap.*] A name of the star Vega.

testable (tes'tạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *testable* = It. *testabile*, < L. *testabilis*, that has a right to testify, < *testari*, testify: see *test*[3], *v.*] 1. That may be tested.—2. In *law*: (*a*) Capable of being devised or given by will or testament. (*b*) Capable of witnessing or of being witnessed.

Testacea (tes-tā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles, covered with a shell: see *testaceous*.] A group of testaceous animals: variously used. (*a*) The third order of *Vermes* in the Linnean system, including the testaceous mollusks in the Cuvierian system: distinguished from the *Nuda* or ascidians, which Cuvier treated as mollusks; the bivalves, otherwise called *Conchifera*. (*c*) A suborder of thecosomatous pteropods, including all having calcareous shells. (*d*) In *Protozoa*, lobose amœbiform protozoans which secrete a testa or shell, through perforations of which pseudopodia protrude. *Arcella* and *Difflugia* are well-known representative genera.

testacean (tes-tā'sē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *testacee-ous* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having a test or shell; belonging to any group of animals called *Testacea*.
II. *n.* A member of the *Testacea*, in any sense.

Testacella (tes-tạ-sel'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), dim. of L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles: see *Testacea*.] The typical genus of *Testacellidæ*, having the shell very small.

Testacellidæ (tes-tạ-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Testacella* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Testacella*. They are without a jaw, with the radular teeth elongated, acuminate, and more or less pen-like but curved, and with the shell small and incapable of inclosing the soft parts. It is a small family of chiefly Eurasiatic carnivorous species, which feed upon worms and slugs. They are sometimes called *burrowing slugs*.


Testacella mongri. *m*, mantle; *s*, shell.

testaceography (tes-tā-sē-og'rạ-fi), *n.* [< *Testacea* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description of or a treatise on testaceous animals, as mollusks; descriptive testaceology.

testaceology (tes-tā-sē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *Testacea* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of testaceous mollusks; conchology; malacology.

testaceous (tes-tā'shius), *a.* [= F. *testacé* = Sp. Pg. It. *testaceo*, < L. *testaceus*, consisting of tiles or sherds, having a shell, < *testa*, tile, shell: see *test*[2].] 1. Of or pertaining to shells, or testacean animals, as shell-fish; testacean.—2. Consisting of a hard continuous shell or shelly substance; shelly: thus, an oyster-shell is *testaceous*.—3. Having a hard shell, as oysters, clams, and snails: distinguished from *crustaceous*, or soft-shelled, as a lobster or crab.—4. Derived or prepared from shells of mollusks or crustaceans: as, a *testaceous* medicine; a pearl is of *testaceous* origin.—5. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, dull-red brick-color; brownish-yellow, or orange-yellow with much gray.

testacy (tes'tā-si), *n.* [< *testa(te)* + *-cy*.] In *law*, the state of being testate, or of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

testacyet, *a.* [< L. *testaceus*: see *testaceous*.] Testaceous.

Nowe yote on that scyment clept *testacye*
Sex fynger thicke, and yerdes is noo synne
To sil to flappe it with.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

testæ, *n.* Plural of *testa*.

testament (tes'tạ-mẹnt), *n.* [< ME. *testament*, < OF. (and F.) *testament* = Pr. *testament* = Sp. Pg. It. *testamento* = G. Dan. Sw. *testament*, < L. *testamentum*, the publication of a will, a will, testament, in LL. one of the divisions of the Bible (an incorrect translation, first in Tertullian, of Gr. *διαθήκη*, a covenant (applied in this sense to the two divisions of the Bible), also, in another use, a will, testament), < *testari*, be a witness, testify, attest, make a will: see *test*[3], *v.*] 1. In *law*, a will; a disposition of property or rights, to take effect at death. Originally *will*, in English law, signified such a disposition of real property, *testament* such a disposition of personal property. *Will* now includes both, and *testament* is rarely used in modern law, except in the now tautological phrase *last will and testament*.

"Fare well," quath the frere, "for y mot hethen fonden
[go hence],
And hyen to an housewife that hath vs bequethen
Ten pounds in hir *testament*."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 410.

The succession of the crown, it was contended, had been limited, by repeated *testaments* of their princes, to male heirs. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

2. A disposition of the rights of two parties, defining their mutual relation, and the rights conceded by one to the other; a covenant, especially between God and his people. Hence—3. (*a*) A dispensation: used especially of the Mosaic or old dispensation and of the Christian or new. (*b*) [*cap.*] A collection of books containing the history and doctrines of each of these dispensations, and known severally as the *Old Testament* and the *New Testament*. The word *testament* in the authorized version of the Bible always represents the Greek word *διαθήκη* (elsewhere rendered 'covenant'), which in early Christian Latin and regularly in the Vulgate is rendered 'testamentum,' perhaps from its use in Heb. ix. 15–20. In this passage the idea of a covenant as involving in ancient times a sacrifice with shedding of blood is blended with that of a last will made operative by the death of the testator. In Mat. xxvi. 28 and parallel passages the phrase "blood of the new *testament*" is connected with the cup in the Lord's Supper. In 2 Cor. iii. 14 the expression "reading of the old *testament*" shows the transition of meaning to our application of the title *Old Testament* to the Hebrew Scriptures. (Compare 1 Mac. i. 57.) When used alone the word commonly means a copy of the New Testament: as, a gift of Bibles and *Testaments*.

She having innocently learn'd the way
Thro' both the serious *Testaments* to play.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 70.

In its pre-Christian stage the religion of revelation is represented as a covenant between the spiritual God and His chosen people the Hebrews. In accordance with this, and in allusion to Jer. xxxi. 31, Jesus speaks of the new dispensation founded in His death as a new covenant (1 Cor. xi. 25). Hence, as early as the 2d century of our era, the two great divisions of the Bible were known as the books of the Old and of the New Covenant respectively. Among Latin-speaking Christians the Greek word for covenant was often incorrectly rendered *testament*, and thus Western Christendom still uses the names of the Old and New *Testaments*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 634.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See *clause*.—**Inofficious testament.** See *inofficious*.—**Manicipatory testament**, a kind of testament allowed by the early Roman law, and continued in use till the middle ages in the form of a public and irrevocable conveyance of the testator's estates, rights, privileges, and duties: also called the *testament with copper and scales*, from the formality of producing a scale for the uncoined copper money of ancient Rome. *Maine.*—**Military testament.** See *military*.—**Pretorian testament**, a will allowed by the Pretorian edicts, by which legacies could be made, and the transfer could be directed to be kept secret till death. *Maine.*

testamental (tes-tạ-men'tạl), *a.* [< LL. *testamentalis*, of or pertaining to a will, < L. *testamentum*, a will: see *testament*.] Relating to or of the nature of a testament or will; testamentary.

The *testamental* cup I take,
And thus remember thee.
Montgomery, According to thy gracious word.

testamentarily (tes-tạ-men'tạ-ri-li), *adv.* By testament or will.

The children . . . were turned out *testamentarily*.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps the Carrier, i.

testamentary (tes-tạ-men'tạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *testamentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *testamentario*, < L. *testamentarius*, of or belonging to a will, < *testamentum*, a will: see *testament*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to a will or wills; also, relating to administration of the estates of deceased persons.

He is in the mater as souverain juge and ordinarie principalle under the Pope in a cause *testamentarie*, and also by cause the wife of my said Lord is aproved in his court before his predecessour. *Paston Letters*, I. 373.

This spiritual jurisdiction of *testamentary* causes is a peculiar constitution of this island; for in almost all other (even in popish) countries all matters *testamentary* are under the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate.
Blackstone, Com., III. vii.

2. Given or bequeathed by will.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors! *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. Set forth or contained in a will.

To see whether the portrait of their ancestor still keeps its place upon the wall, in compliance with his *testamentary* directions. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

4. Done or appointed by, or founded on, a last will or testament: as, *testamentary* guardians (that is, guardians appointed by testament or will).—**Letters testamentary.** See *letter*[3].

testamentate (tes-tạ-men'tāt), *v. i.* [< *testament* + *-ate*[2].] To make a will or testament.

testamentation (tes'ta-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *testament* + *-ation*.] The act or power of giving by will. [Rare.]

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferior tenures had always enjoyed.
Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws, ii.

testamentizet (tes'tạ-mẹn-tīz), *v. i.* [< *testament* + *-ize*.] To make a will or testament.

He [Leoline, bishop of St. Asaph] asked leave of King Edward the First to make a will, . . . because Welch bishops in that age might not *testamentize* without royal assent.
Fuller, Worthies, Denbighshire, III. 532.

testamur (tes-tā'mẹr), *n.* [So called from the opening word, L. *testamur*, we certify, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *testari*, testify, certify: see *test*[3], *v.*] A certificate given to an English university student, certifying that he has successfully passed a certain examination.

Outside in the quadrangle collect by twos and threes the friends of the victims waiting for the re-opening of the door, and the distribution of the *testamurs*. These *testamurs*, lady readers will be pleased to understand, are certificates under the hands of the examiners, that your sons, brothers, husbands, perhaps, have successfully undergone the torture. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. i.

Before presenting himself for this Examination, every Candidate must show to the Professor of Music either his *Testamur* for Responsions or . . .
Oxford University Calendar, 1890, p. 72.

testate (tes'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, bear witness, declare, make a last will: see *test*[3], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Having made and left a valid will or testament.

Persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

II. *n.* 1. In *law*, one who has made a will or testament; one who dies leaving a will or testament in force.—2†. Witness; testimony.

But thinkes to violate an oath no sin,
Though calling *testates* all the Stygian gods?
Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 278).

testation (tes-tā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *testacion* = It. *testazione*, < L. *testatio(n-)*, < *testari*, pp. *testatus*, make a will: see *testate*.] 1. A witnessing; a bearing witness; witness.

How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth!
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched.

2. A giving by will.

In those parts of India in which the collective holding of property has not decayed as much as it has done in Lower Bengal, the liberty of *testation* claimed would clearly be foreign to the indigenous system of the country.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 41.

testator (tes-tā'tọr), *n.* [= F. *testateur* = Sp. Pg. *testador* = It. *testatore*, < L. *testator*, one who makes a will, LL. also one who bears witness, < *testari*, bear witness, make a will: see *testate*, *test*[3].] One who makes a will or testament; one who has made a will or testament and dies leaving it in force.

testatrix (tes-tā'triks), *n.* [= F. *testatrice* = It. *testatrice*, < LL. *testatrix*, fem. of L. *testator*, one who makes a will: see *testator*.] A woman who makes a will or testament; a woman who has made a will or testament and dies leaving it in force.

testatum (tes-tā'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, make a will: see *testate*.] One of the clauses of an English deed, including a statement of the consideration money and the receipt thereof, and the operative words of transfer. Also called the *witnessing* or *operative clause*.

test-box (test'boks), *n.* In *teleg.*, a box containing terminals to which telegraph-wires are connected for convenience of testing.

teste (tes'tē), *n.* [So called from the first word in the clause, "*Teste* A. B. . . . " 'A. B. being witness': *teste*, abl. of *testis*, a witness: see *test*[3].] In *law*, the witnessing clause of a writ or other precept, which expresses the date of its issue. *Wharton.* See *writ*. The word is also in general use, in connection with the name of a person or a treatise, to indicate that such person or treatise is the authority for a statement made.

tester[1] (tes'tẹr), *n.* [< *test*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tests, tries, assays, or proves.—2. Any instrument or apparatus used in testing: as, a steam-gage *tester*; a vacuum-*tester*.

tester[2] (tes'tẹr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *testar*, *testor*; < ME. *tester*, *testere*, *teester*, a head-piece, helmet, tester for a bed, < OF. *testiere*, a head-piece, the crown of a hat, etc., F. *tétière* = Pr. *testiera* = Sp. *testera* = Pg. *testeira* = It. *testiera*, a head-piece, < L. *testa*, a shell, ML. the skull, head: see *test*[2].] 1. A canopy.

He th' Azure *Tester* trimm'd with golden marks,
And richly spangled with bright glistring sparks.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) The frame which connects the tops of the posts in a four-post bedstead, and the material stretched upon it, the whole forming a sort of canopy.

Beddes, *testars*, and pillowes besemeth nat the halle.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

Causing his servant to leave him unusually one morning, locking himself in, he strangled himself with his cravatt upon the bed-*tester*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

(*b*) In *arch.*, a flat canopy, as over a pulpit or a tomb.

A *testor* of scarlet embroidered with a counterpoint of silksay belonging to the same.
Strype, Eccles. Mem. (ed. 1822), II. i. 201.

2†. A head-piece; a helmet.

The sheeldes brighte, *testers* and trappures.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 1642.

Half-tester bedstead, a bedstead having a canopy of about half its length, and therefore supported by the posts at the head only. See *bedstead*.

tester[3] (tes'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *testern*, *testerne*, *testorn*, also *testril*, altered forms (later reduced to *tester*, in conformity with *tester*[2]) of *teston*: see *teston*. Hence ult. *tizzy*.] A name given to the shillings coined by Henry VIII., and to sixpences later (compare *teston*); also, in modern slang, a sixpence.

There 's a *tester*;
Nay, now I am a wooer, I must be bounteful.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

They say he that has lost his wife and sixpence has lost a *tester*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

The demand on thy humanity will surely rise to a *tester*.
Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

tester-cloth (tes'tėr-klôth), *n.* The material used to cover the frame of the tester and form the canopy of a four-post bedstead.

testere†, *n.* [See *tester*[2].] Same as *testiere*.

testern† (tes'tėrn), *n.* Same as *tester*[3].

testern† (tes'tėrn), *v. t.* [< *testern*, *n.*] To present with a testern or sixpence.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testerned* me; in requital whereof, henceforth carry your letter yourself. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 153.

testes, *n.* Plural of *testis*.

test-glass (test'glȧs), *n.* A small glass vessel, usually cylindrical or nearly cylindrical in form, generally having a spout or beak and a foot: it has sometimes a graduated scale on the side.

Test-glasses.

testibrachial (tes-ti-brā'ki-ạl), *a.* [< *testibrachi*(*um*) + *-al*.] Of the character of, or pertaining to, the testibrachium.

testibrachium (tes-ti-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *testibrachia* (-ạ). [NL. (Spitzka, 1881), < L. *testis*, testicle, + *brachium*, arm.] The prepeduncle, or superior crus, of the cerebellum; the so-called process from the cerebellum to the testis of the brain.

testicardine (tes-ti-kär'din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Testicardines*.

Testicardines (tes-ti-kär'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *testa*, shell, + *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge: see *cardinal*.] A prime division of brachiopods, including those which have a hinged calcareous shell: opposed to *Ecardines*: same as *Arthropomata*.

testicle (tes'ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *testicule* = Pr. *testicul* = Sp. *testículo* = Pg. *testículo* = It. *testicolo*, *testiculo*, < L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, testicle.] One of the two glands in the male which secrete the spermatozoa and some of the fluid elements of the semen; a testis.—**Cooper's irritable testicle**, a testicle affected with neuralgia.

testicond (tes'ti-kond), *a.* [< L. *testis*, testicle, + *condere*, hide, conceal.] Having the testes concealed—that is, not contained in an external pouch or scrotum. Most animals are testicond, but the word denotes more particularly mammals of this character, as the cetaceans and some others.

testicular (tes-tik'ụ-lạr), *a.* [= F. *testiculaire* = It. *testicolare*, < L. *testiculus*, testicle: see *testicle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a testicle or testis: as, *testicular* inflammation.—2. In *bot.*, same as *testiculate*.—**Testicular artery**, the spermatic artery.—**Testicular cord**. Same as *spermatic cord* (which see, under *cord*[1]).—**Testicular cyst**, a retention-cyst of a seminal tubule. Also called *seminal cyst*.—**Testicular duct**, the vas deferens.—**Testicular veins**, small veins collecting the blood from the testes, and emptying into the spermatic veins.

testiculate (tes-tik'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *testiculatus*, having testicles, shaped like a testicle, < L. *testiculus*, testicle: see *testis*.] 1. Of the rounded or ovoid shape of a testicle.—2. Having a pair of testicle-like formations.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Shaped like a testicle. (*b*) Having a pair of organs so shaped, as the tubers of *Orchis mascula*. Also *testicular*, *testiculated*.

testiculated (tes-tik'ụ-lā-ted), *a.* [< *testiculate* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *testiculate*.

testiere (tes-ti-ār'), *n.* [OF.: see *tester*[2].] A piece of armor for a horse, covering the head, and differing from the chamfron in covering the head more completely, having earpieces, etc.

Testiere. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

testif†, *a.* Middle English form of *testy*.

testificate (tes-tif'i-kāt), *n.* [< L. *testificatus*, pp. of *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] In *Scots law*, a solemn written assertion, not on oath, formerly used in judicial procedure.

He had deposited this *testificate* and confession, with the day and date of the said marriage, with his lawful superior Boniface, Abbot of Saint Mary's. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxviii.

testification (tes"ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *testification* = Sp. *testificacion* = Pg. *testificação* = It. *testificazione*, < L. *testificatio*(*n-*), testifying, < *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] The act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence; a witnessing; testimony; evidence.

Those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 36.

testificator (tes'ti-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **testificator*, < *testificari*, testify: see *testify*.] One who testifies; one who gives witness or evidence; a witness.

testifier (tes'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *testify* + *-er*[1].] One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to anything; a witness. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 196.

testify (tes'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *testified*, ppr. *testifying*. [< ME. *testifien*, < OF. *testifier* = Sp. Pg. *testificar* = It. *testificare*, < L. *testificari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bear witness; make declaration, especially for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of some matter not known to them, or for the purpose of establishing some fact.

Jesus . . . needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man. John ii. 25.

The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might *testify* of that particular ray.
Emerson, Self-Reliance.

2. In *law*, to give testimony, under oath or solemn affirmation, in a cause depending before a court.

One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die. Num. xxxv. 30.

However many nations and generations of men are brought into the witness-box, they cannot *testify* to anything which they do not know.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 200.

3. To serve as evidence; be testimony or proof.

Ah, but some natural notes about her body,
Above ten thousand meaner moveables,
Would *testify*, to enrich mine inventory.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 30.

II. *trans.* 1. To bear witness to; affirm or declare as fact or truth.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen, and ye receive not our witness. John iii. 11.

I *testified* the pleasure I should have in his company.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

2. In *law*, to state or declare under oath or affirmation, as a witness, before a tribunal.—3. To give evidence of; evince; demonstrate; show.

Prayers are those "calves of men's lips," those most gracious and sweet odours, . . . which being carried up into heaven do best *testify* our dutiful affection.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 23.

4. To make known; publish or declare freely.

Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xx. 21.

testill (tes'til), *n.* [< NL. **testilla*, dim. of L. *testa*, a potsherd: see *test*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *frustule*.

testily (tes'ti-li), *adv.* In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

testimonial (tes-ti-mō'ni-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *testimonial* = Sp. *testimonial* = It. *testimoniale*, < LL. *testimonialis*, of or pertaining to testimony, < L. *testimonium*, testimony: see *testimony*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or containing testimony.

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial* testifying his good behaviour.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Testimonial proof, proof by testimony of a witness, as distinguished from evidence afforded by a document.

II. *n.* 1†. A will; a testament.

To dispossesse
His children of his goodes, & give her all
By his last dying *testimoniall*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

2†. A certificate; a warrant.

That none of the said reteyned persons in Husbandrye, or in any the Artes or Sciences above remembred, after the tyme of his Reteynor expired, shall departe foorthe of one Cytye, Towne, or Parishe to another, . . . onles he have a *Testimoniall* under the Seale of the said Citie or Towne Corporate.
Laws of Elizabeth (1562), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 101.

3†. A mark; token; evidence; proof.

A signe and solemne *testimoniall* of the religious observance which they carried reapectively to the whole element of fire. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 613.

4†. A statement; a declaration; testimony.

I must giue the Kings Kingdomes a caueat here, concerning vagabonding Greekes, and their counterfeit *Testimonials*: True it is, there is no such matter as these lying Rascala report vato you. *W. Lithgow*, Travels, iii.

5. A writing certifying to one's character, conduct, or qualifications; a certificate of worth, attainment, excellence, value, genuineness, etc.—6. A tangible expression of respect, esteem, admiration, appreciation or acknowledgment of services, or the like. [Colloq.]

The late lamented O'Connell, . . . over whom a grateful country has raised such a magnificent *testimonial*.
Thackeray, Virginiana, xi.

The portrait was intended as a *testimonial*, "expressive . . . of the eminent services of Mr. Boxsious in promoting and securing the prosperity of the town."
W. Collins, After Dark, p. 45.

Testimonial of the great seal. Same as *quarter-seal*.

testimonialize (tes-ti-mō'ni-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *testimonialized*, ppr. *testimonializing*. [< *testimonial* + *-ize*.] To present with a testimonial. [Rare.]

People were *testimonialising* his wife.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxiii.

testimony (tes'ti-mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *testimonies* (-niz). [= F. *temoin* = Pr. *testimoni* = Sp. *testimonio* = Pg. *testimunho* = It. *testimone*, *testimonio*, < L. *testimonium*, testimony, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*[3].] 1. Witness; evidence; proof or demonstration of some fact.

I'll give you all noble remembrances,
As *testimonies* 'gainst reproach and malice,
That you departed iov'd.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

I swear by truth and knighthood that I gave
No cause, not willingly, for such a love:
To this I call my friends in *testimony*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. In *law*, the statement or declaration of a witness; oral evidence; a solemn statement or declaration under oath or affirmation, made as evidence before a tribunal or an officer for the purposes of evidence; a statement or statements made in proof of something.—3. Tenor of declarations or statements made or witness borne; declaration: as, the *testimony* of history.

As to the fruits of Sodom, fair without, and full of ashes within, I saw nothing of them; tho', from the *testimonies* we have, something of this kind has been produced. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 37.

Who trusts
To human *testimony* for a fact
Gets this sole fact—himself is proved a fool.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 324.

4. The act of bearing witness; open attestation; profession.

Thou . . . for the *testimony* of truth hast borne
Universal reproach. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 33.

The two first [Quakers in New England] that sealed their *testimony* with their blood were William Robinson, merchant of London, and Marmaduke Stevenson, a countryman of Yorkshire.
Sewel, History of the Quakers (1856), I. 290.

5. A declaration or protest.

Shake off the dust under your feet, for a *testimony* against them. Mark vi. 11.

Alice Rose was not one to tolerate the coarse, careless talk of such a woman as Mrs. Brunton without uplifting her voice in many a *testimony* against it.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

6. In *Scrip.*: (*a*) The law of God in general; the Scriptures.

The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. Ps. xix. 7.

The *testimonies* of God are true, the *testimonies* of God are perfect, the *testimonies* of God are all sufficient unto that end for which they were given.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 8.

(*b*) Specifically, the two tables of the law (tables of the testimony); the decalogue.

Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee. Ex. xxv. 16.

Immediate, indirect, mediate testimony. See the adjectives.—**Perpetuation of testimony.** See *perpetuation*.—**Tables of the testimony.** See *table*.—**Testimony of disownment,** an official document issued by the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends to announce the expulsion of a member of the meeting.—**Syn. 2.** Deposition, attestation.—**1, 2,** and **4.** *Proof*, etc. See *evidence*.

testimony† (tes'ti-mō-ni), *v. t.* [< *testimony*, *n.*] To witness.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings-forth, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 153.

testiness (tes'ti-nes), *n.* The state or character of being testy; irascibility; petulance.

Macrobius saith there is much difference betwixt ire and *testinesse:* bycause ire groweth of an occasion, and *testinesse* of euil condition.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 114.

testing-box (tes'ting-boks), *n.* Same as *test-box*.

testing-clause (tes'ting-klâz), *n.* In *Scots law*, the clause in a formal written deed or instrument by which it is authenticated according to the forms of law. It is essentially a statement of the name and designation of the writer, the number of pages in the deed, the names and designations of the witnesses, the name and designation of the person who penned the deed, and the date and place of signing.

testing-gage (tes'ting-gāj), *n.* A gage for ascertaining pressure, as of gas in a soda-water bottle, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

testing-hole (tes'ting-hōl), *n.* In the steel-cementation process, same as *tap-hole* (*c*).

testing-slab (tes'ting-slab), *n.* A plate of white glazed porcelain having cup-shaped depressions, for the examination of liquids which give colored precipitates.

testis (tes'tis), *n.*; pl. *testes* (-tēz). [L.] **1.** A testicle.—**2.** Some rounded formation likened to a testicle: as, the *testes* of the brain.—**Aberrant duct of the testis.** See *aberrant*.—**Mediastinum testis.** See *mediastinum*.—**Pia mater testis.** Same as *tunica vasculosa*.—**Testis cerebri** (the testicle of the brain), the postopticus; one of the posterior pair of the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina. See *quadrigeminous*, 2.—**Testis muliebris,** a woman's testicle—that is, the ovary. *Galen.*

test-meal (test'mēl), *n.* A meal of definite quantity and quality given with a view to examining the contents of the stomach at a later hour, and thus determining the normal or abnormal condition of the gastric functions.

test-meter (test'mē'tėr), *n.* An apparatus for testing the consumption of gas by burners.

test-mixer (test'mik'sėr), *n.* A tall cylindrical bottle of clear glass, with a wide foot and a stopper. It is graduated from the bottom up into equal parts, and is used for the preparation and dilution of test-alkalis, test-acids, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

testo (tes'tō), *n.* [It., = E. *text*.] In *music*, same as (*a*) *theme* or *subject*, or as (*b*) *text* or *libretto*.

test-object (test'ob'jekt), *n.* In *micros.*, a minute object, generally organic, whereby the excellence of an objective, more particularly as to defining and resolving power, may be tested, only superior objectives being capable of showing such objects, or of enabling their markings or peculiar structure to be clearly seen. The muscular fibers of the *Mammalia*, parts of the eye of flashes, scales of the wings of insects, and the shells or frustules of the *Diatomaceæ* are very generally employed. See *test-plate*.

teston† (tes'ton), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) Sp. *teston* (= It. *testone*), a coin, so called from having the figure of a head, < *teste*, head: see *test*[2]. Cf. *tester*[3].] **1.** A silver coin of Louis XII. of France.—**2.** A name given both officially and popularly to the shilling coined by Henry VIII., from its resemblance in appearance and value to the French coin. The value of the coin was reduced later to sixpence. Also *testoon*.

Threepence; and here 'a a *teston;* yet take all.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

The book he had it out of cost him a *teston* at least.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

testone (tes-tō'ne), *n.* [< It. *testone:* see *teston*.] A silver coin worth about 1*s.* 4*d.* (32 United States cents), formerly current in Italy.

testoon†, *n.* Same as *teston*. *Cotgrave.*

testorn† (tes'tėrn), *n.* Same as *tester*[3].

test-paper (test'pā'pėr), *n.* **1.** In *chem.*, a paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, and used for detecting the presence of certain substances, which cause a reaction and a change in the color of the paper.—**2.** In *law*, a document allowed to be used in a court of justice as a standard of comparison for determining a question of handwriting. [U. S.]

test-plate (test'plāt), *n.* **1.** A glass plate with a band, or usually a series of bands, of very finely ruled lines, used in testing the resolving power of microscopic objectives, particularly of high powers. The best known are those ruled by Nobert (hence called *Nobert's plates*); one of these, the 19-band plate, has a series of 19 bands, ruled at rates varying from 11,300 to 112,000 lines to the inch. The finest band of another plate is ruled at the rate of about 200,000 lines to the inch. Möller's test-plate has a series of 20 or more test diatom-frustules with very fine striations, in some cases running up to nearly 100,000 per inch.

2. In *ceram.*, a piece of pottery upon which the vitrifiable colors are tried before being used on the pieces to be decorated, usually a plate with the different colors painted on its rim.

test-pump (test'pump), *n.* A force-pump used for testing the strength or tightness of metal cylinders, etc. It has a pressure-gage attached to its discharge-pipe, means for connecting the latter with the pipe, etc., to be tested, a check-valve or cock for preventing regurgitation through the discharge-pipe, and generally also a cistern of moderate capacity for holding a supply of water for the pump-barrel, in which latter works a solid plunger operated by a hand-lever. The pump is supplied with lifting-handles or with wheels for moving it easily about to any position in a shop.

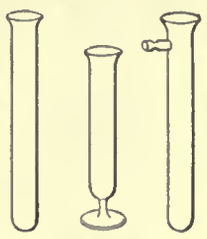
testril† (tes'tril), *n.* Same as *tester*[3].

Sir Toby. Come on; there is sixpence for you; let's have a song.
Sir Andrew. There's a *testril* of me, too.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 34.

test-ring (test'ring), *n.* See *test*[1].

test-spoon (test'spön), *n.* A small spoon with a spatula-shaped handle, used for taking up small portions of flux, powder, etc., as in chemical experiments. *E. H. Knight.*

test-tube (test'tūb), *n.* **1.** A cylinder of thin glass closed at one end, used in testing liquids. —**2.** A chlorometer.—**Test-tube culture.** See *culture*.


Test-tubes.

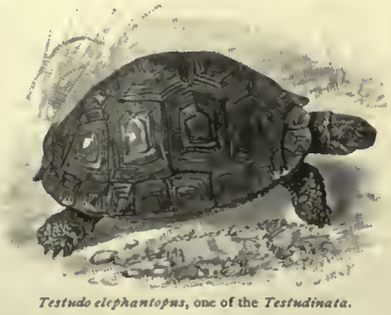
test-types (test'tīps), *n. pl.* Letters or words printed in typo of different sizes, used to determine the acuteness of vision.

testudinal (tes-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< L. *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise (see *testudo*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise.

Testudinaria (tes-tū-di-nā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1824), < L. *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise, + *-aria*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Dioscoreaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Dioscorea* by its downwardly winged seeds and its large hemispherical tessellated tuber or rootstock, which is either fleshy and solid or woody, and rises above the ground, forming a globular mass sometimes 4 feet in diameter, its outer woody or corky substance becoming cracked into large angular protuberances resembling the shell of a tortoise. (See *tortoise-plant*.) The 2 species are natives of South Africa. They are lofty climbers with slender twining stems, alternate leaves, and small racemose flowers, which are dioecious and spreading or broadly bell-shaped, with a three-celled ovary becoming in fruit a three-winged capsule. They are known as *elephant's-foot* and as *Hottentot's-bread*.

testudinarious (tes-tū-di-nā'ri-us), *a.* Resembling tortoise-shell in color; mottled with red, yellow, and black, like tortoise-shell.

Testudinata (tes-tū-di-nā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), neut. pl. of L. *testudinatus:* see *testudinate*.] **1.** An order of *Reptilia*, having toothless jaws fashioned like the beak of a bird, two pairs of limbs fitted for walking or swimming, and the body incased in a bony box or leathery shell, consisting of a carapace and a plastron, to the formation of which the ribs and


Testudo elephantopus, one of the *Testudinata*.

dorsal vertebræ are specially modified; the turtles and tortoises. The carapace is usually covered with hard horny epidermal plates called *tortoise-shell*. There is no true sternum, its place being taken by a number of bones, typically nine, which compose the plastron, or under shell. The dorsal vertebræ are immovably fixed. All the cranial bones are united by sutures, excepting the articulation of the lower jaw. The pelvis consists as usual of ilium, ischium, and pubis, but it has a peculiar shape, and is generally discrete from the sacrum. The penis is single and intracloacal, and the anus is a longitudinal cleft. Also called *Chelonia*. See also cuts under *Aspidonectes*, *carapace*, *Chelonia*, *Chelonidæ*, *leatherback*, *plastron*, *Pleurospondylia*, *Pyxis*, *slider*, *terrapin*, and *Testudo*, 4.

2. In a restricted sense, one of three suborders of *Chelonia*, contrasted with *Athecæ* and *Trionychoidea*, and containing the whole of the order excepting the *Sphargididæ* and the *Trionychidæ*.

testudinate (tes-tū'di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *testudinatus*, < *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise: see *testudo*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling the carapace of a tortoise; arched; vaulted; fornicated. Also *testudinated*. —**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Testudinata;* chelonian.

II. *n.* One of the *Testudinata* or *Chelonia*.

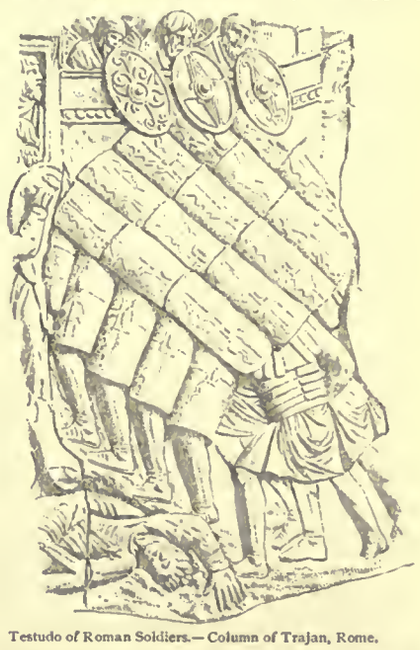
testudinated (tes-tū'di-nā-ted), *a.* [< *testudinate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *testudinate*, 1.

testudineal (tes-tū-din'ē-al), *a.* [< *testudine-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *testudinal*.

testudineous (tes-tū-din'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *testudineus*, of or pertaining to a tortoise or tortoise-shell, < *testudo* (*-din-*), a tortoise: see *testudo*.] Resembling the carapace of a tortoise.

Testudinidæ (tes-tū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Testudo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, named from the genus *Testudo*, containing numerous genera, both fossil and recent, the latter found in all temperate and tropical regions except the Australian. The plastron has the typical number of nine bones, the carapace has epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone is without a costiform process, and the caudal vertebræ are procoelous. It has been by far the largest family of the order, including several genera usually put in other families, but is now oftener restricted to land-tortoises with high, arched, and vaulted carapace and short clubbed feet. *Chersidæ* is a synonym. See cuts under *pyxis* and *Testudo*, 4.

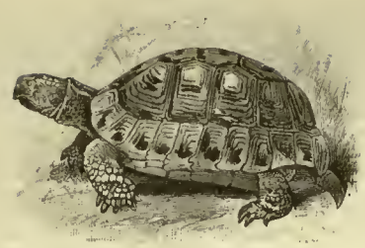
testudo (tes-tū'dō), *n.*; pl. *testudines* (-di-nēz). [L., a tortoise-shell, a defensive cover so called, < *testa*, a shell, etc.: see *test*[2].] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a defensive cover or screen which a body of troops formed by overlapping


Testudo of Roman Soldiers.—Column of Trajan, Rome.

above their heads their oblong shields when in close array. This cover somewhat resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from missiles thrown from above. The name was also given to a structure movable on wheels or rollers for protecting sappers. Formerly also called *snail*.

2. A shelter similar in shape and design to the above, employed as a defense by miners and others when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in.—**3.** In *med.*, an encysted tumor, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. Also called *talpa*.—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Testudinidæ*, of widely varying limits with different authors, and much confused with *Cistudo*. It now contains such tortoises as *T. græca* of Europe and some others. See cut on following page, also that under *Testudinata*.

5. In *anat.*, the fornix: more fully called *testudo cerebri*. See *cerebrum*.—**6.** In *anc. music*, a species of lyre: so called in allusion to the lyre of Mercury, fabled to have been made of the shell of the sea-tortoise. The name was also extended in medieval music to the lute.



Common European Tortoise (*Testudo græca*).

testule (test′ūl), *n.* [< L. *testula*, dim. of *testa*, a shell, etc.: see *test*², 2.] In *bot.*, the silicified crust of a diatom, usually called the *frustule*.

testy (tes′ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. *testie*, *teastie*; < ME. *testif*, < OF. *testu*, F. *têtu*, heady, headstrong, testy, < *teste*, head: see *test*².] Irritable; irascible; choleric; cross; petulant.

Hardy and *testif*, strong and chivalrua.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 802.

I was displeased with myself; I was *testy*, as Jonah was when he should go preach to the Ninevites.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Must I stand and crouch
Under your *testy* humour? *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 46.

Thou *testy* little dogmatist,
Thou pretty Katydid!
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

=**Syn.** Pettish, touchy, waspish, snappish, peevish, splenetic, captious, peppery.

tet (tet), *n.* Same as *tit*¹.

tetanet, *n.* [< L. *tetanus:* see *tetanus*.] Tetanus. *Donne*, Letters, xiv.

tetanic (tē-tan′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tétanique* = Sp. *tetánico* = Pg. *tetanico*, < L. *tetanicus*, < Gr. τετανικός, affected with tetanus, < τέτανος, tetanus: see *tetanus*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by tetanus.—**Tetanic spasm**, tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles, as seen in tetanus, strychnic poisoning, or the first stage of a typical epileptic attack.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles, as nux vomica, strychnia, brucina, etc. If taken in overdoses tetanics occasion convulsions and death.

tetaniform (tet′a-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus, + *forma*, form.] Of the nature of or resembling tetanus; tetanoid.

tetanigenous (tet-a-nij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus, + *gignere*, produce.] Producing tetanus, or spasms similar to those of tetanus.

tetanilla (tet-a-nil′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *tetanus*.] 1. Tetany.—2. An affection (paramyoclonus multiplex) characterized by a clonic spasm of groups of voluntary muscles, often symmetrical, which ceases duriug sleep. *Althaus.*

tetanin (tet′a-nin), *n.* [< *tetanus* (see def.) + *-in*².] A toxin ($C_{14}H_{30}N_2O_4$) obtained from cultures of the *Bacillus tetani*.

tetanization (tet″a-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *tetanize* + *-ation*.] The production of tetanus; the application of a rapid succession of stimuli to a muscle or a nerve such as would produce tetanic contraction in a muscle.

tetanize (tet′a-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tetanized*, ppr. *tetanizing*. [< *tetan-us* + *-ize*.] To produce tetanus in.

tetanoid (tet′a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετανοειδής, like tetanus, < τέτανος, tetanus, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling tetanus.—**Tetanoid pseudoparaplegia.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

II. *n.* An attack of tetanus or some similar spasmodic disease.

tetanomotor (tet″a-nō-mō′tọr), *n.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus, lit. a stretching, + *motor*, a mover.] An instrument devised by Heidenhain for stimulating a nerve mechanically by causing an ivory hammer attached to the vibrating spring of an induction-machine to beat upon it.

tetanotoxin (tet″a-nō-tok′sin), *n.* [< *tetanus* (see def.) + *toxin*.] A toxin ($C_5H_{11}N$) obtained from cultures of *Bacillus tetani*.

tetanus (tet′a-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *tetanus*, tetanus, < Gr. τέτανος, spasm, tetanus, lit. a stretching, tension (cf. τετανός, stretched), reduplicated from τείνειν (√ τεν, ταν), stretch: see *tend*¹.] 1. A disease characterized by a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion. The varieties of this disease are (1) *trismus*, or lockjaw; (2) *opisthotonos*, where the body is thrown back by spasmodic contractions of the muscles; (3) *emprosthotonos*, where the body is bent forward; (4) *pleurothotonos*, where the body is bent to one side. The affection occurs more frequently in warm climates than in cold. It is occasioned either by exposure to cold or by some irritation of the nerves in consequence of local injury by puncture, incision, or laceration: hence the distinction of tetanus into *idiopathic* and *traumatic*. Lacerated wounds of tendinous parts prove, in warm climates, a very frequent source of these complaints. In cold climates, as well as in warm, lockjaw (in which the spasms are confined to the muscles of the jaw or throat) sometimes arises in consequence of the amputation of a limb, or from lacerated wounds. Tetanic affections which follow the receipt of a wound or local injury usually prove fatal. Tetanus is also distinguished, according to its intensity, into *acute* and *chronic*. It has been observed among domesticated animals, such as the horse, ox, sheep, pig, and dog. It is usually the sequel of wounds and injuries. It may follow the operation of castration, and appear after parturition in cows. In the horse injuries of the foot are most frequently the cause of tetanus. The disease is caused by a characteristic bacillus, the same in animals as in man.

2. In *physiol.*, the state or condition of prolonged contraction which a muscle assumes under rapidly repeated stimuli.

The term *tetanus* applies primarily to the muscle only; but the application of rapidly repeated shocks to the nerve, such as would produce "tetanic contraction" of the muscle, may be called the "tetanization of a nerve."
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 106.

Artificial tetanus, a state of the system induced by certain poisons, as strychnia, brucina, or the salts of either, in which the symptoms of intense tetanus are exhibited.

tetany (tet′a-ni), *n.* [< L. *tetanus*, tetanus: see *tetanus*.] A disease characterized by irregularly intermittent tonic spasms of various groups of muscles, more commonly those of the upper extremities, unaccompanied, as a rule, by fever. It is seen most frequently in individuals between fifteen and thirty-five years of age. Among the causes of the affection are mentioned pregnancy, lactation, exposure to cold and wet, intestinal irritation, and mental shock. It sometimes occurs as a sequel to scarlet fever and other diseases of childhood. The disease seldom results fatally, except when the muscles of respiration are profoundly affected.

tetartohedral (te-tär-tō-hē′drạl), *a.* [< Gr. τέταρτος, fourth (< τέσσαρες, four: see *fourth*, *four*), + ἕδρα, a seat, a base.] In *crystal.*, having one fourth the number of planes requisite to complete symmetry.

tetartohedrally (te-tär-tō-hē′drạl-i), *adv.* In a tetartohedral form or arrangement.

tetartohedrism (te-tär-tō-hē′drizm), *n.* [< *tetartohedr(al)* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the state or property of being modified tetartohedrally, or of being characterized by the presence of one fourth of the planes required by holohedral symmetry. It can most simply be regarded as resulting from the application of the two methods of hemihedrism, and hence is possible in the isometric, tetragonal, and hexagonal systems, in which the two kinds of hemihedrism are observed. Practically it has been noted in a few substances crystallizing in the isometric system, and in a number belonging to the hexagonal system. In the latter there are two kinds: the first is called *rhombohedral tetartohedrism*, when the resulting tetartohedral form is a rhombohedron, as, for example, with dioptase and phenacite; and the second *trapezohedral tetartohedrism*, when the resulting form is a trigonal trapezohedron: this is characteristic of quartz and cinnabar, and is important as being connected with the phenomena of circular polarization.

tetartoprismatic (te-tär″tō-priz-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. τέταρτος, fourth, + πρίσμα(τ-), prism: see *prismatic*.] In *crystal.*, same as *triclinic*.

tetartopyramid (te-tär-tō-pir′a-mid), *n.* [< Gr. τέταρτος, fourth, + πυραμίς, pyramid: see *pyramid*.] A quarter-pyramid: said of the pyramidal planes of the triclinic system, which appear in sets of two (that is, one fourth the number required by a complete pyramid).

tetaug (te-tâg′), *n.* Same as *tautog*. *Imp. Dict.*

tetch, *n.* A variant of *tache*³.

tetchily, tetchiness, etc. See *techily*, etc.

tête (tāt), *n.* [F., head: see *test*².] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.

Her wig or *tete* . . . thrown carelessly upon her toilette.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iii. 20. (*Latham.*)

tête-à-tête (tāt′à-tāt′), *adv.* [F., face to face, lit. 'head to head': *tête*, head; *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *tête*, head: see *test*².] Face to face; in private; in close confabulation.

The guests withdrawn had left the treat,
And down the mice sat *tête-à-tête*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 197.

Lord Monmouth fell into the easy habit of dining in his private rooms, sometimes *tête-à-tête* with Villebecque.
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 1.

tête-à-tête (tāt′à-tāt′), *a.* [< *tête-à-tête*, *adv.*] Private; confidential; with none present but the persons concerned: as, a *tête-à-tête* conversation.—**Tête-à-tête set**, a set of table utensils intended for two persons only.

tête-à-tête (tāt′à-tāt′), *n.* [F., a private interview, < *tête-à-tête*, face to face: see *tête-à-tête*, *adv.*] 1. A private interview; a friendly or close conversation.

Of course there was no good in remaining among those damp, reeking timbers now that the pretty little *tête-à-tête* was over. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

2. A short sofa, on which only two persons can comfortably sit.

The sofa of this set was of the pattern named *tête-à-tête*, very hard and slippery.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xiii.

tête-de-mouton (tāt′dė-mö′tôn), *n.* [F., lit. 'sheep's head': *tête*, head (see *test*²); *de*, of; *mouton*, sheep: see *mutton*.] A head-dress, common in the seventeenth century, in which the hair was arranged in short, thick, frizzled curls.

tête-de-pont (tāt′dė-pôn′), *n.* [F.: *tête*, head (see *test*²); *de*, of; *pont*, bridge: see *pons*.] In *fort.*, a work that defends the head or entrance of a bridge nearer the enemy. See *bridge-head*.

tetel (tet′el), *n.* [Ar.] A large bubaline antelope of Africa, *Alcelaphus tora*, with strongly divergent and ringed horns.

tetert, *n.* Middle English form of *tetter*.

tether (teᵺ′ėr), *n.* [Formerly or dial. *tedder*; < ME. *tedir*, *tedyre* (not found in AS.) = OFries. *tiader*, *tieder*, NFries. *tjudder*, *tjodder* = MD. *tudder*, *tuyer* = MLG. *tuder*, *tudder*, LG. *töder*, *tüder*, *tider*, *tier* = Icel. *tjóðhr* = Sw. *tjuder*, OSw. *tiuther* = Dan. *tøir*, tether; perhaps, with formative *-ther* (as in *rudder*¹, formerly *rother*, etc.), < AS. *teón*, etc., draw, lead: see *tee*¹, *tie*¹, *tow*¹. According to Skeat, of Celtic origin, < Gael. *teadhair*, a tether; but this Gael. form is prob. itself of E. origin; no similar Ir. or W. form occurs, and very few words of common Teut. range are of Celtic origin. The Gael. term may, however, be independent of the E., being appar. related to *taod*, a halter, rope, chain, cable, *taodan*, a little cord, Ir. *tead*, *teud*, a cord, rope, W. *tid*, a chain, Manx *teod*, *teid*, a rope.] A rope, chain, or halter, especially one by which a grazing animal is confined within certain limits: often used figuratively, in the sense of a course in which one may move until checked; scope allowed.

The bishops were found culpable, as eating too much beyond their *tether*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 23.

Then in a *tether* he'll swing from a ladder.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

We live joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*.
Bacon.

tether (teᵺ′ėr), *v. t.* [< *tether*, *n.*] To confine, as a grazing animal, with a rope or chain within certain limits; hence, to tie (anything) with or as with a rope or halter.

The Links of th' holy Chain which *tethers*
The many Members of the World togethers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

And, it was said, *tethered* his horse nightly among the graves in the church-yard. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 444.

tether-stick (teᵺ′ėr-stik), *n.* The stake, peg, or pin to which a tether is fastened.

His teeth they were like *tether sticks*.
Kempy Kaye (Child's Ballads, VIII. 140).

Tethyidæ (tē-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tethys* + *-idæ*.] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Tethys*, and characterized by the absence of a tongue. The body is depressed, the mantle is indistinct, the tentacles are two, and branchial plumes alternate with papillæ along the back.

Tethys (tē′this), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1740), < Gr. Τηθύς, Tethys, a sea-goddess.] A genus of nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Tethyidæ*.

te-totum, *n.* See *tee-totum*.

tetra-. [< Gr. τετρα-, combining form of τέτταρες, τέσσαρες, Doric τέτορες, τέτορες, etc., neut. τέσσαρα, etc., = L. *quattuor*, four: see *four*. Cf. *quadri-*.] A prefix in compounds derived from the Greek, signifying 'four': as, *tetra*chord, *tetra*gon, *tetra*rch, *tetra*merous, *tetra*petalous, *tetra*spermous.

tetrablastic (tet-ra-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + βλαστός, a germ.] Having four germinal layers or blastodermic membranes, as an embryo—namely, an endoderm, ectoderm, and an inner and outer layer of mesoderm, or somatopleure and splanchnopleure. Such a four-layered germ is the common case of animals which have a true cœlom or body-cavity.

tetrabrach (tet′ra-brak), *n.* [< LGr. τετράβραχυς, of four shorts, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + βραχίς = L. *brevis*, short.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four short times or syllables; a proceleusmatic. Also *tetrabrachys*.

tetrabrachius (tet-ra-brā′ki-us), *n.*; pl. *tetrabrachii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + L. *brachium*, an arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four arms.

tetrabranch (tet′ra-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having two pairs of gills, as a cephalopod; be-

longing to the *Tetrabranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the order *Tetrabranchiata*, as an ammonite or a pearly nautilus.

Tetrabranchiata (tet-ra-brang-ki-ā'tiä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tetrabranchiatus:* see *tetrabranchiate.*] An order of *Cephalopoda*, named by Owen from the two pairs of gill-plumes, or ctenidial branchiæ. The nephridia are also two pairs; two visceropericardiac orifices open upon the exterior; and the oviducts and spermducts are paired, but the left is rudimentary. There are many sheathed circumoral tentacles, not hearing suckers, two hollow eyes, two olfactory organs, no ink-bag, and a large many-chambered shell, straight or coiled. The order has included both ammonoid and nautiloid forms, but has also been restricted to the latter. They abounded in former times, as is shown by the immense number and variety of fossils, but are now nearly extinct, being represented by the pearly nautilus only. See also cut under *nautilus.*

Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*).

C, hood; *J*, funnel; *M*, shell-muscle; *mx*, jaws; *p*, *p'*, mantle; *br*, branchiæ; *gn*, nidamental gland; *r*, *r'*, position of renal appendages; *ann*, horny ring; *ov*, ovary; *gal*, oviducal gland; *sph*, siphuncle; *ch*, black part of shell under mantle; *kn*, process of the cartilaginous skeleton into the funnel.

tetrabranchiate (tet-ra-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *tetrabranchiatus*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *tetrabranch.*

tetracamarous (tet-ra-kam'a-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + καμάρα, a vault.] In *bot.*, having four closed carpels.

tetracarpellary (tet-ra-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel, + *-ary.*] In *bot.*, having four carpels.

Tetracaulodon (tet-ra-kâ'lō-don), *n.* [NL. (Godman), < Gr. τετρα-, four, + καυλός, stem, + ὀδούς, tooth.] A genus of mastodons. See *Mastodontinæ.*

Tetracera (te-tras'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from the four horn-like carpels of the original species; < Gr. τετρα-, four, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Dilleniaceæ* and tribe *Delinieæ.* It is characterized by flowers in terminal panicles, each usually with five spreading sepals, as many petals, numerous stamens, and three to five acuminate carpels, usually shining, coriaceous, and follicular in fruit, and containing one to five seeds surrounded by a lacerate aril. There are about 36 species, widely scattered through the tropics. They are shrubby climbers, or rarely trees, smooth or rough-hairy, with parallel feather-veined leaves and the panicles mostly yellow and loosely many-flowered. Several species are sometimes cultivated as greenhouse climbers; several are used as astringents, as the decoction of *T. oblongata* in Brazil, and in Cayenne the infusion of *T. Tigarea*, the tigarea, or red creeper. *T. alnifolia*, the water-tree of Sierra Leone, is so named from the clear water obtained by cutting its climbing stems.

Tetraceras (te-tras'e-ras), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), also *Tetraceros*, *Tetraccrus*, < Gr. τετρακέρως, four-horned, < τετρα-, four, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of four-horned *Bovidæ*, as *T. quadricornis*, an Indian antelope. The female is hornless. See cut under *ravine-deer.*

Tetracerata (tet-ra-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tetraceras:* see *Tetraceras.*] One of two families of De Blainville's (1825) polybranchiate *Paracephalophora*, consisting of various genera, not all of which were properly grouped together. They are mostly nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods. The family is contrasted with *Dicerata.* Also *Tetracera.*

tetracerous (te-tras'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρακέρως, four-horned, < τετρα-, four, + κέρας, horn.] In *conch.*, having four horns or feelers, as a snail.

Tetracha (tet'ra-kä), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1838), < Gr. τέτραχα, in four parts, < τετρα-, four.] A notable genus of tiger-beetles, of the family *Cicindelidæ*, comprising about 50 species, mainly South American and West Indian, a few, however, inhabiting Australia, North America, southern Europe, and northern Africa. They have the hind coxæ contiguous, the eyes large and prominent, and the third joint of the maxillary palpi longer than the fourth. *T. carolina* and *T. virginica*, two large handsome metallic beetles, are found in the United States; the latter is crepuscular, and both are noted enemies of certain injurious larvæ. See cut under *tiger-beetle.*

tetrachænium (tet-ra-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *tetrachænia* (-ä). [Also *tetrachenium;* < Gr. τετρα-, four, + χαίνειν, open.] In *bot.*, a fruit formed by the separating of a single ovary into four nuts, as in the *Labiatæ.* *Henslow.* [Rare.]

Tetrachætæ (tet-ra-kē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **tetrachætus:* see *tetrachætous.*] A division of brachycerous *Diptera*, containing those flies which are tetrachætous: correlated with *Dichætæ* and *Hexachætæ.*

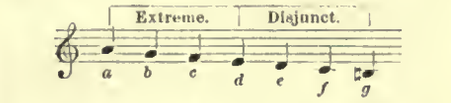
tetrachætous (tet-ra-kē'tus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + χαίτη, mane: see *chæta.*] Having the haustellum composed of four (not of two or six) pieces, as a fly; of or pertaining to that division of brachycerous dipterous insects whose haustellum is of this character: correlated with *dichætous* and *hexachætous.* See cuts under *Syrphus* and *Milesia.*

tetrachirus (tet-ra-kī'rus), *n.*; pl. *tetrachiri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. τετράχειρ, four-handed, < τετρα-, four, + χείρ, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four hands.

tetrachord (tet'ra-kôrd), *n.* [= F. *tétracorde*, < Gr. τετράχορδος, having four strings, < τετρα-, four, + χορδή, a string, chord: see *chord.*] In *music:* (*a*) An instrument with four strings.—(*b*) The interval of a perfect fourth. (*c*) A diatonic series of four tones, the first and last of which are separated by a perfect fourth. The tetrachord was the unit of analysis in ancient music, like the hexachord in early medieval music, or the octave in modern music. It is asserted that originally the term was applied to a series consisting of a given tone, its octave, its fourth, and a tone a fourth below the octave (as, E, E', A, B); but in its usual form it was a diatonic series. Three varieties were recognized, differing in the position of the semitone. The *Dorian* tetrachord had the semitone at the bottom, the *Phrygian* in the middle, and the *Lydian* at the top, thus:

Dorian, * ⌣ * — * — *
Phrygian, * — * ⌣ * — *
Lydian, * — * — * ⌣ *

Of these the Dorian was regarded as the chief or standard. Scales were made up by adding tetrachords together. When successive tetrachords had a tone in common, they were called *conjunct;* when they were separated by a whole step, *disjunct* (thus, E–A, A–D would represent the former, and E–A, B–E' the latter). Octave-scales were made up of two disjunct tetrachords, the separating interval being called the *diazeuctic tone.* (See *mode*[1], 7 (*a*).) The completed system of tones finally adopted by the Greeks embraced a total compass of two octaves, extending upward from a tone probably nearly equivalent to the second A below middle C, as tones are now named. The various tones of this system were distributed among five tetrachords, and named accordingly, as follows:



a, nete hyperbolæon; *b*, paranete hyperbolæon; *c*, trite hyperbolæon; *d*, nete diezeugmenon; *e*, parancte diezeugmenon; *f*, trite diezeugmenon; *g*, paramese; *h*, nete synemmenon; *i*, paranete synemmenon; *j*, trite synemmenon; *k*, mese; *l*, lichanos meson; *m*, parhypate meson; *n*, hypate meson; *o*, lichanos hypaton; *p*, parhypate hypaton; *q*, hypate hypaton; *r*, proslambanomenos. The terms *hyperbolæon*, *diezeugmenon*, *synemmenon*, *meson*, and *hypaton* are really genitives plural, but are sometimes loosely used as names of the tetrachords.

It should further be noted that the Greeks recognized two other varieties of tetrachords—the *chromatic*, consisting of two semitones and a minor third, and the *enharmonic*, consisting of two quarter-tones and a major third. The tetrachord is more or less recognized in modern music, the major scale being conceived of as made up of two disjunct Lydian tetrachords, and the minor scale of two disjunct tetrachords, the lower Phrygian, and the upper either Dorian (in the descending minor) or Lydian (in the ascending).

tetrachordal (tet'ra-kôr-dal), *a.* [< *tetrachord* + *-al.*] In *music*, pertaining to a tetrachord, or consisting of tetrachords: as, the *tetrachordal* musical theory of the Greeks.—**Tetrachordal system**, a name applied to one of the early forms of the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music.

tetrachordon (tet-ra-kôr'don), *n.* [NL.: see *tetrachord.*] A musical instrument in which, while it has strings and a keyboard, like the pianoforte, the tones are produced from the strings by pressing them, by means of the digitals, against a revolving cylinder of india-rubber covered with rosin. Compare *harmonichord*, *hurdy-gurdy*, and *keyed violin* (under *keyed*).

tetrachotomous (tet-ra-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τέτραχα, in four parts (< τετρα-, four), + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, doubly dichotomous; arranged in four ranks or rows; quadrifarious; divided into four parts, or into sets of four; quadripartite.

tetrachronous (te-trak'rō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράχρονος, of four times, < τετρα-, four, + χρόνος, time.] In *anc. pros.*, having a magnitude of four primary or fundamental times; tetrasemic.

tetracladine (tet-ra-klad'in), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. *cladine.*] Cladose, or branching into a number of variously shaped processes, as a caltrop or sponge-spicule of the tetraxon type. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

tetracladose (tet-ra-klā'dōs), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. *cladose.*] Same as *tetracladine.*

tetracoccous (tet-ra-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + κόκκος, berry.] In *bot.*, having four cocci or carpels. See cut under *coccus.*

tetracolic (tet-ra-kō'lik), *a.* [< *tetracol(on)* + *-ic.*] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of four cola or series.

tetracolon (tet-ra-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *tetracola* (-lä). [LL., < Gr. τετράκωλον, neut. of τετράκωλος, < τετρα-, four, + κῶλον, a limb, a member: see *colon*[1].] In *anc. rhet.* and *pros.*, a period consisting of four cola.

Tetracoralla (tet'ra-kō-ral'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + κοράλλιον, coral.] A division of corals, corresponding to the *Rugosa.*

tetracoralline (tet-ra-kor'a-lin), *a.* [< *Tetracoralla* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Tetracoralla;* rugose, as a stone-coral. See *Cyathaxoniidæ.*

tetract (tet'rakt), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἀκτίς, a ray, beam.] Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule; quadriradiate. See cut under *sponge-spicule.*

tetractinal (te-trak'ti-nal), *a.* [< *tetractine* + *-al.*] Having four rays, as a sponge-spicule.

tetractine (te-trak'tin), *a.* [As *tetract* + *-ine*[1].] Having four rays, or being quadriradiate, as a sponge-spicule.

tetractinellid (te-trak-ti-nel'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Tetractinellida*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tetractinellida.*

Tetractinellida (te-trak-ti-nel'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray, + *-ella* + *-ida:* see *tetract.*] In Sollas's classification of sponges, the second tribe of *Silicispongiæ*, contrasted with *Monaxonida*, including those *Demospongiæ* which possess quadriradiate or triæne spicules or lithistid sclercs. It includes the great majority of existing sponges, and is divided into *Choristida* and *Lithistida.*

tetractinellidan (te-trak-ti-nel'i-dan), *a.* [< *Tetractinellida* + *-an.*] Same as *tetractinellid.*

tetractinelline (te-trak-ti-nel'in), *a.* [< *Tetractinell(ida)* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *tetractinellid.*

tetractomy (te-trak'tō-mi), *n.* [Properly **tetrachotomy* (cf. *dichotomy*, *tetrachotomous*), < Gr. τέτραχα, in four parts, + -τομία, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A division into four parts.

The one key to St. Paul's meaning is the principle that, besides body and soul—which make up man's natural being—regenerated man possesses spirit, the principle of supernatural life. This has been somewhat unfairly called Bull's theory, and accused of making up a *tetractomy*—body, soul, spirit, and Holy Spirit.
Speaker's Commentary, 1 Thes. v. 23.

tetracyclic (tet-ra-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + κύκλος, ring.] In *bot.*, having four circles or whorls of floral organs: said of flowers.

tetrad (tet'rad), *n.* [< Gr. τετράς (-αδ-), the number four, < τετρα-, four: see *tetra-.*] **1.** The number four; also, a collection of four things. Also *quadrad.*—**2.** In *chem.*, an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in saturating power, to four atoms of hydrogen.—**3.** In *morphology*, a quaternary unit of organization resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of triads. See *triad, dyad.*

tetradactyl, tetradactyle (tet-ra-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετραδάκτυλος, having four fingers or toes, < τετρα-, four, + δάκτυλος, a finger, toe: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having four fingers or toes; quadridigitate: noting either (*a*) the fore feet or the hind feet of a quadruped, or (*b*) a four-toed bird, or (*c*) a quadruped only (when four-toed before and behind).

II. *n.* A four-toed animal.

tetradactylity (tet'ra-dak-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *tetradactyl* + *-ity.*] Tetradactyl character or state. *Nature*, XLIII. 329.

tetradactylous (tet-ra-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *tetradactyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *tetradactyl.*

tetrad-deme (tet'rad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated tetrads. See *triad-deme, dyad-deme.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

tetradecapod (tet-ra-dek'a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + δέκα, ten, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having fourteen feet; of or pertaining to the *Tetradecapoda.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Tetradecapoda.*

Tetradecapoda (tet'ra-de-kap'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetradecapod.*] Fourteen-footed crustaceans; an order of *Crustacea* corresponding

to *Arthrostraca*. The multiarticulate cephalothorax has seven thoracic segments, each of which bears a pair of legs. The order includes the isopods and amphipods.

tetradecapodous (tet″ra-de-kap′ō-dus), *a.* [< *tetradecapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *tetradecapod*.

tetradiapason (tet″ra-dī-a-pā′zon), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + E. *diapason*.] In *music*, the interval of four octaves, or a twenty-ninth. Also called *quadruple diapason, quadruple octave*, and *quadruple eighth*.

tetradic (te-trad′ik), *a.* [= OF. *tetradique*; < LGr. τετραδικός, tetradic, < Gr. τετράς (-αδ-), a tetrad.] 1. In *ane. pros.*: (*a*) Comprising four different rhythms or meters: as, the *tetradic* epiploce. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains four unlike systems: as, a *tetradic* poem.—2. Of or pertaining to a tetrad. Also *tetratomic*.

tetradite (tet′ra-dīt), *n.* [< *tetrad* + *-ite*².] One who has some special relation to the number four. (*a*) One who regarded four as a mystic number. (*b*) Among the ancients, a child born in the fourth month or on the fourth day of the month. (*c*) In *eccles. hist.*, one who reverences four gods in the godhead. (*d*) [*cap.*] A Quartodeciman.

tetradrachm (tet′ra-dram), *n.* [< L. *tetradrachmum*, < Gr. τετράδραχμον, a piece of four drachmas, < τετρα-, four, + δραχμή, a drachma: see *drachma*.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of four drachmas. See *drachma*.

Silver *tetradrachms* of Ænos.
R. P. Knight.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Tetradrachm of Athens, about 220-196 B. C.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

tetradymite (te-trad′i-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. τετράδυμος, fourfold, + *-ite*².] Native bismuth telluride, containing also some sulphur, a mineral occurring in foliated masses of a pale steel-gray color and brilliant metallic luster. Also called *telluric bismuth, tellur-bismuth*, and *bornine*.

tetradymous (te-trad′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράδυμος, fourfold, < τετρα-, four: see *tetra-*.] In *bot.*, having every alternate lamella shorter than the two contiguous to it, and one complete lamella terminating a set of every four pairs of short and long: said of an agaric; also, having four cells or cases combined. *Henslow*.

Tetradynamia (tet″ra-di-nā′mi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + δύναμις, power, strength.] The fifteenth class in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, four of them longer than the other two. It was divided into 2 orders—*Siliculosa*, of which the common garden-cress and shepherd's-purse are examples, and *Siliquosa*, of which the mustard and cabbage are examples. All the plants of this class are now included in the natural order *Cruciferæ*.

tetradynamian (tet″ra-di-nā′mi-ạn), *a.* [< *Tetradynamia* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, having the characters of the *Tetradynamia;* tetradynamous.

tetradynamous (tet-ra-din′ạ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + δύναμις, power. Cf. *Tetradynamia*.] Having six stamens, four longer arranged in opposite pairs, and two shorter, inserted lower down: a relation found only in the flowers of *Cruciferæ*. See cut under *stamen*.

tetraëdral, tetraëdron (tet-ra-ē′dral, -dron). Same as *tetrahedral, tetrahedron*.

Tetragameliæ (tet″ra-ga-mē′li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + γαμήλιος, of a wedding, < γάμος, a wedding.] A division of rhizostomatous discomedusans having the four subgenital pouches distinct: opposed to *Monogameliæ*.

tetragamelian (tet″ra-ga-mē′li-ạn), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Tetragameliæ*.

tetragamy (te-trag′a-mi), *n.* [< MGr. τετραγαμία, the marrying a fourth time, < *τετράγαμος, one who has married four times, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + γάμος, marriage. Cf. *digamy*.] A fourth marriage; marriage for the fourth time. [Rare.]

> He [Symeon Magister] says that the lawfulness of *tetragamy* was believed to have been revealed to Euthymius. *Robertson*, Hist. Christ. Church, IV. 3.

tetragenous (te-traj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + -γενής, < γίγνεσθαι, be born: see *-gen, -genous*.] In *bacteriology*, giving rise to square groups of four, as micrococci which divide in two planes at right angles, and whose newly formed cells remain attached to one another.

> In investigating the etiology of tuberculosis, R. Koch found in a cavity of the lungs, in a case of phthisis, a peculiar micrococcus in square groups of four, enveloped in a transparent capsule. This micrococcus was named *Micrococcus tetragenus* (whence the term *tetragenous*).
>
> The constituents of the colony turned out to be a *tetragenous* microbe quite distinct from the plain atmospheric micrococcus with which he had thought it could be identified. *Science*, XI. 283.

tetragon (tet′ra-gon), *n.* [< F. *tétragone* = Sp. *tetrágono* = Pg. It. *tetragono*, < L. *tetragonum*, a square, < Gr. τετράγωνος, four-cornered, square, neut. τετράγωνον, a square, < τετρα-, four, + γωνία, angle, corner.] 1. In *geom.*, a figure having four angles; a quadrangle; a quadrilateral.—2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth part of a circle; quartile aspect; square.

tetragonal (te-trag′ō-nal), *a.* [< *tetragon* + *-al*.] 1. In *geom.*, pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, four-angled; having four longitudinal angles.—3. Square; quartile. *Sir T. Browne.*—**Tetragonal spheroid**, a tetrahedron with isosceles faces.—**Tetragonal stem**, a stem that has four sides, as in many *Labiatæ*.—**Tetragonal system**, in *crystal.*, that system in which the three axes are at right angles to each other, but the two equal lateral axes differ in length from the vertical axis. See *crystallography*. Also *dimetric, quadratic, monodimetric*, etc.

tetragonel (te-trag′ō-nel), *a.* [Heraldic F.: see *tetragonal*.] In *her.*, represented as a four-sided solid shown in perspective: thus, a pyramid is distinguished from a pile or point by being represented in perspective, two sides showing, and is often blazoned a *tetragonel* pyramid.

Tetragonia (tet-ra-gō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. τετραγωνία, the spindle-tree (so called from its square fruit), < τετράγωνος, square: see *tetragon*.] A genus of plants, of the order *Ficoideæ*, distinguished from *Mesembryanthemum*, the other genus of its tribe, *Mesembryeæ*, by its apetalous flowers. It includes about 20 species, mainly natives of the Cape of Good Hope, with others in eastern Asia, Australia, and South America. They are somewhat fleshy herbs or undershrubs with weak or prostrate stems, bearing alternate entire leaves, and axillary greenish-yellow or reddish flowers. The fruit is a drupe or nut, often prominently winged, angled, or horned, containing a bony stone with from one to nine one-seeded cells. By Lindley the genus was made the type of a former order *Tetragoniaceæ*. See *Australian* and *New Zealand spinach* (under *spinach*), and compare *fat-hen* and *soda*.

tetragonism† (te-trag′ō-nizm), *n.* [NL. *tetragonismus* (John Bernoulli, 1696), < *tetragon* + *-ism*.] The quadrature of any curve.

Tetragonops (tet-ra-gō′nops), *n.* [NL. (Sir W. Jardine, 1855), < Gr. τετράγωνος, square, + ὄψ, face.] A remarkable genus of scansorial barbets, belonging to the American *Capitoninæ*. It is characterized by the peculiar metagnathism of the beak, the under mandible having two angular points which overlap the tip of the upper. There are 2 species, *T. rhamphastinus* of Ecuador and *T. frantzi* of Costa Rica. The former, named from some suggestiveness of a toucan, is singularly variegated with black, white, ashy, golden-brown, orange-red, and scarlet.

Tetragonops rhamphastinus.

tetragonous (te-trag′ō-nus), *a.* [< *tetragon* + *-ous*.] Same as *tetragonal*.

tetragram (tet′ra-gram), *n.* [< Gr. τετράγραμμον, a word of four letters (not found in the sense of 'a figure of four lines'), < τετρα-, four, + γράμμα, a line, letter: see *gram*².] 1. A word of four letters.—2. In *geom.*, a figure formed by four right lines.

Tetragrammaton (tet-ra-gram′ạ-ton), *n.* [< Gr. τὸ τετραγράμματον, a word of four letters, < τετραγράμματος, of four letters: see *tetragram*.] A complex of four letters: applied to the mystic name *Jehovah* (see *Jehovah*) as written with four Hebrew letters, and sometimes transferred to other similar combinations.

> When God the Father was pleased to pour forth all his glories, and imprint them upon his holy Son in his exaltation, it was by giving him his holy name, the *Tetragrammaton*, or Jehovah made articulate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 744.
>
> It follows from all this that the true representative of the *Tetragrammaton* is the name itself, whether the form preferred be Jahveh, or the venerable and euphonious Jehovah. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 97.

tetragyn (tet′ra-jin), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a hermaphrodite plant having four pistils; a plant of the order *Tetragynia*.

Tetragynia (tet-ra-jin′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetragyn*.] An order of plants in several of the classes in the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have four pistils, as the holly.

tetragynian (tet-ra-jin′i-an), *a.* [< *tetragyn* + *-ian*.] In *bot.*, having the characters of the *Tetragynia;* tetragynous.

tetragynous (te-traj′i-nus), *a.* [< *tetragyn* + *-ous*.] Having a gynœcium of four carpels.

tetrahedral (tet-ra-hē′dral), *a.* [Also *tetraëdral;* < *tetrahedron* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a tetrahedron.—2. In *crystal.*: (*a*) Having the form of the regular tetrahedron. (*b*) Pertaining or relating to a tetrahedron, or to the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs: as, *tetrahedral* hemihedrism (see *hemihedrism*).—**Tetrahedral angle**, in *geom.*, a solid angle bounded or inclosed by four plane angles.—**Tetrahedral coördinates**. See *coördinate*.—**Tetrahedral garnet**, helvite: so called because, while related to garnet in composition, it occurs in tetrahedral crystals.—**Tetrahedral group**. See *group*¹.

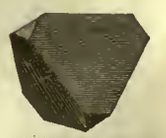
tetrahedrally (tet-ra-hē′dral-i), *adv.* In a tetrahedral form. Also *tetraëdrally*.

tetrahedrite (tet-ra-hē′drīt), *n.* [< *tetrahedron* + *-ite*².] A mineral often occurring in tetrahedral crystals (whence the name), also massive, of an iron-black color and brilliant metallic luster. It is essentially a sulphid of copper and antimony, but the antimony may be replaced by arsenic or less frequently by bismuth, and the copper may be replaced by silver (in the variety freibergite), mercury (in the variety schwatzite), also iron, zinc, lead, and in small amounts cobalt and nickel. It is commonly called *Fahlerz* in Germany (whence the English *fahl-ore*). It is sometimes an important silver ore.

tetrahedroid (tet-ra-hē′droid), *n.* [< *tetrahedron* + *-oid*.] A quartic surface the envelop of a quadric surface touching eight given lines; a surface obtained by a homographic transformation of the wave-surface; a Kummer's surface whose sixteen nodes lie in fours upon the faces of a tetrahedron through whose summits the sixteen double planes pass by fours; a quartic surface cut by each of the planes of a tetrahedron in pairs of conics in respect to which the three summits in this plane are conjugate points, and such that one of the points of intersection of the conics (and therefore all) is a node of the surface: so named by Cayley in 1846.

tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē′dron), *n.*; pl. *tetrahedra, tetrahedrons* (-drạ, -dronz). [Also *tetraëdron;* = F. *tétraèdre* = Sp. Pg. *tetraedro*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] A solid comprehended under four plane faces; especially, the regular tetrahedron, or triangular pyramid having its base and sides equilateral triangles. In crystallography and in geometry the tetrahedron is regarded as a hemihedral form of the octahedron, four of whose faces form the *plus*, and the four alternate faces (two above and two below) the *minus* tetrahedron. The figures represent the tetrahedron in the position required to exhibit its relation to the octahedron. See *hemihedral*.—**Orthogonal tetrahedron**, a tetrahedron the pairs of whose opposite edges are at right angles—in other words, the planes through these edges and the shortest line between them are at right angles. Such a tetrahedron is dis-

Tetrahedron.

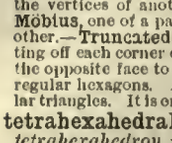


Plus Tetrahedron modified by planes of Minus Tetrahedron.

tinguished by having an orthocenter.—**Polar tetrahedron**, a tetrahedron the planes of which are the polars of the vertices of another tetrahedron.—**Tetrahedron of Möbius**, one of a pair of tetrahedra each inscribed in the other.—**Truncated tetrahedron**, a solid formed by cutting off each corner of a tetrahedron by a plane parallel to the opposite face to such an extent as to leave the faces regular hexagons. At the truncated parts there are regular triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

tetrahexahedral (tet-ra-hek-sa-hē′dral), *a.* [< *tetrahexahedron* + *-al.*] Having the form of a tetrahexahedron. Also *tetrakishexahedral.*

tetrahexahedron (tet-ra-hek-sa-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἓξ, six, + ἑδρα, seat, base (see *hexahedron*).] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal triangular faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. In crystallography this solid belongs to the isometric system. In geometry the name is especially applied to that variety in which all the adjacent faces are equally inclined to one another. Also called *tetrakishexahedron*, and sometimes *fluoroid*, as being a form common with fluor-spar.



Tetrahexahedron.

tetrakishexahedron (tet′ra-kis-hek-sa-hē′-dron), *n.* [< Gr. τετράκις, τετράκι, four times, + E. *hexahedron.*] Same as *tetrahexahedron.*

tetralemma (tet-ra-lem′ä), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + λῆμμα, a proposition: see *lemma.*] A dilemma in which four different possibilities are considered.

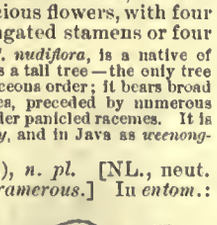
tetralogy (te-tral′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *tétralogie*, < Gr. τετραλογία, a group of four dramas, < τετρα-, four, + λόγος, speech.] A group of four dramatic compositions, three tragic and one satyric, which were exhibited in connection on the Athenian stage for the prize at the festivals of Bacchus. The term has been extended to a group of four operatic works treating of related themes, and intended to be performed in connection.

tetralophodont (tet-ra-lof′ō-dont), *a.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + λόφος, ridge, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] Having that dentition which is characteristic of the true mastodons, whose molars are four-ridged.

tetramastigate (tet-ra-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), a whip, + *-ate*[1].] Having four flagella, as an infusorian.

Tetrameles (te-tram′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1826), from its 4-merous flowers; < Gr. τέτρα, four, + μέλος, a limb, member.] A genus of plants, of the order *Datiscæ*, characterized by apetalous diœcious flowers, with four calyx-lobes and four elongated stamens or four styles. The only species, *T. nudiflora*, is a native of India, Ceylon, and Java. It is a tall tree—the only tree in an otherwise entirely herbaceous order; it bears broad long-petioled deciduous leaves, preceded by numerous small flowers in long and slender panicled racemes. It is known in India as *jungle-bendy*, and in Java as *weenong-tree.*

Tetramera (te-tram′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *tetramerus:* see *tetramerous.*] In *entom.*: (*a*) In Latreille's system, a division of *Coleoptera*, containing those beetles all of whose tarsi are usually or apparently tetramerous or four-jointed. Also called *Cryptopentamera* and *Pseudotetramera.* (*b*) A prime division of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, comprising six subfamilies in which the tarsi are four-jointed.



1, *Lamia aurocincta*; 2, 3, enlarged tarsi of other *Tetramera.*

tetrameral (te-tram′e-ral), *a.* [< *tetramer-ous* + *-al.*] Four-parted; having parts in fours; tetramerous, as a polyp; of or pertaining to the *Tetrameralia.*

Tetrameralia (te-tram-e-rā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrameral.*] The tetrameral polyps, as a subclass of scyphomedusans distinguished from *Octomeralia*, and composed of the three orders *Calycozoa*, *Peromedusæ*, and *Cubomedusæ.*

tetramerism (te-tram′e-rizm), *n.* [< *tetramer(ous)* + *-ism.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, division into four parts, or the state of being so divided; four-partedness. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 941.

tetramerous (te-tram′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *tetramerus*, < Gr. τετραμερής, four-parted, < τετρα-, four, + μέρος, part.] Consisting of or divided into four parts; characterized by having four parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the parts in fours: as, a *tetramerous* flower (that is, one having four members in each of the floral whorls). It is frequently written 4-*merous.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Four-parted: especially noting an actinozoan having the radiating parts or organs arranged in fours or multiples of four. Compare *hexamerous.* (2) In entomology, having four joints, as the tarsus of an insect; having four-jointed tarsi, as a beetle or chalcid; of or pertaining to the *Tetramera.* See cuts under *Phytophaga* and *Tetramera.*

tetrameter (te-tram′e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *tetrametrus*, < Gr. τετράμετρος, having four measures, neut. τετράμετρον, a verse of four measures, < τετρα-, four, + μέτρον, measure.] **I.** *a.* Having four measures.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of four measures. A trochaic, iambic, or anapestic tetrameter consists of four dipodies (eight feet). A tetrameter of other rhythms is a tetrapody, or period of four feet. The name is specifically given to the trochaic tetrameter catalectic. An example of the acatalectic tetrameter is

Once upon a | midnight dreary, | as I pondered | weak and weary. *Poe*, The Raven.

tetramorph (tet′ra-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. τετράμορφος, four-shaped, fourfold, < τετρα-, four, + μορφή, form.] In *Christian art*, the union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure, winged, and standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity. *Fairholt.*

tetrander (te-tran′dėr), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] In *bot.*, a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four stamens.

Tetrandria.—*Jussiæa decurrens.*

Tetrandria (te-tran′dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrander.*] The fourth class of plants in the Linnean system, comprehending such as have four stamens. The orders belonging to this class are *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, *Tetragynia.* The teazel, dodder, and pond-weed are examples.

tetrandrian (te-tran′dri-an), *a.* [< *tetrander* + *-ian.*] In *bot.*, belonging to the class *Tetrandria;* tetrandrous.

tetrandrous (te-tran′drus), *a.* [< *tetrander* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having four stamens; characteristic of the class *Tetrandria.*

tetrant (tet′rant), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + *-ant.*] A quadrant. *Weale.* [Rare.]

Tetranychidæ (tet-ra-nik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetranychus* + *-idæ.*] A family of mites, containing those forms known as *spinning-mites*, and founded on the genus *Tetranychus.* In common with the *Trombidiidæ* or harvest-mites, the *Tetranychidæ* have an appendiculate terminal palpal joint, but are smaller and more highly colored than the harvest-mites, and are plant-feeders exclusively. Next to *Tetranychus, Bryobia* is the most noticeable genus. *B. pratensis* frequently enters houses in the United States in enormous numbers in the fall.

Tetranychus (te-tran′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Dufour, 1832), prop. *Tetraonychus*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), claw.] A very large and widespread genus of spinning-mites, having legs with seven joints, the feet short and curved, and the mouth with a barbed sucking-apparatus. It contains minute yellowish or reddish species, most of which spin more or less of a web on the under side of leaves, and are noted as injurious to vegetation. The so-called *red-spider*, a cosmopolitan hothouse pest, is *T. telarius.*

Tetrao (tet′rā-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *tetrao*, < Gr. τετράων, a pheasant, a grouse.] The leading genus of *Tetraonidæ*, formerly including all the grouse, but subsequently variously restricted, now to the capercaillie, *T. urogallus*, and some closely related species. See cut under *capercaillie.*

tetraodion (tet-ra-ō′di-on), *n.* [< MGr. τετραῴδιον, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + ᾠδή, ode.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a canon of four odes.

Tetraodon, tetraodont, etc. See *Tetrodon,* etc.

Tetraogallus (tet′rā-ō-gal′us), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1833–4), < L. *tetrao*, a grouse, + *gallus*, cock.] A genus of snow-partridges. These birds are near relatives of *Lerva nivicola*, another species of snow-partridge (see *Lerva*); they are indifferently known as *snow-pheasants*, *snow-cocks*, and *snow-chukors*, one of them being also specified as the *chourtka.* This is *T. caspius*; three other species are named—*T. himalayensis*, *T. altaicus*, and *T. tibetanus.* The whole range of the genus is from Asia Minor to western China, but only in mountain-ranges at altitudes up to 18,000 feet. In some respects the genus approaches *Tetraophasis* (which see). The size is large, the males attaining a length of two feet or more; the sexes are nearly alike in plumage, which is of varied dark coloration. The birds frequent open rocky places, generally in flocks, and nest on the ground, laying 6 to 9 eggs of an olive color with reddish spots. Also called *Chourtka.*

Snow-partridge (*Tetraogallus himalayensis*).

tetraonid (tet′rā-ō-nid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraonidæ*, or grouse family.

II. *n.* Any grouse, or other member of the *Tetraonidæ.*

Tetraonidæ (tet-rā-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetrao(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of gallinaceous birds, of the order *Gallinæ*, of which the type is the genus *Tetrao;* the grouse family, having the tarsi and nasal fossæ more or less completely feathered. The leading genera besides *Tetrao* are *Lyrurus*, *Canace* (or *Dendragapus*), *Falcipennis*, *Lagopus*, *Centrocercus*, *Pediœcetes*, *Cupidonia* (or *Tympanuchus*), and *Bonasa.* They are confined to the northern hemisphere, and include, besides the birds usually called *grouse*, the capercaillie, prairie-hen, sage-cock, ptarmigan, and others. The family has been used in a more comprehensive sense, including then an indefinite number of genera of partridges, qualls, and similar birds. See cuts under *blackcock*, *Bonasa*, *Canace*, *capercaillie*, *Centrocercus*, *Cupidonia*, *grouse*, *Oreortyx*, *partridge*, *Pediœcetes*, and *ptarmigan.*

Tetraoninæ (tet′rā-ō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetrao(n-)*, a grouse, + *-inæ.*] The grouse family, *Tetraonidæ*, rated as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds, or a restricted division of that family in its widest sense.

tetraonine (tet′rā-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraoninæ.*

The true Gallinæ offer two types of structure, "one of which may be called Galline, and the other *Tetraonine.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 333.

Tetraonomorphæ (tet′rā-ō-nō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετράων, a grouse, + μορφή, form.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, a cohort of *Gallinæ*, consisting of the sand-grouse (*Pteroclidæ*) and grouse proper (*Tetraonidæ*).

Tetraonychidæ, Tetraonychus. More correct forms of *Tetranychidæ*, *Tetranychus.*

Tetraoperdix (tet′rā-ō-pėr′dika), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τετράων, a grouse, + πέρδιξ, a partridge.] In *ornith.*, same as *Lerva.*

Tetraophasis (tet-rā-of′ā-sis), *n.* [NL. (Jules Verreaux, 1870), < Gr. τετράων, a grouse, + Φᾶσις, the river Phasis, with ref. to φασιανός, pheasant: see *pheasant.*] A genus of gallinaceous birds peculiar to Tibet, with one species, *T. obscurus*, in some respects intermediate between pheasants and grouse. It is about 20 inches long, and of dark-brown and -gray colors, alike in both sexes.

tetrapetalous (tet-ra-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + πέταλον, leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having four petals.

tetrapharmacon (tet-ra-fär′ma-kon), *n.* [NL., also *tetrapharmacum;* < Gr. τετραφάρμακον, a compound of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, neut. of τετραφάρμακος, compounded of four drugs, < τετρα-, four, + φάρμακον, drug: see *pharmacon.*] An ointment composed of wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

tetrapharmacum (tet-ra-fär′ma-kum), *n.* Same as *tetrapharmacon.*

tetraphony (tet′ra-fō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + φωνή, voice.] In *early medieval music*, diaphony for four voices.

Tetraphyllidea (tet′ra-fi-lid′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A division of *Cestoidea*, including tapeworms of various fishes, in which the head is furnished with four lobes, suckers, or tentacles, or in any way distinguished by fours into sets of parts or organs. The group includes the genera *Tetrarhynchus*, *Echinobothrium*, and *Acanthobothrium.*

tetraphyllidean (tet′ra-fi-lid′ē-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Tetraphyllidea.*

tetraphyllous (tet-ra-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, four-leaved; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets.

Tetrapla (tet′ra-plä), *n.* [< Gr. τετραπλᾶ, neut. pl. of τετραπλόος, τετραπλοῦς, fourfold, < τετρα-, four, + *-πλοος*, -fold.] An edition of the Bible in four versions. The name is specially given to a work by Origen, containing the Greek versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion and the Septuagint. Compare *Hexapla*, *Octapla.*

Tetrapleura (tet-ra-plō′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + πλευρόν, a rib.] Those organic forms which are tetrapleural: distinguished from *Dipleura.*

tetrapleural (tet-ra-plö′ral), *a.* [As *Tetrapleura* + *-al.*] In *promorphology*, zygopleural with four antimeres. *Haeckel.*

Tetrapneumona (tet-rap-nū′mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tetrapneumonus:* see *tetrapneumonous.*] 1. A division of *Araneina*, or true spiders, having four lungs, four spinnerets, and eight approximated ocelli: distinguished from *Dipneumones.* It consists of the mygalids or therapheses, the bird-spiders of South America, the tarantulas of North America, and the trap-door spiders. Also *Tetrapneumones.*

2. A group of holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina*, having four water-lungs (whence the name). *Schmarda.* Also called *Decacrenidia, Diplostomidea*, and *Rhopalodinæ.*

tetrapneumonian (tet′rap-nū-mō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *tetrapneumon-ous* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tetrapneumona.*

II. *n.* A spider belonging to the *Tetrapneumona.*

tetrapneumonous (tet-rap-nū′mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. **tetrapneumonus*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + πνεύμων, a lung: see *pneumonia.*] Having four lungs. Specifically—(*a*) Having four water-lungs, or respiratory trees. (*b*) Having four lung-sacs, as a spider.

tetrapod (tet′ra-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετράπους (-ποδ-), also τετράποδης, four-footed, < τετρα-, four, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Four-footed; quadruped; specifically, having only four perfect legs, as certain butterflies; of or pertaining to the *Tetrapoda.*

II. *n.* A four-footed animal; a quadruped; specifically, a member of the *Tetrapoda.*

Tetrapoda (te-trap′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetrapod.*] In *entom.*, a division of butterflies having the first pair of legs more or less reduced and folded, not fitted for walking.

tetrapodichnite (tet′ra-pō-dik′nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Tetrapodichnites*, < Gr. τετράπους, four-footed (see *tetrapod*), + ἴχνος, a track, footstep: see *ichnite.*] In *geol.*, the footprint of a four-footed animal, as a saurian reptile, left on a rock. See *ichnite.*

Tetrapodichnites (tet-ra-pod-ik-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hitchcock): see *tetrapodichnite.*] A hypothetical genus of animals whose tracks are known as tetrapodichnites.

tetrapodous (te-trap′ō-dus), *a.* [< *tetrapod* + *-ous.*] Same as *tetrapod.*

tetrapody (te-trap′ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. τετραποδία, a measure or length of four feet, in pros. a tetrapody, < τετράπους, having four feet: see *tetrapod.*] A group of four feet; a colon, meter, or verse consisting of four feet. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 225.

tetrapolis (te-trap′ō-lis), *n.* [< Gr. τετράπολις, a district having four cities, prop. adj., having four cities, < τετρα-, four, + πόλις, a city.] A group or association of four towns; a district or political division characterized by containing four important cities. See *tetrapolitan.*

"The garden opposite Eubœa's coast" was inhabited by the Apolline *Tetrapolis.*
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. xcvii.

tetrapolitan (tet-ra-pol′i-tan), *a.* [< NL. *tetrapolitanus*, < *tetrapolis*, a group of four cities: see *tetrapolis.*] Of or belonging to a tetrapolis, or group of four towns; specifically [*cap.*], relating to the four towns of Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strasburg.—**Tetrapolitan Confession**, a confession of faith presented at the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 by the representatives of the four cities named above. It resembled the Augsburg Confession, but inclined somewhat to Zwinglian views.

tetraprostyle (tet-ra-prō′stīl), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + πρόστυλος, with pillars in front: see *prostyle.*] Noting a classical temple having a portico of four columns in front of the cella or naos.

tetrapteran (te-trap′te-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *tetrapter-ous* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Having four wings, as an insect; tetrapterous.

II. *n.* An insect which has four wings.

tetrapterous (te-trap′te-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράπτερος, four-winged, < τετρα-, four, + πτερόν, wing.] Having four wings, as a fruit or stem (see *wing*); tetrapteran.

1. Tetrapterous Fruit of *Halesia tetraptera.* 2. The same, transversely cut.

Tetrapteryx (te-trap′te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1818), < Gr. τετρα-, four, + πτέρυξ, wing.] A generic name under which the Stanley crane of South Africa has been separated from *Anthropoides* as *T. paradiseus.*

tetraptote (tet′rap-tōt), *n.* [< Gr. τετράπτωτος, with four cases, < τετρα-, four, + πτῶσις (πτωτ-), a case in grammar.] In *gram.*, a noun that has four cases only.

Tetrapturus (tet-rap-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), for **Tetrapterurus*, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + πτερόν, wing, fin, + οὐρά, tail: in allusion to the wing-like caudal keels.] A genus of *Histiophoridæ*, including certain sailfishes, sometimes specified as *spear-fishes* and *bill-fishes.* The type is the Mediterranean *T. belone;* another species is *T. albidus.* See cut under *spear-fish*, 2.

tetrapyrenous (tet′ra-pī-rē′nus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + πυρήν, the stone of a fruit: see *pyrene.*] In *bot.*, having four pyrenes or stones.

tetraquetrous (te-trak′we-trus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + L. *-quetrus*, as in *triquetrus*, three-cornered: see *triquetrous.*] In *bot.*, having four very sharp and almost winged corners, as the stems of some labiate plants.

tetrarch (tet′rärk or tē′trärk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *tetrark*, < OF. *tetrarque, tetrarche*, F. *tétrarque* = Sp. It. *tetrarca* = Pg. *tetrarcha*, < L. *tetrarches*, < Gr. τετράρχης, a leader of four companies, a tetrarch, < τετρα-, four, + ἄρχειν, rule.]

I. *n.* 1. In the Roman empire, the ruler of the fourth part of a country or province in the East; a viceroy; a subordinate ruler.

Herod being *tetrarch* of Galilee. Luke iii. 1.

2. The commander of a subdivision of a Greek phalanx.

I condemn, as every one does, his inaction after the battle of Cannæ; and, in his last engagement with Africanus, I condemn no less his bringing into the front of the center, as became some showy *tetrarch* rather than Hannibal, his eighty elephants, by the refractoriness of which he lost the battle.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Scipio, Polybius, and Panætius.

II.† *a.* Four principal or chief. [Rare and erroneous.]

Tetrarch elements. *Fuller.*

tetrarchate (tet′rär-kāt), *n.* [< *tetrarch* + *-ate*[3].] The district governed by a Roman tetrarch, or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

tetrarchical (te-trär′ki-kal), *a.* [< *tetrarch* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to a tetrarch or tetrarchy.

tetrarchy (tet′rär-ki), *n.*; pl. *tetrarchies* (-kiz). [= F. *tétrarchie* = Sp. *tetrarquía* = Pg. It. *tetrarchia*, < L. *tetrarchia*, < Gr. τετραρχία, the power or government of a tetrarch, < τετράρχης, a tetrarch: see *tetrarch.*] Same as *tetrarchate.*

tetrascelus (te-tras′ē-lus), *n.*; pl. *tetrasceli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. τετρασκελής, four-legged, < τετρα-, four, + σκέλος, leg.] In *teratol.*, a monster with four legs.

tetraschistic (tet-ra-skis′tik), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σχίσμα, a cleft, division.] In *biol.*, tending to divide into four parts, or marked by such division. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 834.

tetraselenodont (tet′ra-sē-lē′nō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σελήνη, moon, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] Having four crescentic ridges, as a molar; characterized by such dentition, as a ruminant. *Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

tetrasemic (tet-ra-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *tetrasemus*, < Gr. τετράσημος, < τετρα-, four, + σῆμα, a sign, σημεῖον, a sign, mora: see *disemic.*] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two semeia or moræ: as, a *tetrasemic* long (double the usual long); a *tetrasemic* foot (dactyl, anapest, spondee).

tetrasepalous (tet-ra-sep′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having four sepals.

tetraspaston (tet-ra-spas′ton), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σπᾶν, pull, stretch: see *spasm.*] A machine in which four pulleys act together. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tetraspermous (tet-ra-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*[1].] In *bot.*, four-seeded; producing four seeds to each flower, or in each cell of a capsule.

tetraspherical (tet-ra-sfer′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *spherical.*] Relating to four spheres.

tetrasporange (tet′ra-spō-ranj), *n.* [< NL. *tetrasporangium.*] In *bot.*, same as *tetrasporangium.*

tetrasporangium (tet′ra-spō-ran′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *tetrasporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. τετρα-, four, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a sporangium or cell in which tetraspores are produced.

tetraspore (tet′ra-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + σπορά, seed: see *spore*[2].] In *bot.*, an asexually produced spore of florideous algæ: so called from the circumstance that usually four are produced by the division of the mother-cell. See *spore*[2], *cruciate*[1], 2, *bispore, Florideæ.* Also called *spherospore.* See cut under *Algæ.*

tetrasporic (tet-ra-spor′ik), *a.* [< *tetraspore* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, composed of tetraspores.

tetrasporous (tet′ra-spō-rus), *a.* [< *tetraspore* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, of the nature of or having tetraspores.

tetrastich (tet′ra-stik), *n.* [Formerly also *tetrastic;* < L. *tetrastichon*, a poem in four lines, < Gr. τετράστιχον, neut. of τετράστιχος, in four rows or lines, < τετρα-, four, + στίχος, row, line: see *stich.* Cf. *distich*, etc.] A group of four lines; a period, system, stanza, or poem consisting of four lines or four verses; a quartet. Compare *quatrain.*

I will . . . conclude with this *Tetrastic*, which my Brain ran upon in my Bed this Morning.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 29.

tetrastichic (tet-ra-stik′ik), *a.* [< *tetrastich* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or constituting a tetrastich or tetrastichs; consisting of tetrastichs, or groups of four lines. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

tetrastichous (te-tras′ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. τετράστιχος, in four rows or lines: see *tetrastich.*] 1. In *bot.*, four-ranked; having four vertical rows: as, a *tetrastichous* spike, which has the flowers so arranged.—2. In *zoöl.*, four-rowed.

tetrastigm (tet′ra-stim), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + στίγμα, a mark, a point.] A figure formed by four points in a plane with their six connecting right lines.

tetrastoön (te-tras′tō-on), *n.*; pl. *tetrastoa* (-ä). [< MGr. τετράστοον, an antechamber, neut. of τετράστοος, having four porticos, < Gr. τετρα-, four, + στοά, a portico: see *stoa.*] In *arch.*, a courtyard with porticos, or open colonnades, on each of its four sides. *Britton*, Dict. of Arch. and Archæol. of Middle Ages.

Plan of Tetrastyle Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome.

tetrastyle (tet′ra-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tetrastylos* (as a noun, *tetrastylon*), < Gr. τετράστυλος, having four columns in front, < τετρα-, four, + στῦλος, column.]

I. *a.* In *anc. arch.* and kindred styles, having or consisting of four columns. Specifically—(*a*) Having a portico of four columns front, as the temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome. (*b*) Having the ceiling or roof supported by four columns or pillars.

Tetrastyle Portico.—North Porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

There are two *tetrastyle* halls, one of which, erected by Darius, is the most interesting of the smaller buildings on the terrace. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

II. *n.* A structure having four pillars; a combination or group of four pillars.

An organ of very good workmanship, and supported by a *Tetrastyle* of very beautiful Gothic columns.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 373. (*Davies.*)

tetrasyllabic (tet′ra-si-lab′ik), *a.* [As *tetrasyllab(le)* + *-ic.*] Consisting of four syllables.

tetrasyllabical (tet′ra-si-lab′i-kal), *a.* [< *tetrasyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *tetrasyllabic.*

tetrasyllable (tet′ra-sil-a-bl), *n.* [= F. *tétrasyllabe* = Sp. *tetrasílabo*, < Gr. τετρασύλλαβος, <

τετρα-, four, + συλλαβή, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

tetrasymmetry (tet-ra-sim'e-tri), *n.* In *biol.*, that symmetry which may be expressed by tetrameral division into like or equal parts; symmetrical tetramerism, as of some crinoids. *Ecol. Jour.*, XLV. ii. 362. [Rare.]

tetrathecal (tet-ra-thē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θήκη, case: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having four loculaments or cavities in the ovary.

tetratheism (tet'ra-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θεός, god, + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that in the Godhead there are, in addition to the Divine Essence, three persons or individualizations—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—making in the Godhead three and one instead of three in one.

tetratheite (tet'ra-thē-īt), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θεός, god, + *-ite*².] One who believes in tetratheism.

tetrathionic (tet'ra-thī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + θείον, sulphur, + *-ic*.] Containing four atoms of sulphur.—**Tetrathionic acid**, an unstable acid, $H_2S_4O_6$. It is a colorless odorless acid liquid.

tetratomic (tet-ra-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τετράτομος, fourfold (< τετρα-, four, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut), + *-ic*.] Same as *tetradic*.

tetratone (tet'ra-tōn), *n.* [< Gr. τετράτονος, having four tones or notes, < τετρα-, four, + τόνος, tone.] In *music*, an interval composed of four whole steps or tones—that is, an augmented fourth. Compare *tritone*.

tetratop (tet'ra-top), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + τόπος, a place.] The four-dimensional angular space inclosed between four straight lines drawn from a point not in the same three-dimensional space.

tetraxial (te-trak'si-al), *a.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + L. *axis*, axis.] Having four axes, as the spicules of some sponges.

tetraxile (te-trak'sil), *a.* Same as *tetraxial*.

tetraxon (te-trak'son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + ἄξων, axis, axle.] **I.** *a.* Having four axes, as a sponge-spicule; tetraxial.

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule with four axes.

tetraxonian (tet-rak-sō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *tetraxon*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 938.

Tetraxonida (tet-rak-son'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tetraxon*.] A group of sponges, a suborder of *Chondrospongiæ* or *Spiculispongiæ*, characterized by the isolated tetraxial spicules. It contains the lithistids and choristids, in all about 12 families.

tetric† (tet'rik), *a.* [< OF. *tetrique* = Sp. *tétrico* = Pg. It. *tetrico*, < L. *tetricus*, *tætricus*, harsh, sour, < *tæter*, offensive, foul.] Froward; perverse; harsh; sour; crabbed.

In a thick and cloudy air (saith Lemnius) men are *tetric*, sad, and peevish. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 151.

tetrical† (tet'ri-kal), *a.* [< *tetric* + *-al*.] Same as *tetric*.

The entangling perplexities of school-men; the obscure, *tetrical*, and contradictory assertions of Popes. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 92.

tetricalness† (tet'ri-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tetric; frowardness; perverseness; crabbedness. *Bp. Gauden*.

tetricity† (te-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *tætricita(t-)s*, gravity, seriousness, < *tætricus*, harsh, sour, serious: see *tetric*.] Crabbedness; perverseness; tetricalness. *Bailey*, 1731.

tetricous† (tet'ri-kus), *a.* [< L. *tætricus*: see *tetric*.] Same as *tetric*. *Bailey*, 1727.

Tetrodon (tet'rō-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), orig. *Tetraodon* (Linnæus, 1758); < Gr. τετρα-, four, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Tetrodontidæ*. The species are numerous in warm seas. *T. turgidus* is an abundant blower, puffer, or swell-toad of the Atlantic coast of the United States, attaining a foot in length. See cut under *balloon-fish*.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus or of the family *Tetrodontidæ*.

tetrodont (tet'rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Tetrodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* In *ichth.*, having (apparently) four teeth; of or pertaining to the *Tetrodontidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *tetrodon*, 2.

Also *tetraodont*.

Tetrodontidæ (tet-rō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tetrodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of plectognath fishes, of which the typical genus is *Tetrodon*; those globe-fishes whose jaws present the appearance of four large front teeth, owing to the presence of a median suture in each jaw. The species figured in the next column in illustration of the family is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as Cape Cod. Also *Tetraodontidæ*. See also cut under *balloon-fish*.

Rabbit-fish, or Smooth Puffer (*Lagocephalus lævigatus*), a member of the *Tetrodontidæ*.
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

tetryl (tet'ril), *n.* [< Gr. τετρα-, four, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical C_4H_9, the fourth member of the C_nH_{2n+1} series: same as *butyl*.

tetrylamine (tet'ril-am-in), *n.* [< *tetryl* + *amine*.] A colorless transparent liquid, having a strongly ammoniacal and somewhat aromatic odor, and producing dense white fumes with hydrochloric acid; $C_4H_9NH_2$. It is produced by the action of potash on butyl cyanate. It has basic properties, and forms crystalline salts. Also called *butylamine*.

tetrylene (tet'ri-lēn), *n.* [< *tetryl* + *-ene*.] Oil-gas (C_4H_8); a gaseous hydrocarbon of the olefine series, first obtained by the distillation of oil. See *coal-gas*. Also called *butylene*.

tett† (tet), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *tate*.] A plait; a knot.

At ilka *tett* of her horse's mane
Hung fifty siller bells and nine.
Thomas the Rhymer (Child's Ballads, I. 109).

tetter (tet'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tettar*; < ME. *teter*, *tetere*, < AS. *teter*, tetter; cf. OHG. *zitaroh*, MHG. *ziteroch*, G. dial. *zitteroch*, *zittrich* (cf. G. *zittermal*), tetter; cf. Skt. *dadru*, *dadruka*, cutaneous eruption, miliary herpes, Lith. *dederine*, herpes, tetter, scurf, LL. *derbiosus*, scabby.] 1. A vague name of several cutaneous diseases, as herpes, eczema, and impetigo.

A most instant *tetter* bark'd about,
Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 71.

'Tis a Disease, I think,
A stubborn *Tetter* that 's not cur'd with Ink.
Congreve, Husband his own Cuckold, Prol.

2. A cutaneous disease of animals, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching. It may be communicated to man.—**Blister tetter**, pemphigus.—**Crusted tetter**, impetigo.—**Eating tetter**, lupus.—**Humid** or **moist tetter**, eczema.—**Scaly tetter**, psoriasis.

tetter (tet'ėr), *v. t.* [< *tetter*, *n.*] To affect with or as with the disease called tetter.

Those measles
Which we disdain should *tetter* us.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 79.

tetter-berry (tet'ėr-ber'i), *n.* The common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*, esteemed a cure for tetter. [Prov. Eng.]

tetterous (tet'ėr-us), *a.* [< *tetter* + *-ous*.] Having the character of tetter.

Noli-me-tangere, touch me not, is a *tetterous* eruption, thus called from its soreness or difficulty of cure. *Quincy*. (*Latham*.)

tetter-totter† (tet'ėr-tot'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *titter-totter*.

tetterwort (tet'ėr-wėrt), *n.* The larger celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, so named from its use in cutaneous diseases; also, in America, sometimes the bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

tettiga (tet'i-gạ), *n.* Same as *tettix*, 1.

Tettiginæ (tet-i-ji'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tettix* (*-ig-*) + *-inæ*.] A prominent subfamily of short-horned grasshoppers, or *Acrididæ*, containing the forms sometimes known as *grouse-locusts*. They are small species in which the pronotum is lengthened posteriorly into a projection as long as the wings, or longer. They are very active, and are found abundantly in low wet meadows and along watercourses. The principal genera are *Tettix*, *Tettigidea*, and *Batrachedra*. Also, as a family, *Tettigidæ*.

Tettigonia (tet-i-gō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. τέττιξ (τεττιγ-), a cicada.] A very large and somewhat loosely characterized genus of leaf-hoppers, typical of the family *Tettigoniidæ*. The British Museum catalogue gives 127 species, from all parts of the world—largely, however, from South America.

tettigonian (tet-i-gō'ni-an), *n.* [< *Tettigonia* + *-an*.] A leaf-hopper of the genus *Tettigonia* or some related genus.

Tettigoniidæ (tet'i-gō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tettigonia* + *-idæ*.] A large and important family of leaf-hoppers, typified by the genus *Tettigonia*. They are small to medium-sized forms with long bodies, an expanded face, bristle-shaped antennæ placed in a cavity beneath the rim of the vertex, and ocelli upon the vertex. It is a wide-spread group, occurring most abundantly in tropical regions. Species of *Proconia* and *Diedrocephala* injure crops in the United States, and members of the former genus secrete large quantities of very liquid honeydew, producing the phenomena of so-called "weeping trees." Also *Tettigoniadæ*, *Tettigonidæ*.

tettish† (tet'ish), *a.* Same as *teatish*.

tettix (tet'iks), *n.* [< Gr. τέττιξ, a cicada.] 1. A cicada.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Acrididæ*, or short-horned grasshoppers, typical of the subfamily *Tettiginæ*, and having the pronotum horizontal and the antennæ thirteen- or fourteen-jointed. Nine species are known in the United States.

tetty† (tet'i), *a.* [Cf. *tettish*, *teatish*.] Techy; peevish; irritable.

If they lose, though it be but a trifle, . . . they are so cholerick and *tetty* that no man may speak with them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 119.

teuch, teugh (tūch), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *tough*.

Unco thick in the soles, as ye may weel mind, forbye being *teugh* in the upper-leather. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxviii.

teuchit (tūch'it), *n.* [An imitative name. Cf. *pewit* and *tewhit*.] The lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*; the pewit. [Scotch.]

Teucrian (tū'kri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Teucri*, *Teucria* (see def.), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the ancient Trojans (Teucri) or to the Troad.

II. *n.* One of the Teucri; one of the inhabitants of ancient Teucria, or the Troad; a Trojan.

Teucrium (tū'kri-um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < L. *teucrion*, < Gr. τεύκριον, germander, spleenwort; appar. connected with Τεῦκρος, Teucer, and so said to have been used medicinally by Teucer, first king of Troy.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Ajugoideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short corolla-tube, a prominent lower lip, the other lobes small and inconspicuous, and the four stamens far exserted from a posterior fissure. It includes almost 100 species, scattered over many temperate and warm regions, especially near the Mediterranean. They are herbs or shrubs of varied habit; the leaves are either entire, toothed, or cut, and the flowers are in axillary clusters, or terminal spikes, racemes, or heads. The species are known in general as *germander* (which see, and compare *poly*, and *herb mastic*, under *herb*). England and the United States contain each 4 different species, of which *T. Canadense*, the common American germander, of low open ground and fence-rows from Canada to Texas and Mexico, bears an erect spike of rather conspicuous reddish-purple flowers. *T. Cubense*, widely distributed from the West Indies, Texas, and California to Buenos Ayres, represents the section of the genus with small solitary flowers in the axils of incised or multifid leaves. The other American species are western or southwestern. Many species were once highly esteemed in medicine, but are now discarded; especially the three following, which are widely dispersed through Europe and Asia: *T. Chamædrys*, the wall-germander, once used for rheumatism and as a febrifuge; *T. Scordium*, the water-germander, a creeping marsh-plant with the odor of garlic when bruised, once used as an antiseptic, etc.; and *T. Scorodonia*, the wood-, garlic-, or mountain-sage, a very bitter plant resembling hops in taste and odor. (See cut under *Didynamia*, and compare *ambrose* and *scordium*.) Many other species have a pleasant fragrance. *T. Marum*, the cat-thyme, is in use for its scent, and is remarkable as a sternutatory. *T. corymbosum* of Australia is there known as *licorice*. *T. betonicum*, the Madeira betony, with loose spikes of fragrant crimson flowers, and several other species from Madeira, are handsome greenhouse shrubs. *T. fruticans*, the tree-germander of Spain, and *T. racemosum*, a dwarf evergreen of Australia, are also occasionally cultivated, and many annual species are showy border-plants.

Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of American Germander (*Teucrium Canadense*). *a*, a flower.

teugh (tūch), *a.* See *teuch*.

Teut. An abbreviation of *Teutonic*.

Teuthidæ (tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis* + *-idæ*.] 1. In *conch.*, a family of decacerous cephalopods, named from the genus *Teuthis*: synonymous with *Loliginidæ*.—2. In *ichth.*, same as *Teuthididæ*. *De Kay*, 1842.

teuthidan (tū'thi-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Teuthidæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Teuthidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Teuthidæ*.

Teuthididæ (tū-thid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Teuthis*, and variously constituted. (*a*) Same as *Teuthidoidea*. *Bonaparte*, 1831. (*b*) Same as *Siganidæ*. (*c*) Same as *Acanthuridæ*.

teuthidoid (tū'thi-doid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *coneh.*, same as *teuthidan.*—2. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Teuthididæ*, in any sense; having the characters of the *Teuthidoidea*.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a member of the *Teuthididæ*, in any sense, or of the *Teuthidoidea*.

Teuthidoidea (tū-thi-doi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Teuthis* (*Teuthid-*) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, including the *Teuthididæ* and the *Siganidæ*, having the undivided post-temporals coössified with the skull, and the intermaxillaries united with the maxillaries.

Teuthis (tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τευθίς*, a sort of cuttlefish.] 1. In *conch.*, a genus of cephalopods, giving name to the *Teuthidæ*: synonymous with *Loligo.*—2. In *ichth.*, a Linnean genus of fishes, variously taken. (*a*) As identical with *Acanthurus.* (*b*) As identical with *Siganus.* In each acceptation it gives name to a family *Teuthididæ* (which see).

teuthologist (tū-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *teuthology* + *-ist.*] A student of the cephalopodous mollusks.

teuthology (tū-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *Teuthis* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of zoölogy which relates to cephalopods.

Teuton (tū'ton), *n.* [= F. Sp. *Teuton* = G. *Teutonen*, pl., < L. *Teutoni*, *Teutones*, pl., a people of Germany; from an OTeut. word represented by Goth. *thiuda* = OHG. *diot* = AS. *theód*, etc., people: see *Dutch.*] Originally, a member of a Germanic tribe first mentioned in the fourth century B. C., and supposed to have dwelt near the mouth of the Elbe. The Teutons, in alliance with the Cimbri, invaded the Roman dominions, and were overthrown by Marius, 102 and 101 B. C.; hence the name was ultimately applied to the Germanic peoples of Europe in general, and at present is often used to include Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and those of Anglo-Saxon descent, as when we speak of Teutons as opposed to Celts.

Teutonic (tū-ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Teutonique* = Sp. *Teutónico* = Pg. *Teutonico* (cf. G. *Teutonisch*), < L. *Teutonicus*, < *Teutoni*, *Teutones*, a tribe of Germany.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the Teutons; of or belonging to the peoples of Germanic origin; in the widest sense, pertaining to the Scandinavians, and to the peoples of Anglo-Saxon origin, as well as to German races proper.—**Teutonic cross**, a cross potent: so called because such a cross forms the badge of the Teutonic Order of Knighthood.—**Teutonic Knights.** See *Teutonic Order.*—**Teutonic** or **Germanic languages**, a tribe of tongues, belonging to the great Aryan or Indo-European family, which has been divided into three great sections, viz.: (1) Gothic or Mœsogothic, the language used by Wulfila (Ulfilas) in his translation of the Scriptures, made in the fourth century for the Goths of Mœsia; (2) German, subdivided into Low German and High German—the Low German tribe of tongues being the Anglo-Saxon or English, Old Saxon, Friesic or Frisian, Dutch and Flemish, and Low German proper (Platt-Deutsch), while the High German has been divided into three periods, viz., Old High German, Middle High German, and modern German; (3) Scandinavian, comprising Icelandic or Old Norse, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish. See *Gothic*, *German*, *Anglo-Saxon*, etc.—**Teutonic** or **Germanic nations**, the different nations of the Teutonic race. These are divided into three branches: (1) the High Germans of Upper and Middle Germany, with the Germans of Switzerland and the greater part of those in the Austrian empire; (2) the Low German branch, including the Frisians, the Low Germans, the Dutch, the Flemings, and the English descended from the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons who settled in Britain; (3) the Scandinavian branch, including the Icelanders, the Norwegians, the Danes, and the Swedes.—**Teutonic Order**, a military order founded at Acre in Palestine, 1190, and confirmed by the emperor and the Pope. Its chief objects were at first the care of sick and wounded pilgrims and the defense of the Holy Land, and it soon rivaled the Templars and the Hospitalers.


Teutonic Cross.

II. *n.* The language, or languages collectively, of the Teutonic or Germanic peoples. Abbreviated *Teut.*

Teutonicism (tū-ton'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Teutonic* + *-ism.*] A Teutonic idiom or mode of expression; a Germanism. *Imp. Dict.*

Teutonism (tū'ton-izm), *n.* [< *Teuton* + *-ism.*] 1. Teutonic or Germanic character, type, ideas, spirit, peculiarities, etc.

> The Danes and Norsemen poured in a contingent of *Teutonism*, which has been largely supplemented by English and Scotch efforts.
> *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 178.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the Teutonic peoples; a German idiom or peculiarity.

> The translator has done his part of the work well, although we detect distinct *Teutonisms* here and there.
> *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 425.

Teutonization (tū"ton-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Teutonize* + *-ation.*] The act of Teutonizing.

Teutonize (tū'ton-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Teutonized*, ppr. *Teutonizing.* [< *Teuton* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make Teutonic or German in character, etc.; render conformable to German customs, ideas, idioms, or analogies.

> The European Continent is to-day protesting against being *Teutonized*, as energetically as it did, at the beginning of this century, against a forced conformity to a Gallic organization.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 8.

II. *intrans.* To conform to German customs, idioms, etc.

tew[1] (tū), *v.* [Also *tue*; < ME. *tewen*, a var. of *tawen*, E. *taw*: see *taw*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat, mix, or pound; prepare by beating, etc. [Provincial or trade use.]—2. To taw, as leather. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. To work; prepare by working; be actively employed in or about. [Prov. Eng.]—4†. To scourge; beat; drub.

> Down with 'em!
> Into the wood, and rifle 'em, *tew* 'em, swinge 'em!
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 2.

5†. To haul; pull; tow.

> Men are labouring as 'twere summer bees,
> Some hollowing trunks, some binding heaps of wood, . . .
> Which o'er the current they by strength must *tew*;
> To shed that blood which many an age shall rue.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii. 20.

6. To lead on; work up.

> H'as made the gayest sport with Tom the coachman,
> So *tew'd* him up with sack that he lies lashing
> A butt of malmsey for his mares!
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To work; keep busy; bustle. Also *too.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> The phrase *tooin'* round, meaning a supererogatory activity like that of flies. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.
>
> The minister began to come out of his study, and want to *tew* 'round and see to things.
> *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 63.

tew[2]† (tū), *n.* [A var. of *tow*[2].] A tow-rope or -chain.

> *Dorothea.* The fool shall now fish for himself.
> *Alice.* Be sure, then,
> His *tew* be tith and strong, and next, no swearing,
> He'll catch no fish else.
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, i. 3.

tewart (tū'ärt), *n.* Same as *tooart.*

tewel (tū'el), *n.* [< ME. *tewel*, *tewelle*, *tuel*, < OF. *tuel*, *tuyel*, *tuiel*, *tueil*, F. *tuyau* = Pr. Sp. *tudel*, a pipe; of Teut. origin; cf. LG. *tüte*, > G. *tüte*, *deute*, *dute*, a pipe.] 1†. A pipe; a funnel, as for smoke. *Chaucer.*—2. Same as *twyer.*

tewhit (tē-hwit'), *n.* [Imitative, like *teuchit*, *pewit*, etc.] Same as *pewit* (*b*). See cut under *lapwing.* [Local, British.]

tewing-beetle (tū'ing-bē"tl), *n.* A spade-shaped instrument for tewing or beating hemp. [Prov. Eng.]

tewtaw (tū'tâ), *v. t.* [A redupl. of *tew*[1], or < *tew*[1] + *taw*[1].] Same as *tew*[1], 1; especially, to beat (hemp) in order to separate the fibers. [Prov. Eng.]

Texan (tek'sạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Texas* (see def.) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Texas.—**Texan armadillo.** See *Tatusia*, and cut under *peba.*—**Texan fever.** See *Texas fever.*—**Texan pride**, the Drummond phlox, *Phlox Drummondii*, a bright garden annual, native in Texas.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Texas, one of the southern States of the United States, bordering on Mexico.

texas (tek'sạs), *n.* [So called in allusion to the State of *Texas.*] A structure on the hurricane-deck of a steamboat, containing the cabins for the officers. The pilot-house is on top of it. [Western U. S.]

Texas blue-grass, buckthorn, cardinal, goose, grackle. See *blue-grass*, etc.

Texas fever, Texan fever. A specific fever communicated by apparently healthy cattle living within a certain permanently infected area, including the greater part of the southern United States, to cattle north of this area when the former are taken north during the warm season of the year. Cattle taken from the North into this infected area may likewise contract the disease. The infectious principle is conveyed to the soil, whence susceptible animals are infected. The period of incubation varies from ten to fifty days or more. The disease begins with a high fever, which may continue from a few days to a week or more, when the animal succumbs; or the fever may subside and a slow recovery ensue. A characteristic symptom noticed chiefly in severe and fatal cases is the presence of hemoglobin in the urine, giving it a deep port-wine color. In some outbreaks jaundice is observed. After death the spleen is found enormously enlarged and softened, the liver yellowish, and the bile very thick.

Texas flax. A composite plant, *Gutierrezia Texana*, abundant on the prairies of central Texas. Its slender stem, narrow leaves, and small yellow heads give it a close superficial resemblance to flax.

Texas millet. Same as *concho-grass.*

Texas sarsaparilla. Same as *menispermum*, 2.

Texas snakeroot. See *snakeroot.*

text (tekst), *n.* [< ME. *text*, *texte*, *tixte*, *tyxt*, < OF. (and F.) *texte* = Pr. *texte*, *test* = Sp. Pg. *texto* = It. *testo*, < L. *textus*, a fabric, texture, structure, composition, context, text (cf. *textum*, a fabric, also the style of an author, neut. of *textus*, pp.), < *texere*, pp. *textus*, weave, = Skt. √ *taksh*, cut, prepare, form (see *tectonic*).] 1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary.

> His coward herte
> Made him amis the goddes *text* to glose,
> When he for ferde out of Delphos sterte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1410.
>
> King George the Second and I don't agree in our explication of this *text* of ceremony. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 194.
>
> Very close study is everywhere manifest, but it is very doubtful whether the difficulties emphasized in many cases ought to be considered sufficient cause for changing the *text.* The faulty and awkward expressions may be chargeable to the author himself.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 252.

2. Specifically, the letter of the Scriptures, more especially in the original languages; in a more limited sense, any passage of Scripture quoted in proof of a dogmatic position, or taken as the subject or motive of a discourse from the pulpit.

> Your flock, assembled by the bell,
> Encircled you to hear with reverence
> Your exposition on the holy *text.*
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 7.
>
> How oft, when Paul has serv'd us with a *text*,
> Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preach'd!
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 539.

3. Any subject chosen to enlarge and comment on; a topic; a theme.

> No more; the *text* is foolish. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 37.
>
> The maiden Aunt
> Took this fair day for *text*, and from it preach'd
> An universal culture for the crowd.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

4. In *vocal music*, the words sung, or to be sung.—5. The main body of matter in a book or manuscript, in distinction from notes or other matter associated with it; by extension, letter-press or reading-matter in general, in distinction from illustrations, or from blank spaces or margins: as, an island of *text* in an ocean of margin.

> If the volume is composed of single leaves, perhaps of thin *text* and heavy illustrations.
> *W. Matthews*, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 24.

6. A kind of writing used in the text or body of clerkly manuscripts; formal handwriting; now, especially, a writing or type of a form peculiar to some class of old manuscripts; specifically, in *her.*, Old English black-letter: as, German or English *text;* a *text* (black-letter) R or T. An Old English letter often occurs as a bearing or part of a bearing, and is blazoned as above. See also *black-letter.* Compare *church text* and *German text.*

> Fair as a *text* B in a copy-book.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 42.

Chapel text. See *chapel.*—**Church text.** See *church.*—**German text.** See *German*[2].—**To cap texts.** See *cap*[1].

text† (tekst), *v. t.* [< *text*, *n.*] To write in text-hand or large characters.

> Truth copied from my heart is *texted* there.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.
>
> O then, how high
> Shall this great Troy *text* up the memory
> Of you her noble prætor!
> *Dekker*, London's Tempe.

text-book (tekst'bůk), *n.* 1. A book containing a text or texts. (*a*) A book with wide spaces between the lines of text for notes or comments. (*b*) A book containing a selection of passages of Scripture arranged for reference: more generally termed *Bible text-book.*

2. A book used by students as a standard work for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction; a book which forms the basis of lectures or comments.—3. Same as *libretto*, 1.

textevangelium (teks"te-van-jē'li-um), *n.* [ML.] Same as *Textus*, 2.

text-hand (tekst'hand), *n.* A large, uniform, clerkly handwriting: so called from the large writing formerly used for the text of manuscript books, in distinction from the smaller writing used for the notes.

textile (teks'til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *textile*, < L. *textilis*, < *textum*, something woven: see *text.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to weaving: as, the *textile* art.—2. Woven, or capable of being woven; formed by weaving: as, *textile* fabrics; *textile* materials, such as wool, flax, silk, cotton.—**Textile cone**, in *conch.*, one of the cone-shells, *Conus textilis*, whose colors suggest a woven fabric.

II. *n.* 1. A woven fabric.

> The plicing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of *textiles.*
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 846.

2. A material suitable for weaving into a textile fabric: as, hemp and other *textiles*.

The Journal of the Society of Arts reports the discovery of a new *textile* on the shores of the Caspian. This plant, called kanaff by the natives, . . . attains a height of ten feet. *Science*, XIII. 81.

textlet (tekst'let), *n.* [< *text* + *-let.*] A short or small text. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 11. [Rare.]

text-man (tekst'man), *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts, or too strict in adherence to the letter of texts. [Rare.]

But saith he, Are not the Clergy members of Christ? why should not each member thrive alike? Carnall *text-man!* As if worldly thriving were one of the privileges wee have by being in Christ! *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Textor (teks'tor), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1828), < L. *textor*, a weaver, < *texere*, weave: see *text.*] A genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*. There are several species. The best-known is the ox-bird, *T. albirostris* (commonly called *T. alecto*), black

White-billed Ox-bird (*Textor albirostris*).

with a white bill, and 8¾ inches long. The others have coral-red bills, as *T. niger* (or *erythrorhynchus*), which is 9½ inches long. Also called *Alecto*, *Dertroides*, *Bubalornis*, and *Alectrornis*.

textorial (teks-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *textorius*, of or pertaining to weaving, < *textor*, a weaver, < *texere*, weave: see *text.*] Of or pertaining to weaving. [Rare.]

From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 178.

Textor's map-projection. See *projection*.

text-pen (tekst'pen), *n.* A kind of metallic pen used in engrossing.

textrine (teks'trin), *a.* [< L. *textrinus*, of or pertaining to weaving, contr. from **textorinus*, < *textor*, a weaver: see *textorial.*] Of or pertaining to weaving or construction; textorial. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., viii. 6. [Rare.]

textual (teks'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *textuel*, < OF. (and F.) *textuel* = Sp. Pg. *textual* = It. *testuale*, < L. as if **textualis*, < *textus*, text: see *text.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the text: as, *textual* criticism; *textual* errors.

They seek . . . to rout and disarray the wise and well-couched order of St. Paul's own words, using a certain *textual* riot to chop off the hands of the word presbytery. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 5.

Textual inaccuracy is a grave fault in the new edition of the old poets. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 301.

2†. Based on texts.

Here shall your majestie find . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discursorie. *Bp. Hall*, Works, Ded.

3†. Acquainted with texts and capable of quoting them precisely; learned or versed in texts.

This meditacionn
I putte it ay under correccionn
Of clerkes, for I am nat *textuel;*
I take but the sentens, trusteth wel.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 56.

Textual commentary. See *commentary*, 1.

II.† *n.* One versed in texts; a textualist.

Wherefore they were called Karaim, that is Bible-men, or *Textualls*, and in the Roman tongue they call them Saduces. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 143.

textualism (teks'tū-al-izm), *n.* [< *textual* + *-ism.*] Strict adherence to the text.

textualist (teks'tū-al-ist), *n.* [< *textual* + *-ist.*] 1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

How nimble *textualists* and grammarians for the tongue the Rabbins are, their comments can witness. *Lightfoot*, Miscellanies, vi.

2. One who adheres strictly to the letter of texts.

textually (teks'tū-al-i), *adv.* In or as regards the text; according to the text.

A copy in some parts *textually* exact. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 30.

textuary (teks'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *textus*, + *-ary.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the text; textual.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 16.

2†. Having the authority or importance of a text; that ranks as a text, or takes chief place; regarded as authoritative, or as an authority.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*

Some who have had the honour to be *textuary* in divinity are of opinion that it shall be the same specifical fire with ours. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 50.

II. *n.*; pl. *textuaries* (-riz). 1. A textualist; one who adheres strictly to the text.—2†. An expounder or critic of texts; a textual expositor or critic.

In Luke xvi. 17, 18, . . . this clause against abrogating is inserted immediately before the sentence against divorce, as if it were called thither on purpose to defend the equity of this particular law against the foreseen rashness of common *textuaries*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

The greatest wits have been the best *textuaries*. *Swift*, To a young Poet.

textuel†, *a.* A Middle English form of *textual.*

textuist† (teks'tū-ist), *n.* [< L. *textus*, text, + *-ist.*] One who adheres too strictly to the letter of texts; a textualist.

When I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuists* of his time, I make no wonder. *Milton*, Divorce, To the Parliament.

Textularia (teks-tū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826), < L. **textula*, dim. of *textus*, text, + *-aria.*] The typical genus of the family *Textulariidæ*.

textularian (teks-tū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Textularia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of *Textularia* in a broad sense; textularidean. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 458.

II. *n.* A textularian foraminifer.

Textularidea (teks-tū-lā-rid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Textularia* + *-idea.*] The *Textulariidæ* advanced to the rank of an order, and divided into *Textularina*, *Buliminina*, and *Cassidulinina*.

textularidean (teks-tū-lā-rid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Textularidea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Textularian in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Textularidea*.

II. *n.* A textularian in a broad sense.

Textulariidæ (teks-tū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Textularia* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Textularia*. The test is arenaceous or hyaline, with or without a perforate calcareous basis, and the chambers are normally arranged in two or more alternating series, or spiral and labyrinthic. Dimorphous and trimorphous forms may also be found.

textural (teks'tūr-al), *a.* [< *texture* + *-al.*] Of or relating to texture: as, *textural* differences between rocks.

It may be the result of congestion or inflammation of the nerve, . . . or of other *textural* changes. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 52.

Textural anatomy. See *anatomy*.

texture (teks'tūr), *n.* [< F. *texture* = Pr. *textura*, *tezura* = Sp. Pg. *textura* = It. *testura*, < L. *textura*, a weaving, web, texture, structure, < *texere*, pp. *textus*, weave: see *text.*] 1†. The art or process of weaving.

God made them . . . coats of skin, which, though a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 25.

2. Anything produced by weaving; a woven or textile fabric of any sort; a web.

His high throne, which, under state
Of richest *texture* spread, at the upper end
Was placed in regal lustre. *Milton*, P. L., x. 446.

Others, apart far in the grassy dale,
. . . their humble *texture* weave.
Thomson, Spring, l. 641.

3. The peculiar or characteristic disposition of the threads, strands, or the like which make up a textile fabric: as, cloth of loose *texture*.—4. By extension, the peculiar disposition of the constituent parts of any body—its make, consistence, etc.; structure in general.

In the next place, it seems to be pretty well agreed that there is something also in the original frame or *texture* of every man's mind which, independently of all exterior and subsequently intervening circumstances, and even of his radical frame of body, makes him liable to be differently affected by the same exciting causes from what another man would be. *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 29.

The mind must have the pressure of incumbent duties, or it will grow lax and spongy in *texture* for want of it. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 231.

When scenes are detached from the *texture* of a play, each scene inevitably loses something of the effect which, in the dramatist's conception, belonged to it as part of "a single action." *Classical Rev.*, II. 248.

5. In *biol.*, a tissue; the character or mode of formation of tissues.—6. In the *fine arts*, the surface quality of animate or inanimate objects, natural or artificial, which expresses to the eye the disposition and arrangement of their component tissues.—**Cavernous texture.** See *cavernous.*—**Texture of rocks**, the mode of aggregation of the mineral substances of which rocks are composed. It relates to the arrangement of their parts viewed on a smaller scale than that of their structure. The texture of rocks may be compact, earthy, granular, scaly, slaty, etc. See *structure.*

texture (teks'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *textured*, ppr. *texturing.* [< *texture*, *n.*] To form a texture of or with; interweave. [Rare.]

textureless (teks'tūr-les), *a.* [< *texture* + *-less.*] Having no discernible structure; amorphous: as, a *textureless* membrane.

texturyt (teks'tū-ri), *a.* [< *texture* + *-y*[1].] Same as *texture*, 1.

textus (teks'tus), *n.* [< L. *textus*, text: see *text.*] 1. The text of any book, especially of the Bible or of a part of it: as, the *Textus* Receptus (see phrase below).—2†. A book containing the liturgical gospels.

The book of the gospels, or *textus*, had, in general, a binding of solid gold, studded with gems, and especially pearls, and was used for being kissed; the other, the gospel-book, which served for reading out of, was often as richly adorned. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 192.

Textus Receptus, the received text of the Greek Testament. Strictly speaking, this name belongs to the Elzevir edition of 1633, to which the printers had prefixed the statement "*Textum* ergo habes nunc ab omnibus *receptum*" (You have now therefore the *text received* by all). This text is founded chiefly upon Erasmus's editions. The name is, however, loosely applied to any similar text, such as that on which the authorized version of the New Testament is based. The Textus Receptus represents Greek manuscripts of late date.

textus-case (teks'tus-kās), *n.* A case for a textus, or book of the gospels: usually a decorative case of the middle ages, or older, as of stamped leather, silver, or silver-gilt.

text-writer (tekst'rī'tėr), *n.* 1†. One who, before the invention of printing, copied books for sale. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. A writer of textbooks and compends: as, a legal *text-writer.*

The notion that the extraordinary harshness of the Hindoo *text-writers* to widows is of sacerdotal origin. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 54.

teylet†, *n.* See *tillett.*

teyl-tree (tīl'trē), *n.* Same as *teil-tree.* See *teil.*

teynet†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tain.*

teyntet†, *n.* An occasional Middle English form of *tent*[1].

th. A common English digraph. See *T*[1].

Th. 1. An abbreviation of *Thursday.*—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *thorium.*

-th[1]. [< ME. *-th*, *-t*, *-eth*, < AS. *-th*, *-t*, etc., of various origin: see etymologies of words containing this formation.] A suffix used in forming abstract nouns from adjectives or verbs, as in *health* from *whole* or *heal*, *stealth* from *steal*, *filth* from *foul*, *tilth* from *till*, *growth* from *grow*, *truth*, *troth*, from *true* or *trow*, *drouth* from *dry*, *highth* from *high*, etc. It is little used as a modern formative, the more recent examples, like *blowth*, *spilth*, being chiefly poetical. The words in which it occurs are mostly old, and accordingly often differ somewhat, in their modern form, from the modern form of the original adjective or verb, as *filth* from *foul*, *drouth* from *dry*, etc. In many cases the relation of the noun in *-th* to its original verb is more remote, and is to be explained by the history of the particular word, as in *death* from the original form of *die*, *ruth* from *rue*, etc. In certain positions the *-th* becomes *-t*, and sometimes *-d*. Some modern forms in *-t* coexist with forms in *-th*, as *drought*, *height*, beside the now archaic *drouth*, *highth*; and in some *-t* has replaced the earlier *-th*, as in *sight*. In many nouns *-th* is of other, and often obscure, origin, as in *north*, *south*, *both*, etc.

-th[2]. [Also *-eth*; < ME. *-th*, *-eth*, *-the*, *-ethe*, < AS. *-tha*, *-the* (*-o-tha*), etc., = L. *-tus* = Gr. *-τος*, etc.; an adj. formative (orig. identical with the superl. suffix *-t*, in *-es-t*), used to form ordinal from cardinal numerals: see the etymologies of the ordinals concerned.] A suffix (*-eth* after a vowel) used in forming ordinal from cardinal numerals, as in *fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc., *twentieth*, *thirtieth*, *hundredth*, *thousandth*, *millionth*, etc. It appears as *-d* in *third*, and was formerly *-t* in *fift*, *sixt*, etc., now *fifth*, *sixth*, etc. In *first* the suffix is the superlative *-st*. In *eighth*, pronounced as if spelled **eighth*, the radical *t* is anomalously omitted in spelling.

-th[3]. [< ME. *-th*, *-eth*, < AS. *-eth*, *-ath*, *-iath* = D. *-t* = G. *-t*, etc.] A suffix (in older form *-eth*) used in forming the third person singular (and in Middle English all persons plural) of the pres-

ent indicative of verbs, as in *singeth, hopeth*, etc., or *hath, doth*, etc. It remains in archaic use, in poetical and scriptural language, the ordinary modern form being *-s, -es*, as in *sings, hopes, has, does*, etc. In Middle English and Anglo-Saxon use it was often contracted with a preceding radical *d* or *t* into *-t*, as *fint* for *findeth, sit* for *siteth, sitteth*, etc.

tha[1]†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *tho*[1].

tha[2]†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *the*[1] and *they*[1].

thaar, *n.* See *thar*[3].

thack[1] (thak), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *thatch*.—**Under thack and rape**, under thatch and rope; said of stacks in the barn-yard when they are thatched in for the winter, the thatch being secured with straw ropes; hence, figuratively, snug and comfortable. [Scotch.]

thack[1] (thak), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *thatch*.

thack[2]† (thak), *v. t.* [< ME. *thakken*, < AS. *thaccian* = Icel. *thjökka*, later also *thjaka* = Norw. *tjaaka*, strike, beat; cf. Icel. *thykkr*, a thump, blow. Cf. *thwack* and *whack*.] To strike; thump; thwack. *Chaucer*.

thack[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *thacce:* see *thack*[2], *v.*] A stroke; a thwack.

> For when *thacces* of anguych watz hid in my sawle,
> Thenne I remembred me ryzt of my rych lorde,
> Prayande him for peté his prophete to here.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 325.

thacker (thak'ėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatcher*.

thae (ŦHā), *pron.* A Scotch form of *tho*[2], obsolete or dialectal plural of *the*[1] and *that*.

thaff (thaf), *n.* Same as *teff*.

thaht, *conj.* A Middle English form of *though*.

thakket, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *thack*[2].

thalamencephal (thal-a-men'se-fal), *n.* [< *thalamencephalon*.] Same as *thalamencephalon*.

thalamencephalic (thal-a-men-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *thalamencephal* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the thalamencephalon; diencephalic.

thalamencephalon (thal'a-men-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *thalamus* and *encephalon*.] The parts of the brain about the third ventricle developed from the hinder part of the first primary cerebral vesicle, including the thalami, the optic tracts and chiasma, the infundibulum and cerebral part of the pituitary body, the corpora albicantia, the conarium, the ependymal part of the velum interpositum, a lamina cinerea, and other structures. Also called *diencephalon, interbrain, 'tween-brain*. See cuts under *Elasmobranchii, encephalon, Rana, Petromyzontidæ*, and *cerebral*.

thalami, *n.* Plural of *thalamus*.

thalamia, *n.* Plural of *thalamium*.

thalamic (thal'a-mik), *a.* [< *thalamus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the optic thalamus.—**Thalamic commissure** of the brain, the middle, soft, or gray commissure; the mediocommissure.

Thalamifloræ (thal'a-mi-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *thalamiflorous*.] A group of orders of polypetalous plants, constituting the first of three divisions called series by Bentham and Hooker. It is distinguished from the others, the *Discifloræ* and *Calycifloræ*, by the usual insertion of the petals, stamens, and pistils on the receptacle, not on a disk or on the calyx. In these orders the sepals are usually distinct, herbaceous, imbricate, or valvate, and free from the ovary; and the receptacle is small and elevated or stalk-like. The group embraces the 6 cohorts *Ranales, Parietales, Polygalinæ, Caryophyllinæ, Guttiferales*, and *Malvales*, including 35 orders, in 20 of which the stamens are commonly numerous, in the others more often definite.

thalamifloral (thal'a-mi-flō'ral), *a.* [< *thalamiflorous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the petals and stamens arising immediately from the torus or thalamus; belonging to or characteristic of the *Thalamifloræ*.

thalamiflorous (thal'a-mi-flō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *thalamiflorus*. < L. *thalamus* (< Gr. *θάλαμος*), a bed, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, same as *thalamifloral*.

thalamite (thal'a-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλαμίτης* (see def.), < *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, the lowest part of the hold of a ship: see *thalamus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a rower of the lowest of the three tiers of oarsmen in a trireme. See *thranite* and *zeugite*.

> Behind the zygite sat the *thalamite*, or oarsman of the lowest bank. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 806.

thalamium (thā-lā'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *thalamia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *thalamus*, < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, a bedroom, a bed: see *thalamus*.] In *bot.*, a fruit-bearing organ or cavity. (*a*) A receptacle containing spores in certain algæ. (*b*) The hymenium of fungi, or one of its forms. (*c*) The disk of lichens.

thalamocœle (thal'a-mō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, + *κοιλία*, a hollow: see *cœlia*.] The cavity of the thalamencephalon; the thalamic cœlia, commonly known as the third ventricle of the brain.

thalamocrural (thal'a-mō-krō'ral), *a.* [< NL. *thalamus*, q. v., + *crural*.] Pertaining to the thalamus and the crus cerebri.

Thalamophora (thal-a-mof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A name proposed by Hertwig (1819) for the foraminifers, or those rhizopods which possess a skeleton, or which are invested by a chitinous test or covered by silicious or arenaceous particles: thus equivalent to and conterminous with *Foraminifera*.

thalamus (thal'a-mus), *n.*; pl. *thalami* (-mī). [NL., also *thalamos;* < L. *thalamus*, < Gr. *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, a bedroom, a bed.] **1.** In *Gr. archæol.*, an inner or private room; a chamber; especially, the women's apartment (Homeric); a sekos.

> The *thalamos* in Asiatic temples.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 288.

> The walls of quarry-stones bonded with clay were similar to walls which were "found by many hundreds in all the five prehistoric cities of Troy, in the treasuries of Mycenæ, in the *thalamos* of Orchomenos," etc.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 34.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*†) The apparent origin of a cranial nerve; the place where a nerve emerges from or leaves the brain. (*b*) Specifically, the optic thalamus; the thalamus of the optic nerve; the great posterior ganglion of the cerebrum, forming the lateral wall of the cerebral ventricle, and connected with its fellow by the middle commissure of the brain. See cut under *cerebral*.—**3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The receptacle or torus. (*b*) Same as *thallus*.—**Anterior, inferior, internal, and posterior peduncles of the thalamus.** See *peduncle*.—**Nucleus externus thalami.** See *nucleus*.—**Thalamus nervi optici**, or **thalamus opticus**, the optic thalamus. See def. 2 (*b*).

Thalarctos (thā-lärk'tos), *n.* [NL., irreg. for *Thalassarctos*.] Same as *Thalassarctos*.

Thalassarachna (thā-las-a-rak'nä), *n.* [NL. (Packard, 1871), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *ἀράχνη*, spider.] A genus of marine mites belonging to the *Hydrachnidæ*, a family of watermites. *T. verrilli* is dredged in 20 fathoms off Eastport, Maine.

Thalassarctos (thal-a-särk'tos), *n.* [NL. (also *Thalarctos* (J. E. Gray, 1825) and *Thalarctus*), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *ἄρκτος*, bear.] That genus of *Ursidæ* which contains the polar bear, *T. maritimus*. See cut under *bear*[2].

Thalasseus (thā-las'ē-us), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < Gr. *θαλασσεύς*, a fisherman, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] A genus of *Sterninæ*, or subgenus of

Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*).

Sterna, containing those large terns whose black cap extends into a slight occipital crest, and whose feet are black. See *Sterna* and *tern*[1].

Thalassia (thā-las'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Solander, 1806), so called from their habitat; < Gr. *θαλάσσια*, fem. of *θαλάσσιος*, of the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] A genus of plants, of the order *Hydrocharidæ*, type of the tribe *Thalassieæ*. It is characterized by uniaxual two-leaved one-flowered slightly tubular spathes, the long-pedicelled male flower with three ovate petaloid segments and six long erect anthers, the female at first nearly sessile and with a long-beaked ovary which matures into a globose roughened fruit dehiscent into many ascending or stellate lobes. The two species are plants growing submerged in the sea, with long thong-like leaves from an elongated creeping rootstock; *T. testudinum*, of the West Indies, known as *turtle-grass* and *manatu-grass*, is a gregarious rosulate plant of the sea-bottom, with linear leaves about a foot in length.

thalassian (thā-las'i-an), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλάσσιος*, of the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea.] Any sea-turtle.

thalassic (thā-las'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *-ic*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, living in the high seas; pelagic; marine.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or restricted to the smaller bodies of water called seas, as distinguished from *oceanic*.

> The commercial situation of the trading towns of North Germany, admirable so long as the trade of the world was chiefly potamic or *thalassic* in character, lost nearly all its value when at the opening of the sixteenth century commerce became oceanic. *The Academy*, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 265.

Thalassic rocks. See *littoral rocks*, under *littoral*.

Thalassicolla (thā-las-i-kol'ä), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *κόλλα*, glue.] The typical genus of *Thalassicollidæ*. *T. pelagica* is an example.

Thalassicollidæ (thā-las-i-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thalassicolla* + *-idæ*.] A family of unicapsular or monocyttarian radiolarians of the order *Peripylæa*, of spherical form, with single nucleus, and the skeleton wanting or represented only by loose silicious spicules. Representative genera are *Thalassicolla* and *Thalassosphæra*. Also *Thalassicollea*.

thalassicollidan (thā-las-i-kol'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thalassicollidæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Thalassicollidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thalassicollidæ*.

Thalassidroma (thal-a-sid'rō-mä), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1825), irreg. < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *δρόμος*, running.] A genus of small petrels: formerly including those, like the stormy petrel, *T. pelagica*, now placed in the restricted genus *Procellaria*.

Thalassieæ (thal-a-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Thalassia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, coëxtensive with the series *Marinæ* (which see).

Thalassina (thal-a-sī'nä), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea.] The typical genus of *Thalassinidæ*, containing such forms as *T. scorpionoides*. See cut under *Thalassinidæ*.

thalassinian (thal-a-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thalassina* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thalassinidæ*.

II. *n.* A burrowing crustacean of the family *Thalassinidæ*.

Thalassinidæ (thal-a-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thalassina* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Thalassina*. They have the podobranchiæ completely divided or reduced to epipodites, the pleurobranchiæ not more than four and not posterior, and the branchiæ with foliaceous as well as filamentous processes. They are remarkable for the length of the abdomen and the softness of the test, and are of burrowing habits. They are commonly known as *scorpion-lobsters*.

Scorpion-lobster (*Thalassina scorpionoides*).

Thalassiophyta (thā-las-i-of'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θαλάσσιος*, of or belonging to the sea (< *θάλασσα*, the sea), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A name proposed by Lamouroux for *Algæ*, but inapplicable from its being too restricted—excluding all fresh-water species.

thalassiophyte (thā-las'i-ō-fīt), *n.* [See *Thalassiophyta*.] In *bot.*, a plant of the *Thalassiophyta;* a seaweed; an alga.

Thalassoaëtus (thā-las-ō-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Thallasoaëtus* (Kaup, 1845), later *Thallasaëtus* (Kaup, 1845), *Thalassaëtus* (Kaup, 1847), *Thalassiaëtus* (Reichenbach, 1850), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of sea-eagles, in which the tail has fourteen rectrices, as *T. pelagicus*, of Kamchatka and Alaska. See cut under *sea-eagle*.

Thalassochelys (thal-a-sok'e-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger), < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of chelonians, of the family *Cheloniidæ;* the loggerhead turtles.

thalassocracy (thal-a-sok'ra-si), *n.* Same as *thalassocraty*.

> We read of Minos, the legendary Cretan ruler, with his *thalassocracy*, and we think chiefly of war, not of commerce—yet the power of Minos would have been of little moment unless to protect commerce.
> *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, VI. 440.

thalassocraty (thal-a-sok'ra-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλασσοκρατία*, mastery of the sea, < *θαλασσοκρατεῖν*, rule the sea, < *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Sovereignty of the seas. [Rare.]

> He [Polycrates] was also the first to lay claim to the sovereignty of the Ægean Sea, or *thalassocraty*, which at that time there was none to dispute with him.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 249.

thalassographer (thal-a-sog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *thalassograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who occupies himself with the study of the phenomena of the ocean: same as *oceanographer*.

thalassographic (thā-las-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *thalassograph-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or concerned with thalassography: same as *oceanographic*.

The field of work opened to naturalists by *thalassographic* surveys is of the greatest importance.
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. vii.

thalassography (thal-a-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [Cf. MGr. *θαλασσογράφος*, describing the sea; < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *γράφειν*, write.] The science of the ocean; oceanography; that branch of physical geography which has to do with the phenomena of the ocean.

The need of some simple word to express the science which treats of oceanic basins has led to the construction of this term [*thalassography*].
A. Agassiz, Three Cruises of the Blake, I. i.

thalassometer (thal-a-som′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A tide-gage.

Thalassophila (thal-a-sof′i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **thalassophilus*: see *thalassophilous*.] A suborder or other group of pulmonate gastropods, living on sea-shores or in salt-marshes, as the *Siphonariidæ* and *Amphibolidæ*.

thalassophilous (thal-a-sof′i-lus), *a.* [< NL. **thalassophilus*, < Gr. *θάλασσα*, the sea, + *φίλειν*, love.] Fond of the sea; inhabiting the sea: specifically noting the *Thalassophila*.

thale-cress (thāl′kres), *n.* [< **thale* (abbr. < *Thaliana*: see def.), so called from a German physician *Thal* or *Thalius*, + *cress*.] The mouse-ear cress, *Sisymbrium Thaliana*, a low slender herb of the northern Old World, naturalized in the United States.

Thaleichthys (thal-ē-ik′this), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1859), < Gr. *θάλεια*, blooming, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of argentinoid fishes, related to the smelts and caplins. *T. pacificus* is the candlefish or eulachon. See cut under *candle-fish*, 1.

thaler (tä′lėr), *n.* [< G. *thaler*, a dollar: see *dollar*.] A large silver coin current in various German states from the sixteenth century. The thaler of the present German empire is equivalent to three marks, and is worth about 3*s.* English (72 cents).

Obverse.

Reverse.

Thaler of Lüneburg, 1547.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

Thalessa (thā-les′ä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A subgenus of *Purpura*. *Adams*, 1858. —2. A curious genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*, notable for their size and the great length of the ovipositor. The larvæ live externally upon those of horntails and wood-boring beetles, and the long ovipositor of the adult enables it to bore for a considerable distance through solid wood. *T. atrata* and *T. lunator* are common parasites of *Tremex columba* in the United States. *Holmgren*, 1859.

Thalia (thā-lī′ä), *n.* [= F. *Thalie*, < L. *Thalīa*, sometimes *Thalea*, < Gr. *Θάλεια*, one of the Muses, < *θαλεία*, luxuriant, blooming, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant or exuberant, bloom.] I. In *Gr. myth.*, the joyful Muse, to whom is due the bloom of life. She inspired gaiety, was the patroness of the banquet accompanied by song and music, and also favored rural pursuits and pleasures. At a late period she became the Muse of comedy, and to the Romans was little known in any other character. In the later art she is generally represented with a comic mask, a shepherd's crook, and a wreath of ivy. See cut in next column, and cut under *mask*3, 1.

2. The twenty-third planetoid, discovered by Hind in London in 1852.—3†. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of salps, giving name to the *Thaliæ* or *Thaliacea*: same as *Salpa*, 1. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Hope*, 1838.

Thaliacea (thā-li-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1830), < *Thalia* (in allusion to its phosphorescence: see *Thalia*) + *-acea*.] A division of tunicates, containing the free-swimming forms, or the salps and doliolids: distinguished from *Ascidiacea*. Also *Thaliæ*, *Thaliadæ*, *Thalida*, *Thalides*.

Thalia.—From an antique in the British Museum.

thaliacean (thā-li-ā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thaliacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thaliacea*, as a salp or doliolid.

Thalian (thā-lī′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thalia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or relating to Thalia, especially considered as the Muse of pastoral and comic poetry; comic.—2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *thaliacean*.

II. *n.* Same as *thaliacean*.

Thalictrum (thā-lik′trum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *thalictrum*, *thalitrum*, < Gr. *θάλικτρον*, a plant, prob. *Thalictrum minus*; perhaps so called from the abundant early bright-green foliage, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant: see *thallus*.] A genus of plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ* and tribe *Anemoneæ*. It is distinguished from the similarly apetalous genus *Anemone* by its lack of an involucre. It includes about 70 species, mostly natives of the north temperate or frigid regions, with a few in tropical India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Andes. They are delicate or tall herbs with a perennial base, and ornamental ternately decompound leaves of many leaflets, which are often roundish and three-lobed, suggesting those of the columbine or maidenhair fern (see cut *e* under *leaf*). The flowers are commonly small, polygamous, and paniculed, pendulous in *T. dioicum* and *T. minus*, and reduced to a raceme in *T. alpinum*. They consist chiefly of four or five greenish, yellowish, purple, or whitish sepals; the several or many carpels commonly become compressed stalked tailless achenes; the anthers are usually long and exserted or pendent, giving the inflorescence a graceful feathery appearance, and are especially conspicuous in *T. aquilegifolium* and *T. flavum* from their yellow color. The species are known in general as *meadow-rue*; 3 are natives of England, and 10 or more of the United States; the former *T. anemonoides*, the rue-anemone, a favorite early spring flower of the eastern and central United States, is now classed as *Anemone thalictroides*, or by some as *Anemonella thalictroides*. (See cut under *apocarpous*.) A few dwarf species are used for borders or rock-work, as *T. minus* and *T. alpinum*, the latter native of the mountains of Europe and Asia, as also of the Rocky Mountains, and reaching latitude 66° N. About 24 of the taller species are in cultivation, especially *T. glaucum* of Spain and the Austrian *T. aquilegifolium*, known as *Spanish-tuft* and *feathered* or *tufted columbine*. *T. polygamum* (formerly *T. Cornuti*), a conspicuous ornament of wet meadows in the United States, reaches the height of 4, sometimes 7, feet. *T. flavum* is known in England as *fen-rue* or *maiden-hair rue*, and as *false*, *monk's*, or *poor-man's rhubarb*. *T. foliolosum*, the yellowroot of the Himalayas, produces a tonic and aperient roots used in India in intermittent fevers.

thallic (thal′ik), *a.* [< *thallium* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, of, pertaining to, or containing thallium: as, *thallic* acid.

thalliform (thal′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *thallus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a thallus.

thalline (thal′in), *a.* [< Gr. *θάλλινος*, of or pertaining to a green shoot, < *θαλλός*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] In *bot.*, relating to, of the character of, or belonging to a thallus.—**Thalline exciple.** See *exciple*.

thallious (thal′i-us), *a.* [< *thallium* + *-ous*.] Same as *thallic*.

thallite (thal′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλλός*, a green shoot (see *thallus*), + *-ite*2.] Same as *epidote*.

thallium (thal′i-um), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the green line it gives in the spectrum, which led to its discovery; < Gr. *θαλλός*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] Chemical symbol, Tl; atomic weight, 204.2. A rare metal which was discovered in the residuum left from the distillation of selenium by Crookes, in 1861, and was first supposed to contain tellurium, but afterward proved, by the aid of the spectroscope, to be new. Thallium as prepared artificially has a bluish-white tint and the luster of lead. It is malleable, and so soft that it can be scratched with the finger-nail. Its specific gravity is 11.8. Thallium is somewhat widely distributed, but never occurs in large quantities. The rare mineral called *crookesite*, found in Sweden, is an alloy of thallium, selenium, and copper, with a little silver. Thallium seems to be present in both iron and copper pyrites from various localities, and it is from the flue-dust from sulphuric-acid works in which pyrites is burned that the metal is chiefly obtained. Thallium is chemically classed with the metals of the lead group, but its reactions are in certain respects very peculiar and exceptional. It has been employed in the manufacture of glass, and is said to furnish a glass of extraordinary brilliancy and high refractive power.

thallium-glass (thal′i-um-glȧs), *n.* Glass in which thallium is used instead of lead, to give density and brilliancy. Compare *crystal*, 2.

thallodic (tha-lod′ik), *a.* [< *thallus* + *-ode* (*-oid*) + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the thallus; thalline.

thallogen (thal′ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *θαλλός*, a young shoot (see *thallus*), + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, same as *thallophyte*.

thallogenous (tha-loj′e-nus), *a.* [< *thallogen* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the thallogens.

thalloid (thal′oid), *a.* [< *thallus* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or consisting of a thallus.—**Thalloid hepaticæ**, hepaticæ in which the vegetative body does not consist of a leafy axis.

thallome (thal′ōm), *n.* [< *thallus* + *-ome* (*-oma*).] In *bot.*, a thallus; a plant-body undifferentiated into members, characteristic of the *Thallophyta*.

Thallophyta (tha-lof′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *thallophytum*: see *thallophyte*.] A subkingdom or group of the vegetable kingdom, embracing the *Myxomycetes*, *Diatomaceæ*, *Schizophyta*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi*—the lower cryptogams, as they are still most frequently called. They are plants in which the vegetative body usually consists of a thallus, which shows no differentiation into stem, leaf, and root, or if there is such differentiation it is but rudimentary. In regard to complexity of structure, they set out from the simplest forms which show no outward distinction of parts, and ascend through numberless transitions to more and more complex forms of cell and tissue, but even in the higher forms they are never differentiated into the sharply separated systems of tissue that characterize the higher plants. They never have either true vessels or woody tissue. In regard to the modes of reproduction, they are in as great variety as are the grades of structural complexity, ranging from the forms which are propagated by simple fission to forms that have the sexes as clearly differentiated and almost as perfect and complex as are to be found in the higher plants. Compare *Bryophyta*, *Pteridophyta*, *Spermophyta*, and *Cormophyta*.

thallophyte (thal′ō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *thallophytum*, < Gr. *θαλλός*, a green shoot, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant of the subkingdom *Thallophyta*; one of the lower cryptogams.

Arboreal plants having structures akin to those of *thallophytes*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 792.

thallophytic (thal-ō-fit′ik), *a.* [< *thallophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Thallophyta* or thallophytes.

thallose (thal′ōs), *a.* [< *thallus* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, same as *thalloid*.

thallus (thal′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *thallus*, < Gr. *θαλλός*, a young shoot or twig, < *θάλλειν*, be luxuriant, bloom, sprout.] In *bot.*, a vegetative body or plant-body undifferentiated into root, stem, or leaves; the plant-body characteristic of the *Thallophyta*. Also *thalamus*. See cut under *applanate*.—**Filamentous thallus.** Same as *fruticulose thallus*.—**Foliaceous** or **frondose thallus**, in lichens, a flat more or less leaf-like thallus which spreads over the surface of the substratum, but is attached at only a few points and can be easily separated therefrom without much injury.—**Fruticulose thallus**, in lichens, a thallus which is attached to the substratum by a narrow base only, from which it grows upward as a simple or more or less branched shrub-like body.—**Stratified thallus.** See *stratified*.

Thalmud†, **Thalmudist**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *Talmud*, *Talmudist*.

thalweg (G. pron. täl′veċh), *n.* [G., < *thal*, valley, + *weg*, way.] A line upon a topographical surface which is a natural watercourse, having everywhere the direction of greatest slope, and distinguished by having the lines of straight horizontal projection which cut it at right angles on the upper sides of the curves of equal elevation to which they are tangent.

Thammuz† (tham′uz), *n.* Same as *Tammuz*, 2. *Milton*, P. L., i. 446, 452.

thamnium (tham′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θαμνίον*, dim. of *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub, < *θαμινός*, equiv. to *θαμειός*, crowded, thick, close-set, < **θαμίς*, in pl. *θαμίες*, thick, close-set; cf. *θαμά*, often.] In *bot.*, the branched bush-like thallus of fruticulose lichens.

Thamnobia (tham-nō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of Indian chat-like birds. *T. fulicata* is 6¾ inches long in the male, glossy blue-black, with chestnut under tail-coverts, and a white wing-patch; it inhabits central and southern India and Ceylon. A second species is *T. cambaiensis*, of central and northern India. Also called *Saxicoloides*.

thamnophile (tham′nō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Thamnophilus*, q. v.] A bush-shrike.

Thamnophilinæ (tham″nō-fi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thamnophilus* + *-inæ*.] 1†. In Swainson's classification, a subfamily of *Laniidæ* or shrikes, containing the thamnophiles or bush-shrikes. It was a large and heterogeneous assemblage of some oscine with non-oscine birds, mostly species with a stout dentirostral bill, and considered by the old authors to be shrikes.

2. A subfamily of *Formicariidæ*, contrasted with *Formicariinæ* and *Grallariinæ*, containing formicarioid passerine birds with robust hooked

Head of Bush-shrike (*Batara cinerea*), a typical member of the *Thamnophilinæ*, about one half natural size.

bill like a shrike's and moderate or short tarsi, characteristic of the Neotropical region. They spread from Mexico to the Argentine Republic, but are wanting in Chili and Patagonia, and are also absent from the Antilles. The genera are ten, and the species numerous, collectively known as *bush-shrikes*, and playing the same part in the regions they inhabit as the true shrikes.

thamnophiline (tham-nof′i-lin), *a.* [< *Thamnophilinæ*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the *Thamnophilinæ*.

Thamnophilus (tham-nof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *θάμνος*, a bush, shrub, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] 1. The most extensive genus of bush-shrikes. With its several sections and synonyms it is considered to cover more than 50 species, exclusive of many others which have from time to time been wrongly placed in it. *T. doliatus*, upon which the name was originally based, is a characteristic example.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schönherr*, 1826.

than (than), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *then*, in both uses (now used exclusively as an adverb); < ME. *than*, *thon*, *thanne*, *thonne*, < AS. *than*, *thon*, usually *thanne*, *thonne*, *thænne*, then, than, = OS. *than* = OFries. *than*, *dan* = D. *dan* = MLG. *dan*, *den* = OHG. *danna*, MHG. *danne*, *denne*, G. *dann*, adv., then, *denn*, conj., for, then, = Goth. *than*, adv. and conj.; with an obscure formative *-n*, *-ne*, from the pronominal stem *tha* in *the*, *that*, *there*, etc.: see *the*, *that*.] **I.** *adv.* At that time; then. See *then*. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Thanne gart ache to greithe galli alle thinges.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4274.

Forthe *than* went this gentyll knyght,
With a carefull chere.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 49).

II. *conj.* A particle used after comparatives, and certain words which express comparison or diversity, such as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*, *else*, etc., and introducing the second member of a comparison. *Than* has the same case (usually the nominative) after it as it has before it, in accordance with the syntactical rule that "conjunctions connect . . . the same cases of nouns and pronouns": as, he is taller *than* I (am); I am richer *than* he (is); "thrice fairer *than* (I) myself (am)" (*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 7); they like you better *than* (they like) me.

Thenne was ich al so fayn as foul of fair morwenynge,
Gladder *than* gleo-man [is] that gold hath to gyfte.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 103.

Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater *than* John the Baptist; notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater *than* he. Mat. xi. 11.

I will sooner trust the wind
With feathers, or the troubled sea with pearl,
Than her with any thing.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

This age, this worse *then* iron age,
This sincke of synne.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

I am better acquainted with the country *than* you are.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

He [King John] had more of Lightning in him *than* [he had] of Thunder. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.

There is no art that hath bin . . . more soyl'd and slubber'd with sphoriaming pedantry *then* the art of policie.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

He desires to be answerable no farther *than* he is guilty.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

The late events seem to have no other effect *than* to harden them in error. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

No sooner the bells leave off *than* the diligence rattles in.
Browning, Up at a Villa.

A noun-clause introduced by *that* sometimes follows *than*: as, I had rather be a sufferer myself *than that* you should be; and the *that* is now and then omitted in poetry.

Since I suppose we are made to be no stronger
Than faults may shake our frames.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 133.

Sometimes the preceding comparative is left to be inferred from the context; sometimes it is omitted from mere carelessness. A noun or a pronoun after *than* has a show of analogy with one governed by a preposition, and is sometimes blunderingly put in the objective case even when properly of subjective value: as, none knew better *than him*. Even Milton says *than whom*, and this is more usual: for example, *than whom* there is none better.

thanage (thā′nāj), *n.* [< *thane* + *-age*.] (*a*) The dignity or rank of a thane; the state of being a thane. (*b*) The district or territory owned or administered by a thane; also, the tenure by which the thane or baron held it.

thanatography (than-ạ-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A narrative of one's death: distinguished from *biography*, a narrative of one's life. *Thackeray*, Catharine, vi. [Rare.]

thanatoid (than′ạ-toid), *a.* [< Gr. **θανατοειδής*, contr. *θανατώδης*, resembling death, < *θάνατος*, death (*θνήσκειν*, *θανεῖν*, √ *θαν*, die), + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. Resembling death; apparently dead. *Dunglison.*—2. Deadly, as a venomous snake.

thanatology (than-ạ-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of death; a discourse on death.

thanatophidia (than″ạ-tō-fid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + NL. *ophidia*.] Venomous or poisonous snakes in general, as the cobra, the asp, the adder, etc. The name is scarcely technical in zoölogy, though so employed by Fitzinger ("Systema Reptilium," 1843); it was also used by Fayer for his work treating of such serpents of India. It corresponds in fact, however, to the two subordera *Solenoglypha* and *Proteroglypha*, or the crotaliform and colubriform ophidians, and is sometimes written with a capital.

thanatophidian (than″ạ-tō-fid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *thanatophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the thanatophidia.

II. *n.* Any one of the thanatophidia.

thanatopsis (than-ạ-top′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *θάνατος*, death, + *ὄψις*, a sight, view, < √ *ὀπ* in *ὄψεσθαι*, fut. of *ὁρᾶν*, see: see *optic*.] A view or contemplation of death. *Bryant.*

thane (thān), *n.* [< ME. *thane*, *thein*, *theign* (ML. *thainus*), < AS. *thegen*, *thegn*, a soldier, attendant, servant of the king, a minister, nobleman, = OS. *thegan* = OHG. *degan*, an attendant, servant, soldier, disciple, MHG. *degen*, a soldier, = Icel. *thegn*, a soldier, warrior, freeman, = Goth. **thiggs* (not recorded); perhaps = Gr. *τέκνον*, child, hence in Teut. boy, attendant, soldier, servant (cf. AS. *mago*, child, boy, servant, man: see *may*2); with formative *-n* (*-no-*), orig. pp., from the root seen in Gr. *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, beget, bring forth, *τόκος*, birth, Skt. *toka*, child. Otherwise akin to AS. *theów* = OHG. *diu* = Goth. *thius* (*thiwa-*, orig. *thigwa-*): see *thew*1. The proper modern form would be **thain*, parallel with *rain*, *main*1, *sain*, *rail*, *sail*, *tail*, etc.] In *early Eng. hist.*, a member of a rank above that of the ordinary freeman, and differing from that of the athelings, or hereditary ancient nobility. The distinguishing marks of all thanes were liability to military service and the ownership of land. Of the various classes of thanes the chief was that of king's thanes, whose members were subject to no jurisdiction but that of the king. The rank increased in power about the time of Alfred, and about the reign of Athelstan any freeman who owned five hides of land or had made three sea-voyages was eligible to thanehood. The thanehood corresponded nearly to the knighthood after the Norman Conquest. In the reign of Henry II. the title fell into disuse. In Scotland the thanes were a class of non-military tenants of the crown, and the title was in use till the end of the fifteenth century. The notion derived from Boece, and adopted by Shakspere in "Macbeth," that the Scotch thanes were all transformed into earls, has no historical foundation. In some recent historical works the Anglo-Saxon *thegn* is used in its strict Anglo-Saxon sense.

The fully qualified freeman who has an estate of land may be of various degrees of wealth and dignity, from the ceorl with a single hide to the *thegn* with five hides.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 37.

With the rise of kingship a new social distinction began to grow up, on the ground, not of hereditary rank in the community, but of service done to the king. The king's *thegns* were his body-guard, the one force ever ready to carry out his will. They were his nearest and most constant counsellors. As the gathering of petty tribes into larger kingdoms swelled the number of ceorls in each realm, and in a corresponding degree diminished their social importance, it raised in equal measure the rank of the king's *thegns*. A post among them was soon coveted and won by the greatest and noblest.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 179.

thanedom (thān′dum), *n.* [< *thane* + *-dom*.] 1. The district held or administered by a thane.

Now, from the mountain's misty throne,
Sees, in *thanedom* once his own,
Ilia ashes undistinguished lie,
His place, his power, his memory die.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 2.

2. The power, and especially the judicial functions, of a thane: as, the *thanedom* of Macbeth.

thanehood (thān′hůd), *n.* [< *thane* + *-hood*.] 1. The office, dignity, or character of a thane. —2. The collective body of thanes.

That later nobility of the *thegnhood*, which, as we have seen, supplanted the ancient nobility of the earls.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 367.

thane-land (thān′land), *n.* 1. Land held by a thane.

Thane-lands were such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes, with all immunities except the threefold necessity of expedition, repair of castles, and mending of bridges. *Cowell.*

2. The district over which the jurisdiction of a thane extended.

thaneship (thān′ship), *n.* [< *thane* + *-ship*.] Same as *thanehood*.

Thanet beds. [From Isle of *Thanet*, in Kent, England.] In *geol.*, a series of beds of pale-yellow and greenish sand, having a thin layer of flints at the bottom, and resting directly on the chalk, thus forming the base of the Tertiary in the London Basin, to which this formation is peculiar. The thickness of the series varies from 20 to 60 feet. The fossils which the Thanet beds contain are marine, and are varied in character; molluska are especially abundant.

thangt, *n.* A Middle English form of *thong*.

thank (thangk), *n.* [< ME. *thank*, *thonk*, < AS. *thanc*, *thonc*, thought, grace, favor, content, thanks (= OS. *thanc* = OFries. *thonk*, *thank* = D. *dank* = MLG. *dank*, *danke* = OHG. MHG. *danc*, G. *dank* = Icel. *thökk* (*thakk-*), for orig. **thönk* (**thank-*), = Sw. *tack* = Dan. *tak* = Goth. *thagks*, thought), < **thincan* (pret. **thanc*), etc., think: see *think*1. For the phonetic relation of *thank* to *think*, cf. that of *song*1 (Sc. *sang*) to *sing*; for the connection of thought, cf. *min*3 (G. *minne*, etc.), thought, remembrance, love.]

1†. Grateful thought; gratitude; good will.

This encres of hardynesse and myght
Com him of love, his ladyes *thank* to winne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1777.

He aeide, "In *thank* I shal it take."
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4577.

2. Expression of gratitude; utterance of a seuse of kindness received; acknowledgment by words or signs of a benefit or favor conferred: now used almost exclusively in the plural.

To some yt are good men God aendeth wealth here also, and they giue hem great *thanke* for hia gift, and he rewardeth them for the *thanke* to.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 35.

If ye love them which love you, what *thank* have ye?
Luke vi. 32.

O, good men, eate that good which he hath ginen you, and giue him *thanks*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

[The plural *thanks* was sometimes used as a singular.

What a *thanks* I owe
The hourly courteaies your goodness gives me!
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 5.]

Thanks, a common elliptical expression or acknowledgment of satisfaction or thankfulness.

Thanks, good Egeus; what 's the news with thee?
Shak., M. N. D., I. 1. 21.

To can or **con thank**†. See *can*1.

thank (thangk), *v.* [< ME. *thanken*, *thonken*, < AS. *thancian*, *thoncian* = OS. *thancōn* = OFries. *thonkia* = D. *danken* = MLG. *danken* = OHG. *danchōn*, MHG. G. *danken* = Icel. *thakka* = Sw. *tacka* = Dan. *takke*, thank; from the noun. Cf. *think*1.] **I.** *trans.* To express gratitude to, as for a favor or benefit conferred; make acknowledgments to, as of good will or service due for kindness bestowed.

Gretly y *thonk* God that gart me a-chape.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1248.

Heavena *thank* you for 't! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 175.

I humbly *thanked* him for the good Opinion he pleased to conceive of me. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

I thank you, or colloquially abbreviated **thank you**, a polite formula used in acknowledging a favor, as a gift, service, compliment, or offer, whether the same is accepted or declined. Like other polite formulas, it is often used ironically.

Anne. Will 't please your worship to come in, sir?
Slen. No, *I thank you*, forsooth, heartily.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 277.

I will thank you, a polite formula introducing a request: as, *I will thank you* to shut the door; *I will thank you* for the mustard.—**To thank one's self, to have one's self to thank**, to be obliged to throw the blame on one's self; be solely responsible: used ironically, and generally in the imperative.

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank yourself* if aught should fall amiss.
Dryden.

II.† *intrans.* To give thanks.

Which we toke as deuontly as we coude, and *thanke* accordyng. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

thanker (thang'kėr), *n.* [< *thank* + *-er*[1].] One who gives thanks; a giver of thanks.

I hope he may long continue to feel all the value of such a reconciliation. He is a very liberal *thanker*.
Jane Austen, Emma, ii.

thankes†, *n.* [ME., gen. of *thank* used adverbially with the poss. pronouns, meaning 'of his, her, their, my, thy, your, our accord': see *thank*.] A form used only in the phrases *his, thy*, etc., *thankes*, of his, thy, etc., accord; voluntarily.

Ful sooth is seyd that love ne lordshipe
Wol noght, *his thankes*, have no felaweshipe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 768.

Thyne herte shal so ravysshed be
That nevere thou woldest, *thi thankis*, lete
Ne removen for to see that swete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2463.

thankful (thangk'fûl), *a.* [< ME. **thankful*, < AS. *thancfull*, < *thanc*, thank: see *thank* and *-ful*.] 1. Impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. Ps. c. 4.

As I am a gentleman, I will live to be *thankful* to thee for 't. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 89.

It is no improper Comparison that a *thankful* Heart is like a Box of precious Ointment, which keeps the Smell long after the Thing is spent. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 23.

2. Expressive of thanks; given or done in token of thanks.

Give the gods a *thankful* sacrifice.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 167.

Again and again the old soldier said his *thankful* prayers, and blessed his benefactor. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

3†. Deserving thanks; meritorious; acceptable.

Tumaccus thought him selfe happie that he had presented owre men with such *thankeful* gyftes and was admitted to theyr frendshippe.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 141).

Thank may you have for such a *thankful* part.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550).

4†. Pleasing; pleasant.

They of late years have taken this pastime vp among them, many times gratifying their ladies, and often times the princes of the realme, with some such *thankfull* novelties. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. 1. See *grateful*.

thankfully (thangk'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *thankfulliche*; < *thankful* + *-ly*[2].] In a thankful manner; with grateful acknowledgment of favors or kindness received.

His ring I do accept most *thankfully*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 2. 9.

thankfulness (thangk'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thankful; acknowledgment of a favor received: gratitude.

thanking†, *n.* [< ME. *thankynge*, < AS. *thancung*, < *thancian*, thank: see *thank*, *v.*] An expression of thanks.

Therto yeve hem such *thankynges*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6041.

Thanne he wente prevylly, alle be nyghte, tille he cam to his folk, that weren fulle glad of his comynge, and maden grete *thankynges* to God Inmortalle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 227.

thankless (thangk'les), *a.* [< *thank* + *-less*.] 1. Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging kindness or benefits.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 311.

2. Not deserving thanks, or not likely to be rewarded with thanks: as, a *thankless* task.

But whereunto these *thankless* tales in vain
Do I rehearse? *Surrey*, Æneid, ii. 125.

The Sun but *thankless* shines that shews not thee.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

=Syn. See *grateful*.

thanklessly (thangk'les-li), *adv.* In a thankless manner; without thanks; ungratefully; in a grudging spirit.

The will of God may be done *thanklessly*.
Bp. Hall, Jehu with Jehoram and Jezebel.

thanklessness (thangk'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thankless; ingratitude.

Not to have written then seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

=Syn. See *grateful*.

thankly† (thangk'li), *adv.* [< *thank* + *-ly*[2].] Thankfully. [Rare.]

He giueth frankly what we *thankly* spend.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

thank-offering (thangk'of*èr-ing), *n.* An offering made in ancient Jewish rites as an expression of gratitude to God; a peace-offering.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

thanksgive† (thangks-giv'), *v. t.* [A back-formation, < *thanksgiving*.] To offer in token of thankfulness.

To *thanksgive* or blesse a thing in a way to a sacred use he took to be an offering of it to God.
J. Mede, Diatribe, p. 55. (*Latham.*)

thanksgiver (thangks-giv'ėr), *n.* [< *thanks*, pl. of *thank*, + *giver*.] One who gives thanks, or acknowledges a benefit, a kindness, or a mercy.

Wherefore we find (our never-to-be-forgotten) example, the devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favours.
Barrow, Works, I. viii.

thanksgiving (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* [< *thanks*, pl. of *thank*, + *giving*.] 1. The act of rendering thanks or of expressing gratitude for favors, benefits, or mercies; an acknowledgment of benefits received: used in the Old Testament for acknowledgment by the act of offering.

If he offer it for a *thanksgiving*, then he shall offer with the sacrifice of *thanksgiving* unleavened cakes.
Lev. vii. 12.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with *thanksgiving*. 1 Tim. iv. 4.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; specifically [*cap.*], in the United States, Thanksgiving day (see the phrase below).

Great as the preparations were for the dinner, everything was so contrived that not a soul in the house should be kept from the morning service of *Thanksgiving* in the church, and from listening to the *Thanksgiving* sermon, in which the minister was expected to express his views freely concerning the politics of the country, and the state of things in society generally, in a somewhat more secular vein of thought than was deemed exactly appropriate to the Lord's day. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 340.

3. A form of words expressive of thanks to God; a grace.

There 's not a soldier of us all that, in the *thanksgiving* before meat, do relish the petition well that prays for peace. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 15.

General Thanksgiving, in the Book of Common Prayer, a form of thanksgiving, preceding the last two prayers of morning or evening prayer or of the litany, for the general or ordinary blessings of life: so called as distinguished from the forms provided for special persons and occasions.—**Thanksgiving day**, a day set apart for a public celebration of divine goodness; specifically, in the United States, an annual festival appointed by proclamation, and held usually on the last Thursday of November. It is celebrated with religious services and social festivities. The first celebration was held by the Plymouth Colony in 1621, and the usage soon became general in New England. After the revolution the custom gradually extended to the Middle States, and later to the West, and more slowly to the South. Since 1863 its observance has been annually recommended by the President.—**The Great Thanksgiving**, in early and Oriental liturgies, a form ascribing praise to God for the creation of the world and his dealings with man, now represented by the preface and part of the canon. See *preface*, 2.

thanksworthy† (thangks'wėr*ᵀʜi), *a.* Same as *thankworthy*.

This seemeth to us in our case much *thanksworthy*.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 168.

thankworthiness (thangk'wėr*ᵀʜi-nes), *n.* The state of being worthy of thanks.

thankworthy (thangk'wėr*ᵀʜi), *a.* [= G. *dankwürdig*; as *thank* + *worthy*.] Worthy of or deserving thanks; entitled to grateful acknowledgment.

Nowe wherein we want desert were a *thankeworthy* labour to expresse; but, if I knew, I should haue mended my selfe. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

For this is *thankworthy*, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. 1 Pet. ii. 19.

thank-you-ma'am (thangk'ū-mām), *n.* [Also *thank-you-mam*; so called in humorous allusion to the sudden bobbing of the head (as if making a bow of acknowledgment) caused by the jolting when a vehicle passes over the ridge.] A low ridge of earth formed across a road on the face of a hill to throw to one side downflowing rain-water, and thus to prevent the wasting of the road. It also serves to check downward movement of a vehicle and afford relief to the horses both in going up and in going down the hill. Also called *water-bar*. [Colloq., U. S.]

We jogged along very comfortable and very happy, down steep hills crossed by abrupt and jerky *thank-you-mams*. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 565.

thannah (than'ä), *n.* Same as *tana*[1].

thanne†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *than* and *then*.

Thapsia (thap'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *thapsia*, < Gr. *θαψία*, *θάψος*, a plant used to dye yellow, said to have been *T. Garganica*, brought from the island or peninsula of Thapsus, Sicily; < *Θάψος*, L. *Thapsus*, Thapsus.] 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Laserpitieæ*. It is characterized by a fruit with lateral secondary ridges dilated into broad wings, the other ridges filiform, and the seed flat. There are 4 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, especially to the west, and extending to the island of Madeira, where 2 species have a hard and often tall and conspicuous shrubby caudex. They are perennials, or perhaps sometimes biennials, bearing pinnately decompound leaves with pinnatifid segments, and yellowish, whitish, or purplish flowers in compound umbels of many rays, usually without involucre and with the involucels small or wanting. For *T. Garganica*, see *deadly carrot* (under *carrot*), also *asafœtida*, *laser*[1], *resin of thapsia* and *bon-nafa resin* (under *resin*). For *T. decipiens*, a remarkably palm-like species, see *black parsley*, under *parsley*. For *T.* (*Monizia*) *edulis*, see *carrot-tree*.

1, the upper part of the stem with the umbel of *Thapsia Garganica*; 2, a leaf; *a*, the fruit.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

This *thapsia*, this wermoote, and elebre,
Cucumber wild, and every bitter kynde
Of herbe is nought for hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Thapsia plaster. See *plaster*.

thar[1] (ᵀʜär), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *there*.

thar[2]**†**, *v.* See *tharf*[1].

thar[3] (thär), *n.* [Also *thaar* and *tahr*; E. Ind.] A wild goat of the Himalayas, *Capra jemlaica*, also called *imo* and *serow*. The small horns curve directly backward, and the male has a mane of long hair on the neck and shoulders.

tharborough† (thär'bur-ō), *n.* A corruption of *third-borough*.

I myself reprehend his own person, for I am his grace's *tharborough*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 185.

tharcake (thär'kāk), *n.* [Also *thardcake*; for **tharfcake*, < *tharf*[2] + *cake*[1].] A cake made from meal, treacle, and butter, eaten on the night of the 5th of November. [Prov. Eng.]

tharf[1]**†**, *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *darf*; < ME. *tharf* (often *thar*, *dar*, by confusion with forms of *dare*), inf. *thurfen*, < AS. *thearf*, inf. *thurfan* = OFries. *thurf*, inf. *thurra* = OHG. *durfan* = Icel. *thurfa* = Sw. *tarfva* = Goth. *thaurban*, have need, = D. *durven* = G. *dürfen*, dare: see *dare*[1].] To need; lack.

Whanne these tydyng were told to themperour of rome he was gretly a-greued, no gome *thort* him blame.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Trwe mon trwe restore,
Thenne *thar* mon drede no wathe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2354.

Nece, I pose that he were,
Thow *thruste* [pret.] nevere han the more fere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 572.

tharf[2]**†**, *a.* [< ME. *therf*, < AS. *theorf* = OFries. *therve* = MD. *derf* = OHG. *derb*, MHG. *derp* = Icel. *thjarfr*, unleavened.] Unleavened. *Wyclif.*

Also thei make here Sacrement of the Awteer of *Therf* Bred. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 18.

Thargelia (thär-gē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Θαργήλια* (sc. *ἱερά*), a festival of Apollo and Artemis (see def.), < *θάργηλος*, equiv. to *θαλύσιος*, in neut. pl. *θαλύσια*, offerings of first-fruits made to Artemis.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a festival celebrated at Athens on the 6th and 7th of the month Thargelion, in honor of Delian Apollo and of Artemis. On the first day of the festival (probably not every year) there was an expiatory sacrifice of two persons, for the men and the women of the state respectively, the victims being condemned criminals; on the second day there were a procession and a contest for a tripod between cyclic choruses provided by choragi.

Cases of adoption were very frequent among the Greeks and Romans. . . . In the interest of the next of kin, whose rights were affected by a case of adoption, it was provided that the registration should be attended with certain formalities, and that it should take place at a fixed time—the festival of the *Thargelia*. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 163.

Thargelion (thär-gē′li-on), *n.* [< Gr. Θαργηλιών, < Θαργήλια, the festival Thargelia: see *Thargelia.*] The eleventh month of the ancient Attic calendar, containing thirty days, and corresponding to the last part of May and the first part of June.

tharldomet, *n.* Same as *thraldom.*

tharm (thärm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *therm*, Sc. *thairm;* < ME. *tharm, therm,* < AS. *thearm* = OFries. *therm, thirm* = D. MLG. *darm* = OHG. *daram*, MHG. G. *darm* = Icel. *tharmr* = Sw. Dan. *tarm*, gut, = L. *trames*, way, = Gr. τράμις, tharm, gut; cf. τρῆμα, hole, ear, < τετραίνειν (√ τρα), bore through.] An intestine; an entrail; gut. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Eustathius . . . doth tell that in old time they made their bow-strings of bullocks' *thermes*, which they twined together as they do ropes.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), [p. 103.

When I am tired of scraping *thairm* or singing ballants.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.


Tharos Butterfly (*Phyciodes tharos*), natural size.

tharos (thā′-ros), *n.* The pearl crescent, *Phyciodes tharos*, a small American butterfly varied with black, orange, and white.

Thaspium (thas′pi-um), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), transferred from *Thapsia*, a related genus.] A genus of umbelliferous plants. It is characterized by its conspicuous calyx-teeth, long styles without a stylopodium, and fruit with most or all of the ribs prominently winged, and with the oil-tubes solitary in the intervals. It includes 3 species, all natives of the United States, known as *meadow-parsnip*. They are handsome tall and smooth perennial herbs, with ternately divided leaves composed of broad serrate leaflets, and compound umbels of yellow flowers without involucres, and with the involucels formed of a few minute bractlets; one variety, *T. aureum*, var. *atropurpureum*, bears dark-purple flowers. One species, *T. pinnatifidum*, is a native of the South Appalachian region; the others, *T. aureum* and *T. barbinode* (see cut under *petiole*), are widely diffused through the eastern and central United States. *T. aureum* and its variety *trifoliatum* have been commonly confounded with the corresponding species of *Zizia*, respectively *Z. aurea* and *Z. cordata* (referred by some to *Carum*), which they resemble closely in flower and leaf, but differ from in their winged fruit and later blooming.


Flowering Plant of Meadow-parsnip (*Thaspium barbinode*). *a*, the carpels.

that (ŦHat), *pron.* or *a.*; pl. *those* (ŦHōz). [Also dial. *thet;* < ME. *that, thet,* < AS. *thæt*, that, the, = OS. *that* = OFries. *thet, dat* = MD. D. *dat* = MLG. *dat*, that, = OHG. MHG. G. *das*, the, = Icel. *that*, the, = Dan. *det*, the, = Sw. *det*, this, = Goth. *thata*, the; neut. of the demonst. pron. which came to be used as the def. art., AS. masc. *se*, fem. *seó*, neut. *thæt*, ME. and mod. E. in all genders, *the:* see further under *the*[1]. Hence *that, conj.* and *adv.*] **A.** *demonst. pron.* or *q.* 1. Used as a definitive adjective before a noun, in various senses. (*a*) Pointing to a person or thing present or as before mentioned or supposed to be understood, or used to designate a specific thing or person emphatically, having more force than the definite article *the*, which may, however, in some cases be substituted for it.

It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgment than for *that* city. Mat. x. 15.

Touch but my lips with *those* fair lips of thine.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 115.

David indeed, by suffering without just cause, learnt *that* meckness and *that* wisdom by adversity which made him much the fitter man to raigne.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

That House of Commons that he could not make do for him would do to send him to the Tower till he was sober.
Walpole, Letters, II. 8.

(*b*) Frequently in opposition to *this*, in which case it refers to one of two objects already mentioned, and often to the one more distant in place or time: frequently, however, mere contradistinction is implied: as, I will take *this* book, and you can take *that* one.

Of Zion it shall be said, *this* and *that* man was born in her. Ps. lxxxvii. 5.

(*c*) Pointing not so much to persons and things as to their qualities, almost equivalent to *such*, or *of such a nature*, and occasionally followed by *as* or *that* as a correlative.

There cannot be
That vulture in you, to devour so many.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 74.

Whose love was of *that* dignity
That it went hand in hand even with the vow.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 49.

Majesty never was vested to *that* degree in the Person of the King *as* not to be more conspicuous and more august in Parliament, as I have often shown.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

2. Used absolutely or without a noun as a demonstrative pronoun. (*a*) To indicate a person or thing already referred to or implied, or specially pointed at or otherwise indicated, and having generally the same force and significance as when used as an adjective: as, give me *that;* do you see *that?*

Foretell new storms to *those* already spent.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1589.

What springal is *that?* ha! *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

From hence forward be *that* which thine own brutish silence hath made thee.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

She has *that* in her aspect against which it is impossible to offend. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

(*b*) In opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction.

If the Lord will, we shall live, and do *this* or *that.*
Jas. iv. 15.

This is not fair; nor profitable *that.*
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 19.

A hundred and fifty odd projects took possession of his brain by turns—he would do *this*, and *that*, and t'other—he would go to Rome—he would go to law—he would buy stock— . . . he would new fore-front his house, and add a new wing to make it even.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic* or the French *ceci*, refers to the last mentioned, the latter, and *that*, like the Latin *ille* or the French *cela*, to the first mentioned, the former.

Self-love and reason to one end aspire,
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;
But greedy *that* its object would devour,
This taste the honey and not wound the flower.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 89.

In all the above cases, *that*, when referring to a plural noun, takes the plural form *those:* as, *that* man, *those* men; give me *that*, give me *those;* and so on. (*c*) To represent a sentence or part of a sentence, or a series of sentences.

And when Moses heard *that*, he was content. Lev. x. 20.
[*That* here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.]

I'll know your business, Harry, *that* I will.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 83.

Upon my conscience,
The man is truly honest, and *that* kills him.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 3.

If the Laymen will not come, whose fault is *that?*
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 37.

Certain or uncertain, be *that* upon the credit of those whom I must follow. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

They say he's learn'd as well as discreet, but I'm no judge of *that.* *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

You are a foolish bribble-brabble woman, *that* you are.
Sir R. Howard, The Committee, iii. 1.

Yet there still prevails, and *that* too amongst men who plume themselves on their liberality, no small amount of the feeling which Milton combated in his celebrated essay.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 167.

That sometimes in this use precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

That be far from thee, to do after this manner, *to slay the righteous with the wicked.* Gen. xviii. 25.

That here represents the clause in italics. It is used also as the substitute for an adjective: as, you allege that the man is *innocent; that* he is not. Similarly, it is often used to introduce an explanation of something going before: as, "religion consists in living up to those principles—*that* is, in acting in conformity to them." (*d*) Emphatically, in phrases expressive of approbation, applause, or encouragement.

Why, *that's* my dainty Ariel! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 95.

That's my good son! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 47.

Hengo. I have out-brav'd Hunger.
Car. That's my boy, my sweet boy!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2.

(*e*) As the antecedent of a relative: as, *that* which was spoken.

And die, unhallow'd thoughts, before you blot
With your uncleanness *that* which is divine.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 193.

(*f*) By the omission of the relative, *that* formerly sometimes acquired the force of *what* or *that which.*

Thogh it happen me rehercen eft
That ye han in youre fresshe songes sayd.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 79.

We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen. John iii. 11.

The good of my Countrey is *that* I seeke.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 179.

(*g*) With *of*, to avoid repetition of a preceding noun: as, his opinions and *those of* the others.

I would desire my female readers to consider that, as the term of life is short, *that of* beauty is much shorter.
Addison, Spectator, No. 89.

(*h*) With *and*, to avoid repetition of a preceding statement.

God shall help her, *and that* right early. Ps. xlvi. 5.

And all that. See *all.*—**That present.** See *present*[1].—**That time**†. See *time*[1].—**To put this and that together.** See *put*[1].

B. *rel. pron.* Used for *who* or *which*. *That* in this use is never used with a preposition preceding it, but may be so used when the preposition is transposed to the end of the clause; thus, the man *of whom* I spoke, the book *from which* I read, the spot *near which* he stood, the pay *for which* he works; but not the man *of that* I spoke, etc., though one may say, the man *that* I spoke *of*, the book *that* I read *from*, the place *that* he stood *near*, the pay *that* he works *for*, and so on. When the relative clause conveys an additional idea or statement, or is parenthetical, *who* and *which* are in modern English rather to be used than *that:* thus, "James, *whom* I saw yesterday, told me," but not "James *that*, etc." *That* more often introduces a restrictive or definitive clause, but *who* and *which* are frequently used in the same way. See *who.*

Lord God, *that* lens ay lastand light,
This is a ferly fare to feele. *York Plays*, p. 58.

Treuli, treuli, Y seye to zou, the sone may not of hym silf do ony thing, but that thing *that* he seeth the fadir doynge. *Wyclif*, John v. 19.

This holi child seynt Johun,
That baptisid oure lord in flom Jordon
With fut deuont & good deuocioun.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

And Guthlake, *that* was King of Denmarke then,
Provided with a navie mee forlead.
Mir. for Mags., I. 184.

If I have aught
That may content thee, take it, and begone.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

He *that* was your conduct
From Milan. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

You shall come with me to Tower Hill, and see Mrs. Quilp *that* is, directly. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, vi.

In the following extract *that, who*, and *which* are used without any perceptible difference.

Sometime like apes, *that* mow and chatter at me
And after bite me, then like hedgehogs, *which*
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way and mount
Their pricks at my footfall, sometime am I
All wound with adders, *who* with cloven tongues
Do hiss me into madness. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 10.

With the use of *that* as a relative are to be classed those cases in which it is used as a correlative to *so* or *such.*

Who's *so* gross,
That seeth not this palpable device?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 6. 11.

Who *so* firm *that* cannot be seduced?
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 316.

Such allow'd infirmities *that* honesty
Is never free of. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 263.

That as a demonstrative and *that* as a relative pronoun sometimes occur close together, but this use is now hardly approved.

That that is determined shall be done. Dan. xi. 36.

That that is is. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 17.

But for the practical part, it is *that that* makes an angler: it is diligence, and observation, and patience, and an ambition to be the best in the art, that must do it.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 191.

Frequently used in Chaucer for the definite article, before *one* or *other*, usually when the two words are put in contrast.

That on me hette, *that* othir dede me colde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 145.

That . . . he† = who; *that . . . his* (or *her*)† = whose; *that . . . him*† = whom; *that . . . they*† = who; *which that*† = whom.

My hertes loie, all myn hole plesaunce,
Whiche that y sarue, and schall do faithfuliy
With treue Entente.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

A Knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the tyme that he first bigan
To ryden out, *he* loved chivalrye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 44.

Now feie I wel the goodnesse of this wyf,
That bothe after her deeth and in her lyf
Her grete bountee doubleth her renoun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 521.

This man to you may falsly been accused,
That as by right *him* oghte been excused.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 351.

[*That* came in during the twelfth century to supply the place of the indeclinable relative *the*, and in the fourteenth century it is the ordinary relative. In the sixteenth century, *which* often supplies its place; in the seventeenth century, *who* replaces it. About Addison's time, *that* had again come into fashion, and had almost driven *which* and *who* out of use.
Morris, Historical Outlines of Eng. Accidence, p. 132.]

that (ŦHat), *conj.* [< ME. *that, thet,* < AS. *that* = D. *dat* = OHG. MHG. *daz*, G. *dass* = Goth. *thata*, that; orig. the neut. pron. or adj. *that* used practically as a def. article qualifying the whole sentence: see *that, pron.*] 1. Introducing a reason: in that; because.

Thus I speak, not *that* I would have it so; but to your shame. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Not *that* I loved Cæsar less, but *that* I loved Rome more.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 23.

Streams of grief
That I have wrong'd thee, and as much of joy
That I repent it, issue from mine eyes.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

It is not *that* I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay.
Waller, The Self-Banished.

Weep not *that* the world changes. *Bryant*, Mutation.

2. Introducing an object or final end or purpose: equivalent to the phrases *in order that, for the purpose that, to the effect that.*

Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay.
Cowley, The Epicure, i. 9.

The life-blood of the slain
Poured out where thousands die *that* one may reign.
Bryant, Christmas in 1875.

3. Introducing a result or consequence.

The buerne, with his bare sword, bere hym to dethe,
That he felle of his fole fiat to the ground!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6451.

I neuer heard the olde song of Percy and Duglas *that* I found not my heart mooued more then with a Trumpet.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Learning hath that wonderfull power in it selfe *that* it can soften and temper the most sterne and savage nature.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Is cheating grown so common among men,
And thrives so well here, *that* the gods endeavour
To practise it above?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

What have I done
Dishonestly in my whole life, name it,
That you should put so base a business to me?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

I knew him to be so honest a man *that* I could not reject his proposal. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

4. Introducing a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb, or as a necessary complement to a statement made.

'Tis a causeless fantasy,
And childish error, *that* they are afraid.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 898.

You gave consent *that*, to defeat my brother,
I should take any course.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

This is most certain, *that* the king was ever friendly to the Irish Papists. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

The Naraganset men told us after *that* thirteen of the Pequods were killed, and forty wounded.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 233.

I have shewed before *that* a mere possibility to the contrary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Bp. Wilkins.*

It is a very common expression *that* such a one is very good-natured, but very passionate.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

The current opinion prevails *that* the study of Greek and Latin is loss of time. *Swift*, Modern Education.

5. Seeing; since; inasmuch as.

There is something in the wind, *that* we cannot get in.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 69.

Where is my father, *that* you come without him?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

6. Formerly often used after a preposition, introducing a noun-clause as the object of the preposition: as, *before that* he came, *after that* they had gone, etc., where at present the *that* is omitted and the preposition has become a conjunction; also, by mistaken analogy with such cases, *that* was occasionally added after real conjunctions, as *when that*, *where that*.

Go, litli bill, and say theue were with me
This same dsy at myne vp-Ryssioge,
Where that y he-sought god of merci
Tho to haue my souerein in his kepeing.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

After that things are set in order here,
We'll follow them. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 32.

Take my soul . . .
Before that England give the French the foil.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 23.

What would you with her *if that* I be she?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 115.

Since that my case is past the help of law.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1022.

When that mine eye is famish'd for a look.
Shak., Sonnets, xlvii.

7. Sometimes used in place of another conjunction, in repetition. [A Gallicism.]

Albeit Nature doth now and then . . . commit some errors, and *that* sometimes the things shee formeth haue too much, and sometimes too little, yet deliuereth she nothing broken or dissenered.
Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 98.

8. Used elliptically to introduce a sentence or clause expressive of surprise, indignation, or some kindred emotion.

That a brother should
Be so perfidious! *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 67.

O God, *that* men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 291.

9. Used as an optative particle, or to introduce a phrase expressing a wish: would that: usually with *O!*

O, *that* you bore
The mind that I do! *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 267.

This was the very first suit at law that ever I had with any creature, and O *that* it might be the last!
Evelyn, Diary, May 26, 1671.

For that†. See *for*.—**In that.** See *in*1.—**Now that.** See *now*.—**So that.** See *so*1.—**Though that**†. See *though*.

that (ŦIIat), *adv.* [< *that*, *pron.* or *a.*; abbr. of such phrases as *to that extent*, *to that degree*.] To that extent; to that degree; to such a degree; so: as, I did not go *that* far; I did not care *that* much about it: the comparison being with something previously said or implied, as in the preceding examples: used colloquially to express emphasis. A similar Scotch use of the word, following a negative, corresponds to the Latin *ita* (as in Cicero's *non ita multi*): as, no *that* bad; nae *that* far awa'.

Ye think my muse nae *that* ill-faurd.
Skinner, Misc. Poetry, p. 109. (*Jamieson.*)

This was carried with *that* little noise that for a good space the vigilant Bishop was not awak'd with it.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 67. (*Davies.*)

Death! To die! I owe *that* much
To what, at least, I was. *Browning*, Paracelsus, iv.

Women were there, . . . because Mr. Elsmere had been "*that* good" to them that anything they could do to oblige him "they would, and welcome."
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xlix.

thatch (thach), *v.* [Also dial. (and historically more orig.) *thetch*, assibilated form of *thack*, *theck*, also *theak*, *theek* (still in dial. use); < ME. *thacchen*, *thecchen*, < AS. *theccan* = OS. *theccian* = OFries. *thekka*, *dekka* = D. *dekken* = MLG. *decken* = OHG. *dachjan*, *decchan*, MHG. G. *decken* = Icel. *thekja* = Sw. *täcka* = Dan. *tække*, thatch, *dække*, cover. = Goth. **thakjan*, cover; associated with the noun, AS. *thæc*, etc., a roof, thatch, etc. (see *thatch*, *n.*); = L. *tegere*, cover, = Gr. **τέγειν*, also, with initial *σ*-, *στέγειν*, cover. From the L. verb are ult. E. *teet*, *protect*, *tegument*, *integument*, *tile*[1], etc. From the D. form of the verb is E. *deck*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To cover with or as with thatch.

O knowledge ill-inhabited, worse than Jove in a *thatched* house! *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3. 10.

Thro' the thick hair thet *thatch'd* their browes
Their eyes upon me stared.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, iv.

They *theekit* it o'er wi' birk and brume,
They *theekit* it o'er wi' heather.
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

That lofty Pile, where Senates dictate Law,
When Tatius reign'd, was poorly *thatch'd* with Straw.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *intrans.* To thatch houses.

And somme he tauȝte to tille, to dyche, and to *thecche*.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 232.

To plough, to plant, to reap, to rake, to sowe,
To hedge, to ditch, to thrash, to *thetch*, to mowe.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 264.

thatch (thach), *n.* [Assibilated form of *thack* (still in dial. use), < ME. *thak*, pl. *thakkes*, roof, thatch, < AS. *thæc* = D. *dak* = OHG. *dah*, MHG. *dach*, covering, cover, G. *dach*, roof, = Icel. *thak* = Sw. *tak* = Dan. *tag*, roof, akin to Gr. *τέγος*, roof, L. *toga*, robe ('covering'), *tegula*, tile, *tugurium*, a hut, etc. (from the root seen in *tegere*), and (with initial *s*) to Gr. *στέγη*, roof, Lith. *stógas*, roof: see *thatch*, *v.*] 1. The covering of a roof or the like, made of straw or rushes, and in tropical countries of cocoanut-leaves and other long and thick-growing palm-leaves. The material is laid upon the roof to the thickness of a foot or more in such manner that the fibers run in the direction which the rain-water should take, and are held in place by cords which secure the upper part of each bundle, or in some similar manner. Long strips of wood loaded with stones are also used to keep thatch in place, and to resist the action of wind.

They would ever in houses of *thacke*
Here lives lead, and weare hut blacke.
Isle of Ladies, l. 1773.

O, for honour of our land,
Let us not hang like roping icicles
Upon our houses' *thatch*, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 24.

2. One of the palms *Calyptrogyne Swartzii* and *Copernicia tectorum*, whose leaves are used in thatching. See also specific names below, and *thatch-palm*.—**Big or bull thatch.** Same as *royal palmetto* (*a*) (which see, under *palmetto*).—**Brickley thatch, brittle thatch, silver thatch.** Same as *silver-top palmetto* (which see, under *palmetto*).—**Palmetto thatch.** Same as *silk-top palmetto* (which see, under *palmetto*).

thatched-head (thacht'hed), *n.* One whose hair is matted together: formerly applied contemptuously to an Irishman, from his thickly matted hair. See *glib*[2].

Ere ye go, sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would'st not thou
Be whipp'd, and think it Justice?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.

thatcher (thach'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *thacker*, *theeker*; < ME. **thacchere*, *theker*, < AS. *theccre* (= D. *dekker* = OHG. *dechari*, MHG. G. *decker* = Dan. *tækker*), a thatcher, < *theccan*, thatch: see *thatch*.] One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

thatch-grass (thach'grȧs), *n.* Grass or grass-like plants used for thatching; specifically, *Elegia deusta* (*Restio Chondropetalum*), of the *Restiaceæ*, found at the Cape of Good Hope.

thatching (thach'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *thatch*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of applying thatch, as to a roof.—2. The fibrous material of which thatch is composed, as straw.

thatching-fork (thach'ing-fôrk), *n.* A fork with a long handle, by which the bundles of straw, or the like, for thatching are brought up to the roof. *Gwilt.*

thatching-spade (thach'ing-spād), *n.* Same as *thatching-fork*.

thatch-palm (thach'pȧm), *n.* One of various palms whose leaves are suitable for thatching, particularly in the West Indies the royal palmetto, *Sabal umbraculifera*, and in Lord Howe's Island (Australia) *Howea Forsteriana*. See *thatch* and *thatch-tree*.

thatch-rake (thach'rāk), *n.* A utensil for raking or combing straight the straw or other material used in thatching, consisting of a straight bar in which curved teeth or points are set. In heraldry it is represented with five or six arch curved teeth toward one end, the other end being left free as if for use as a handle.

thatch-sparrow (thach'spar'ō), *n.* The common sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *thack-sparrow*. See cut under *Passer*. [Local, Eng.]

thatch-tree (thach'trē), *n.* The cocorite and other thatch-palms.

thatchwood-work (thach'wůd-wėrk), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a method of facing embankments exposed to the wash of waves or current with underbrush held in place by strong stakes and cross-pins. *E. H. Knight.*

thatchy (thach'i), *a.* Of thatch; resembling thatch. Compare *Spartina*.

thatte†, *pron.* and *conj.* [ME., a fusion of *that*, *the*: *that*, *conj.*, *the*, *conj.*] That. *Chaucer.*

thaught (thât), *n.* Same as *thoft*[1], *thwart*[2].

thaumasite (thâ'ma-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *θαυμάζειν*, wonder, marvel (< *θαῦμα*, a wonderful thing, a wonder), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in massive forms of a dull-white color, consisting of the silicate, carbonate, and sulphate of calcium with water. The name has reference to its unusual composition.

thaumatogenist (thâ-ma-toj'e-nist), *n.* [< *thaumatogen-y* + *-ist*.] One who supports or believes in thaumatogeny: opposed to *nomogenist*. *Owen.* [Rare.]

thaumatogeny (thâ-ma-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *θαῦμα*(*τ*-), a wonderful thing, a wonder, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The fact or the doctrine of the miraculous origin of life: opposed to *nomogeny*. [Rare.]

Nomogeny or *Thaumatogeny*?
Owen, Anat. of Vert., III. 814.

thaumatography (thâ-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* A description of the wonders of the natural world.

thaumatolatry (thâ-ma-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *θαῦμα*(*τ*-), a wonderful thing, a wonder, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Excessive admiration for what is wonderful; admiration of what is miraculous. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

thaumatrope (thâ'ma-trōp), *n.* [Irreg. for **thaumatatrope*, < Gr. *θαῦμα*(*τ*-), a wonder, + *τρόπος*, a turning.] An optical apparatus dependent for its effects upon the persistence of retinal impressions. It consists of a cylinder or disk upon which is depicted a series of images representing periodic phases of the same picture. When the disk or cylinder is rapidly revolved, the image of one phase persists while the image of the next falls upon the retina; so that the object seems to go through a series of movements.

thaumaturge (thâ'ma-tėrj), *n.* [= F. *thaumaturge* = Sp. *taumaturga*, < ML. *thaumaturgus*, < Gr. *θαυματουργός*, wonder-working, < *θαῦμα*(*τ*-), a wonder, + **ἐργειν*, work: see *work*.] A worker of miracles; a wonder-worker; one who deals in wonders or (alleged) supernatural works.

He is right also in comparing the wonderful works of Mohammed (who, however, according to the repeated and emphatic declaration of the Koran, was by no means a *thaumaturge*) with the Mosaic and Christian miracles.
The Academy.

thaumaturgi, *n.* Plural of *thaumaturgus*.

thaumaturgic (thâ-ma-tėr'jik), *a.* [< *thaumaturg-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to miracles or wonders; having the characteristics of a miracle; miraculous; also, in contempt, magical.

The foreign Quack of Quacks, with all his *thaumaturgic* Hemp-silks, Lottery-numbers, Beauty-waters.
Carlyle, Cagliostro.

thaumaturgical (thâ-ma-tėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *thaumaturgic* + *-al*.] Same as *thaumaturgic*.

China works, frames, *Thaumaturgical* motions, exotick toyes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 279.

thaumaturgics (thâ-ma-tėr'jiks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *thaumaturgic* (see *-ics*).] Miraculous or marvelous acts; feats of magic or legerdemain.

thaumaturgism (thâ-ma-tėr'jizm), *n.* Magic, as a pretended science; thaumaturgy (which is the better word).

thaumaturgist (thâ'ma-tėr-jist), *n.* [< *thaumaturg-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *thaumaturge.*

Cagliostro, *Thaumaturgist,* Prophet, and Arch-Quack.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xvi.

thaumaturgus (thâ-ma-tėr'gus), *n.*; pl. *thaumaturgi* (-jī). [ML., < Gr. *θαυματουργός,* wonder-working: see *thaumaturge.*] A thaumaturge or thaumaturgist: used especially as a title of Gregory Thaumaturgus (bishop of Neocæsarea in Pontus in the third century), from the numerous and wonderful miracles ascribed to him.

Nature, the great *Thaumaturgus,* has in the Vocal Memnon propounded an enigma of which it is beyond the scope of existing knowledge to supply more than a hypothetically correct solution. *Edinburgh Rev.,* CLXIV. 283.

thaumaturgy (thâ'ma-tėr-ji), *n.* [= F. *thaumaturgie,* < Gr. *θαυματουργία,* a working of wonders, < *θαυματουργός,* wonder-working: see *thaumaturge.*] The act of performing something wonderful or marvelous; wonder-working; magic.

But in those despotic countries the Police is so arbitrary! Cagliostro's *thaumaturgy* must be overhauled by the Empress's physician . . . is found nought.
Carlyle, Cagliostro.

His reporters . . . are men who saw *thaumaturgy* in all that Jesus did. *M. Arnold,* Literature and Dogma, v.

thave, *n.* See *theave.*

thaw (thâ), *v.* [Also dial. *thow;* < ME. *thawen, thowen,* < AS. *thāwian* = D. *dooijen* = OHG. *towan, douwen, dowen* (*dōan*), MHG. *touwen, tōuwen,* G. *tauen,* thaw, digest, = Icel. *theyja* (cf. *thā,* a thaw, *theyr,* a thaw) = Sw. *töa* = Dan. *tö* (Goth. not recorded), thaw; root uncertain.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To pass from a frozen to a liquid or semi-fluid state; melt; dissolve: said of ice or snow; also, to be freed from frost; have the contained frost dissolved by heat: said of anything frozen.

Dire hail which on firm land
Thaws not. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 590.

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; rise above a temperature of 32° Fahrenheit: said of the weather, and used impersonally.—3. To be released from any condition, physical or mental, resembling that of freezing; become supple, warm, or genial; be freed from coldness, embarrassment, formality, or reserve; unbend: often with *out.*

The bog's green harper, *thawing* from his sleep,
Twangs a hoarse note and tries a shortened leap.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

Arthur took a long time *thawing,* . . . was sadly timid.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To reduce from a frozen to a liquid state, as ice or snow; also, to free from frost, as some frozen substance: often with *out.*—2. To render less cold, formal, or stiff; free from embarrassment, shyness, or reserve; make genial: often with *out.*

Thaw this male nature to some touch of that
Which . . . drags me down . . . to mob me up with all
The soft and milky rabble of womankind.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

With a hopeless endeavor to *thaw* him *out* and return good for evil, I ventured to remark that . . . the general had, during the evening, highly entertained us by reading some of his (Mr. P.'s) poetry.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., xii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dissolve, Fuse,* etc. See *melt*[1].

thaw (thâ), *n.* [= Icel. *thā* (also *theyr*) = Sw. Dan. *tö,* a thaw; from the verb.] 1. The melting of ice or snow; also, the melting by heat of any substance congealed by frost.

Still, as ice
More harden'd after *thaw.*
Milton, P. L., xii. 194.

If the Sun of Righteousness should arise upon him, his frozen heart shall feel a *thaw.*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2. Warmth of weather, such as liquefies or melts anything congealed.

She told me . . . that I was duller than a great *thaw.*
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 252.

The day after our arrival a *thaw* set in, which cleared away every particle of snow and ice.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 24.

3. The state of becoming less cold, formal, or reserved.—**Silver thaw,** glazed frost; the frozen surface which is occasionally produced at the beginning of a thaw, or when a fall of rain or mist occurs while the air-temperature at the earth's surface is below 32° F.

thaw-drop (thâ'drop), *n.* A drop of water formed by melting snow or ice.

She gave me one cold parting kiss upon my forehead, like a *thaw-drop* from the stone porch—it was a very frosty day. *Dickens,* Bleak House, iii.

thawless (thâ'les), *a.* [< *thaw* + *-less.*] Without a thaw; not thawing: as, a *thawless* winter.

The winter gives them [flowers] rest under *thawless* serenity of snow.
Ruskin, in St. James's Gazette, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encye. Dict.*)

thawy (thâ'i), *a.* [< *thaw* + *-y*[1].] Growing liquid; thawing; inclined to thaw.

Of a warm *thawy* day in February, the snow is suddenly covered with myriads of snow fleas.
The Century, XXV. 679.

the[1] (ŦHē, ŦHę, or ŦHĕ), *def. art.* [< ME. *the,* < AS. *the,* rare as an article but common as a relative, f. *theó,* also rare, neut. *thæt,* the; the usual forms being *se,* m., *seó,* f., *thæt,* neut., with the base *the* (*tha-*) appearing in all the oblique forms (gen. *thæs,* m., *thǣre,* f., *thæs,* neut.; dat. *tham, thære, tham;* acc. *thane* or *thone, thā, thæt;* instr. *thȳ* or *thē, thǣre, thȳ* or *thē;* pl. for all genders, nom. acc. *thā,* gen. *thāra,* dat. instr. *thām, thǣm*); = OS. *the* = OFries. *thi,* the, = D. *de* = MLG. LG. *de* = OHG. MHG. *der, diu, daz,* G. *der, die, das,* the, that, = Icel. *that,* the, = Sw. *den,* this, = Dan. *den,* the, = Goth. *sa,* m., *sō,* f., *thata,* neut. (see *that*) = Lith. *tas, ta,* that, = Russ. *totŭ, ta, to,* that, = L. *-te* in *iste, ista, istud,* that, = Gr. *ὁ, ἡ, τό* = Skt. *tat,* it, that; from a pronominal (demonstrative) base *ta,* Teut. *tha,* 'that,' the common base of many pronominal adjectives and adverbs, as *that, they* (*their, them*), *this, these, those, thus, the*[2], *there, then, than, thence, thither, though,* etc., correlative to similar demonstrative forms in *h-,* as *here, her, hence, hither,* and interrogative and relative forms in *wh-* (*who, what, why, where, when, whence, whither,* etc.). In some cases, as in *the tother, the tone, the* arises from a merely mechanical misdivision of *thet other, thet one,* i. e. *that other, that one* (see *tother, tone*[2]). It may be noted that initial *th* (AS. þ or ð) is in *the* and all the words of this group pronounced ŦH, while in all other cases it is in mod. E. always pronounced th.] 1. A word used before nouns with a specifying or particularizing effect, opposed to the indefinite or generalizing force of *a* or *an:* as, *the* gods are careless of mankind; *the* sun in heaven; *the* day is fair; long live *the* king!

Zuych [such] wyt zet *the* holy gost ioe herte.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

In a somere seyson, whan softe was *the* sonne.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 1.

Out went *the* taper as she hurried in.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

2. A word used before a noun to indicate a species or genus: as, the song of *the* nightingale: used in generalization: as, *the* man that hath no music in himself.

The mellow plum doth fall, *the* green sticks fast.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, i. 527.

3. A word used with a title, or as part of a title: as, *the* Duke of Wellington; *the* Right Honorable *the* Earl of Derby; *the* Lord Brook; *the* Reverend John Smith. Frequently, with more or less of technical accuracy, *the* is omitted, especially when the distinctive title is not followed by *of:* as, *Earl* Grey, *Viscount* Palmerston. With the designation *Lord,* as applied to a peer of any rank, *the* is generally omitted: *the* Marquis of Salisbury, for instance, is frequently styled *Lord* Salisbury. In Scotland and Ireland, *the* is sometimes placed before family names with somewhat of the force of a title, indicating the head of the clan or family: as, *the* Macnab; *the* O'Donoghue.

At last *the* Duglas and *the* Persè [Percy] met,
Lyk to [two] captayns of myght and of mayne.
The Hunting of the Cheviot (Child's Ballads, VII. 35).

I became acquainted with *the* Mulligan through a distinguished countryman of his, who, strange to say, did not know the chieftain himself. . . . The greatest offence that can be offered to him is to call him Mr. Mulligan.
Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

4. Indicating the most approved, most desirable, most conspicuous, or most important of its kind: as, Newport is *the* watering-place of the United States: in this use emphatic, and frequently italicized. *The* is often placed before a person's (especially a woman's) name, to indicate admiration or notoriety (a colloquial use): as, *the* Elssler.

Joel Burns was a rich man, as well as *the* man of the place. *R. B. Kimball,* Was He Successful? vi.

5. Before adjectives used substantively, denoting: (*a*) An individual: as, she gazed long on the face of *the* dead.

The dead
Steer'd by the dumb went upward with the flood.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) A class, or a number of individuals: as, *the* good die first; do not mix *the* new with *the* old.

Now this, . . . though it make *the* unskilful laugh, cannot but make *the* judicious grieve.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 29.

(*c*) An abstract notion: as, *the* beautiful.

One step above *the* sublime makes *the* ridiculous.
T. Paine, Age of Reason, ii.

6. Denoting that which is well known or famed: as, *the* prodigal son.

Like *the* poor cat i' the adage. *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 7. 45.

Cry, like *the* daughters of *the* horseleech, "Give!"
Tennyson, Golden Year.

7. Used distributively to denote any one separately: as, the fare is a dollar *the* round trip.

So muche money as will byy the same [gunpowder] after xiij[d] *the* pound.
Sir H. Knevett (1588), quoted in H. Hall's Society in the [Elizabethan Age, App. ii.

The country inn cannot supply anything except brandied sherry at five shillings *the* bottle.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 85.

8. Used in place of the possessive pronoun to denote a personal belonging: as, to hang *the* head and weep.

Is there none of Pygmalion's images . . . to be had now, for putting *the* hand in *the* pocket?
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 49.

Voltaire is the prince of buffoons: . . . he shakes *the* sides; he points *the* finger; he turns up *the* nose; he shoots out *the* tongue. *Macaulay,* Addison.

9. Used to denote a particular day in relation to a given week, or to some other day of the same week. [Obsolete or colloq.]

I mene, if God please, to be at Salisburie *the* wekes-daie at night before Easterdale.
Sir J. Popham (1582), quoted in H. Hall's Society in the [Elizabethan Age, App. ii.

Mrs. Proudle had died on *the* Tuesday, . . . and Mr. Robarts had gone over to Silverbridge on *the* Thursday.
Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, lxviii.

10. Used before a participial infinitive, or gerund, followed by an object: the article is now omitted in this construction.

He alter'd much upon *the* hearing it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 12.

11. Used before the relative *which:* now an archaism.

Clerkes of holikirke that kepen Cryatea tresore,
The which is mannes soul to sane.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 474.

[*The* is generally pronounced as if a syllable (unaccented) of the following word (a proclitic), and its vowel is accordingly obscured, before a consonant, into the neutral vowel-sound of *her* or *but,* very lightly sounded (quite like the French "mute *e*"); before a vowel, often in the same manner, but more usually with the short *i* sound of *pin,* only less distinct; when emphatic, as the long *e* of *thee.* In poetry, before a word beginning with a vowel-sound, the vowel of *the* generally may slide into that of the next word, and form with it one metrical syllable; metrically the *e* is accordingly often cut off in printing. The same so-called elision (synalephe) often took place in Middle English, *the* being written with the following noun as one word: as, *themperour,* the emperor.

Th' one sweetly flatters, *th'* other feareth harm.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 172.

In Middle English manuscripts *the* was often written, as in Anglo-Saxon, with the character þ; in early print this character was represented by a form nearly like *y,* and later printers actually used *y* instead, þe, erroneously printed þ[e] as if contracted, like þ[t] for *that,* being printed *ye* or *y*[e], but always pronounced, of course, *the.* Modern archaists often affect *ye* for *the,* and many pronounce it as it looks, "yē."

And on *ye* Tewsday at nyght we passed by the yle of Pathemos. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 14.

We afterwards fell into a dispute with a Candiot concerning the procession of *y*[e] Holy Ghost.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.]

the[2] (ŦHē, ŦHę, or ŦHĕ), *adv.* [< ME. *the, thi,* < AS. *thē, thȳ* = OS. *thiu, diu,* weakened *te, de* as an enclitic in *des te, des de* = D. *des te* = MLG. *deste, duste* = MHG. *deste, dest,* G. *desto* (cf. AS. *thæs the*) = Dan. *des, desto* = Sw. *dess, desto* = Icel. *thvī, thī* = Goth. *thē,* instr. of *thata* (AS. *thæt*): see *that, the*[1].] Used to modify adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree: (*a*) Correlatively, having in the first instance a relative force, = by how much, and in the second a demonstrative force, = by so much: as, *the* sooner *the* better; *the* more *the* merrier.

The mightier man, *the* mightier is the thing
That makes him honour'd, or begets him hate.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1004.

And *the* sooner it 's over *the* sooner to sleep.
Kingsley, The Fishermen.

(*b*) Used without correlation, it signifies in any degree; in some degree: as, Are you well? *The* better for seeing you.

Al for loue of owre lorde, and *the* bet to loue the peple.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 169.

Thou shalt not be *the* worse for me; there 's gold.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 30.

the[3]†, *v. i.* See *thee*[1].

the[4]†, *conj.* A Middle English form of *though.*

the[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thigh.*

Thea (thē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737): see *tea*[1].] A former genus of plants, now included as a section under *Camellia,* and comprising the species yielding tea. See cuts under *tea*[1].

T-head (tē'hed), *n.* 1. A cross-bar fastened at its middle to a chain, as a watch-chain, trace-chain, etc., for use as a fastening by passing it

endwise through a hole, ring, or link and then turning it into a position which prevents its withdrawal.—2. A short bar welded or riveted to the end of another bar at a right angle, as in a form of anchor for masonry.

theandric (thē-an'drik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεανδρικός*, being both God and man, < *θεός*, god, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man.] Relating to or existing by the union of the divine and human natures, or by the joint agency of the divine and human natures: as, the *theandric* operation (the harmonious coöperation of the two natures in Christ).

theanthropic (thē-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< *theanthrop-y* + *-ic.*] Both divine and human; being or pertaining to the God-man.

The written word of God, like Christ, the personal Word, is *theanthropic* in origin, nature, and aim, and can only be fully understood and appreciated under this twofold character. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 11.

theanthropical (thē-an-throp'i-kal), *a.* [< *theanthropic* + *-al.*] Same as *theanthropic*.

theanthropism (thē-an'thrō-pizm), *n.* [< *theanthrop-y* + *-ism.*] 1. The union or combination of the divine and human natures; also, belief in such a union or combination. [Rare.]—2. The deification of man, or the humanizing of divinity. [Rare.]

The anthropomorphism, or *theanthropism*, as I would rather call it, of the Olympian system. *Gladstone.*

theanthropist (thē-an'thrō-pist), *n.* [< *theanthrop-y* + *-ist.*] One who advocates the doctrine of theanthropism. [Rare.]

theanthropophagy† (thē-an-thrō-pof'a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θεάνθρωπος*, the god-man (see *theanthropy*), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] See the quotation.

Cardinal Perron . . . says that they [the primitive Christians] deny anthropophagy, but did not deny *theanthropophagy*—saying, "that they did not eat the flesh, nor drink the blood of a mere man, but of Christ, who was God and man":—which is so strange a device, as I wonder it could drop from the pen of so great a wit.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, xii. § 14.

theanthropy (thē-an'thrō-pi), *n.* [< F. *théanthropie*, < Gr. *θεανθρωπία*, < *θεάνθρωπος*, the god-man, < *θεός*, god, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Same as *theanthropism*, 1.

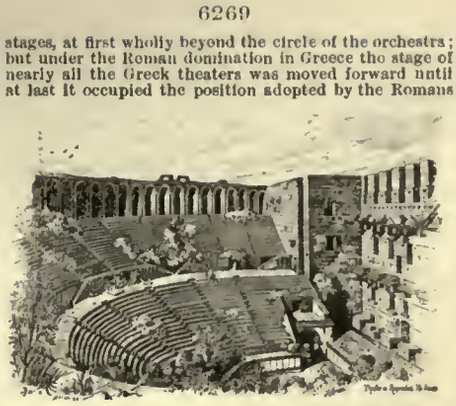
thearchic (thē-är'kik), *a.* [< *thearch-y* + *-ic.*] Divinely sovereign or supreme.

thearchy (thē'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *thearchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *θεαρχία*, the supreme deity, prop. rule of God, < *θεός*, god, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] 1. Government by God; also, theocracy.—2. A body of divine rulers; an order or system of deities.

Rank of Athene in the Olympian *Thearchy*.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 79.

The attributions assigned to the head of the *Thearchy*.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 183.

theater, theatre (thē'a-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *theater*, sometimes *theatre;* < ME. *theatre*, < OF. *theatre*, F. *théâtre* = Sp. It. *teatro* = Pg. *theatro* = G. Dan. *theater* = Sw. *teater*, < L. *theatrum*, < Gr. *θέατρον*, a place for seeing shows, a theater, < *θεᾶσθαι*, view, behold, < *θέα*, a view, sight. Cf. *amphitheater*. The proper modern spelling is *theater* (as in *amphitheater*, *diameter*, etc.); it so appears in Cotgrave (1611), Minsheu (1617, 1625), Sherwood (1632), Bullokar (1641), Cockeram (1642), Blount (1670), Holyoke (1677), Hexham (1678), etc. The spelling *theatre* appears to have obtained currency in the latter part of the 17th century and since (Coles, 1708, Johnson, 1755; both *theater* and *theatre* in Bailey, 1727, etc.), owing to the constant and direct association of the word with the modern F. *théâtre* (itself a false form in respect to accent).] 1. A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a play-house. Among the Greeks and Romans theaters were among the most important and the largest public edifices, very commonly having accommodation for from 10,000 to 40,000 spectators. The Greek and Roman theaters resembled each other in their general distribution, the Roman theater being developed from the Greek with the modifications, particularly about the orchestra and the stage, due to the difference from the Greek of Roman dramatic ideals. The auditorium, including the orchestra, was commonly in general plan a segment of a circle, usually a half-circle in Roman examples, greater than a half-circle in Greek, and was not, unless very exceptionally, covered by a roof or awning. It was termed *cavea* by the Romans and *κοῖλον* by the Greeks. The seats were all concentric with the orchestra, and were intersected by diverging ascents or flights of steps, which divided the auditorium into wedge-shaped compartments (*cunei*, *κερκίδες*), and also by one longitudinal passage or more (see *diazoma*). The stage of the Roman theater formed the chord of the segment, and was called the *scena* (*σκηνή*). The Greek theater of the great dramatic period in the fifth century B. C. had no stage, the action taking place in the orchestra, or space below the seats, in which actors and chorus figured together, the orchestra proper being a circle in the center of which stood the *thymele*, or altar of Dionysus. The Romans appropriated the orchestra for the seats of the senators. The later Greek theaters had stages, at first wholly beyond the circle of the orchestra; but under the Roman domination in Greece the stage of nearly all the Greek theaters was moved forward until at last it occupied the position adopted by the Romans



Interior of Roman Theater of Aspendos, Asia Minor.

themselves. Besides these essential parts there were the *λογεῖον*, *proscenium*, or *pulpitum*, the stage proper, and the *postscenium*, or structure behind the stage, in which parts the Greek and Roman theaters differed considerably. Almost all surviving Greek theaters were profoundly modified in Roman times, but the original disposition can still be followed in several, as those of Epidaurus and Sicyon. Scenery, in the modern sense of the word, was little employed, but the stage machinery became elaborate with the advance of time. In the early days of the modern theater the buildings were only partially roofed, and the stage but scantily if at all provided with scenery. The interior of the theaters of the present day is usually constructed on a horseshoe or semicircular plan, with several tiers of galleries round the walls. The stage has a slight downward slope from the back, and is furnished with movable scenes, which give an air of reality to the spectacle which was unsought in the ancient theater. See *box*², *curtain*, *orchestra*, *parquet*, *pit*, *postscenium*, *proscenium*, *scene*, *stage*, *stall*¹, *thymele*.

As for their *theaters* in halfe circle, they came to be by the great magnificence of the Romain princes and people somptuously built with marble & square stone in forme all round, & were called Ampitheaters, wherof as yet appears one amõg the anciẽt ruines of Rome.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

The world by some, & that not much amisse,
Vnto a *Theater* comparèd is,
Vpon which stage the goddes spectatours sitt,
And mortals act their partes as best doth fitt.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

As in a *theater* the eyes of men,
After a well grac'd Actor leanes the Stage,
Are idely bent on him that enters next.
Shak., Rich. II. (fol. 1623), v. 2.

Sceaw-stow. A *Theater*, a Shew-place, a beholding-place.
Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 231.

2. A room, hall, or other place, with a platform at one end, and ranks of seats rising stepwise as the tiers recede from the center, or otherwise so arranged that a body of spectators can have an unobstructed view of the platform. Places of this description are constructed for public lectures, academic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, surgical operations before a class, etc.: as, an operating *theater*.

Stately *theatres*,
Bench'd crescent-wise. In each we sat, we heard
The grave Professor. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

3. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theater.

Shade above shade, a woodie *Theatre*
Of stateliest view.
Milton, P. L. (1st ed.), iv. 141.

Helps the ambitious hill the heavens to scale,
Or scoops in circling *theatres* the vale.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 60.

4. A place of action or exhibition; a field of operations; the locality or scene where a series of events takes place or may be observed; scene; seat: as, the *theater* of war.

Men must know that in this *theatre* of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to be lookers on.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

This City was for a long time the *Theatre* of Contention between the Christians and Infidels.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 54.

5. The drama; the mass of dramatic literature; also, theatrical representation; the stage: as, a history of the French *theater*.

But now our British *theatre* can boast
Droils of all kinds, a vast, unthinking host!
Addison, Prol. to Steele's Tender Husband.

6. An amphitheater; hence, a circular reservoir or receptacle; a basin. [Rare.]

A cascade . . . precipitating into a large *theatre* of water. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 5, 1745.

Patent theater, in England, a theater, as the Covent Garden and Drury Lane theaters, established by letters patent from the crown. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 387.

theater-goer (thē'a-tėr-gō'ėr), *n.* One who frequents theaters.

theater-going (thē'a-tėr-gō'ing), *n.* The practice of frequenting theaters.

theaterian†, *n.* [< *theater* + *-ian.*] An actor. [Rare.]

(Players I meane) *Theaterians*, pouch-mouth Stage-walkers. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

theater-party (thē'a-tėr-pär'ti), *n.* An entertainment where the invited guests first dine and then go in a party to a theater, or go first to a theater and afterward to supper. [U. S.]

A little dinner at the Café Anglais or at the Bristol Restaurant, with a box to follow at the Française or the Criterion, doubtless is a good kind of a thing enough in its way, but is a mere colorless adumbration of a New York *theatre-party*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 150.

theater-seat (thē'a-tėr-sēt), *n.* An ordinary double car-seat having two separate seat-bottoms. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

Theatin, Theatine (thē'a-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Théatin*, < NL. *Theatinus*, < L. *Theate* (It. *Chieti*), a place in Naples.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Theatins.

II. *n.* One of a monastic order of regular clerks founded at Rome in 1524, principally by the archbishop of Chieti in Italy, with the purpose of combating the Reformation. Besides taking the usual monastic vows, the Theatins bound themselves to abstain from the possession of property and from soliciting alms, and to trust wholly to Providence for support, expecting, however, that this support would be derived from the voluntary contributions of the charitable. There were also Theatin nuns. The order flourished to some extent in Spain, Bavaria, and Poland, but its influence is now confined chiefly to Italy. Also *Teatin*.

theatral† (thē'a-tral), *a.* [= F. *théâtral* = Sp. *teatral* = Pg. *theatral* = It. *teatrale*, < L. *theatralis*, of or pertaining to a theater, < *theatrum*, a theater: see *theater*.] Of or pertaining to a theater. *Blount*, 1670.

theatric (thē-at'rik), *a.* [< LL. *theatricus*, < Gr. *θεατρικός*, < *θέατρον*, a theater: see *theater*.] Same as *theatrical*.

Therefore avaunt all attitude, and stare,
And start *theatric*, practis'd at the glass!
Cowper, Task, ii. 431.

It is quite clear why the Italians have no word but recitare to express acting, for their stage is no more *theatric* than their street. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 260.

theatrical (thē-at'ri-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *theatric* + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a theater or scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers: as, *theatrical* performances; *theatrical* gestures.

Sheridan's art, from its very beginning, was *theatrical*, if we may use the word, rather than dramatic.
Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 54.

2. Calculated for display; extravagant; showy; pretentious: as, a *theatrical* flourish.

Dressed in ridiculous and *theatrical* costumes.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 8.

3. Artificial; affected; assumed.

How far the character in which he [Byron] exhibited himself was genuine, and how far *theatrical*, it would probably have puzzled himself to say.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Theatrical perspective, the doctrine of the imitation of effects of distance by means of stage scenery; especially, the geometrical theory of such scenery.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* All that pertains to a dramatic performance; also, a dramatic performance itself: applied usually to amateur performances: as, to engage in private *theatricals* (a dramatic performance in a private house).

In a general light, private *theatricals* are open to some objection. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiii.

2. A professional actor.

The next morning we learned from the maid that Macbeth's blasted heath was but a few miles from Nairn; all the *theatricals* went there, she said.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 945.

theatricalise, *v. t.* See *theatricalize*.

theatricalism (thē-at'ri-kal-izm), *n.* [< *theatrical* + *-ism.*] 1. The theory and methods of scenic representations.—2. Staginess; artificial manner.

theatricality (thē-at-ri-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *theatrical* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being theatrical; theatrical appearance; histrionism.

The very defects of the picture, its exaggeration, its *theatricality*, were especially calculated to catch the eye of a boy. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, vi.

theatricalize (thē-at'ri-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *theatricalized*, ppr. *theatricalizing*. [< *theatrical* + *-ize.*] To render theatrical; put in dramatic form; dramatize. Also spelled *theatricalise*.

I think I shall occasionally *theatricalize* my dialogues.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 63.

theatrically (thē-at'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a theatrical manner; in a manner befitting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud,
And masculine her stride.
Pope, Imit. of Earl of Dorset, Artemisia.

theatricalness (thē-at'ri-kal-nes), *n.* Theatricality.

theatromania (thē′a-trō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *θέατρον*, theater, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania or excessive fondness for theater-going. [Rare.]

Previously, the Church had with praiseworthy impartiality excluded not only actors of all kinds, but also those who were addicted to *theatromania*, from the benefits of the Christian community. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 11.

theave (thēv), *n.* [Also *thave;* perhaps < W. *dafad*, a sheep, ewe.] A ewe of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

thebaia (thē-bā′iä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Thebæ*, < Gr. Θῆβαι, Θήβη, Thebes: said to be so named from the extensive use of opium in Egypt.] Same as *thebaine*.

Thebaic (thē-bā′ik), *a.* [< L. *Thebaicus*, pertaining to Thebes, < *Thebæ*, Thebes: see *Theban*.] Same as *Theban*.

thebaine (thē′ba-in), *n.* [< *thebaia* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$, obtained from opium.

It is a white crystalline base having an acrid taste, and analogous to strychnine in its physiological effects. Also called *thebaia*, *paramorphine*.

Theban (thē′ban), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Thébain*, < L. *Thebanus*, of or pertaining to Thebes, < *Thebæ*, *Thebe*, < Gr. Θῆβαι, Θήβη, Thebes.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Thebes, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, and a center of Egyptian civilization. —**2.** Relating to Thebes, in antiquity the chief city of Bœotia in Greece.—**Theban year**, in *anc. chron.*, the Egyptian year, which consisted of 365 days 6 hours.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Thebes in Egypt. —**2.** An inhabitant of Thebes in Greece.

Thebesian (thē-bē′si-an), *a.* [< *Thebesius* (see def.) + *-an.*] Described by or named from the German anatomist Thebesius (eighteenth century).

In the heart [of the porpoise] the fossa ovalis is distinct, but there is neither Eustachian nor *Thebesian* valve. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 347.

Thebesian foramina, small openings into the right auricle, and it is said elsewhere in the heart. Many are merely small recesses; others are the mouths of small veins, the venæ minimæ cordis, or Thebesian veins.—**Thebesian valve**, the coronary valve of the right auricle of the heart.—**Thebesian veins**, veins bringing blood from the substance of the heart into the right auricle through the Thebesian foramina.

theca (thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *thecæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *theca*, < Gr. *θήκη*, a case, box, receptacle, < *τιθέναι*, put, set, place: see *do*1. From the L. word, through OF., come E. *tick*3 and *tie*2, q. v.] **1.** A case; box; sheath. Specifically—(*a*) In *Rom. antiq.*, a case for the bulla worn by boys around the neck. (*b*) *Eccles.*, the case or cover used to contain the corporal; the bursa. (*c*) In *bot.*, a case or sac; in a general sense, the same as *capsule*. Specifically—(1) An anther-cell. (2) The capsule or sporogonium of a moss. (3) The sporangium of a fern. (4) A form of the fructification of lichens. (*d*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sheath; a vaginal structure; a hollow case or containing part or organ, inclosing or covering something as a scabbard does a sword: variously applied. (1) The loose sheath formed within the vertebral canal by the dura mater; the theca of the spinal cord; the theca vertebralis. (2) One of the fibrous sheaths in which the tendons of the muscles of the fingers and toes glide back and forth. (3) The sheath or case of the proboscis of dipterous insects, of disputed homology. It has been variously regarded as a labrum, as a labium, as these two coalesced, and as a modification of the galea. (4) The horny covering of an insect-pupa. (5) In *Actinozoa*, a corallite or cup-coral, together with the associate soft parts; the cup, formed of calcareous substance, about the base and sides of an actinozoan; the cup, cone, or tube containing a polypite, itself sometimes contained in an epitheca. See *endotheca*, *epitheca*, *aporose*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of pteropods, having a sheath-like shell, typical of the family *Thecidæ*. *Sowerby*, 1845. Also named *Hyolithes* (*Eichwald*, 1840).—**Theca folliculi**, the external connective-tissue capsule inclosing a Graafian follicle.—**Theca vertebralis**. See def. 1 (*d*) (1), above.

Thecaglossa, *n. pl.* See *Thecoglossæ*.

thecal (thē′kal), *a.* [< *theca* + *-al.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a theca, in any sense; vaginal; theciform.

thecaphore (thē′ka-fōr), *n.* [= F. *thécaphore*, < Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A surface or receptacle bearing a theca or thecæ. (*b*) The stipe upon which a simple pistil is sometimes borne, being morphologically the petiole of the carpellary leaf, as in the caper and the goldthread.

thecasporal (thē-ka-spō′ral), *a.* [< *thecaspore* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a thecaspore; thecasporous; ascosporous.

thecaspore (thē′ka-spōr), *n.* [< *theca* + *spore.*] In *bot.*, an ascospore; a spore produced in a theca, or closed sac.

thecaspored (thē′ka-spōrd), *a.* [< *thecaspore* + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, provided with thecaspores.

thecasporous (thē-ka-spō′rus), *a.* [< *theca* + *spore* + *-ous.*] Having thecaspores, or spores borne in thecæ; ascosporous.

thecate (thē′kāt), *a.* [< *theca* + *-ate*1.] Having a theca; contained in a theca; sheathed.

Thecidæ (thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thecа* + *-idæ.*] A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Theca*.

Thecidiidæ (thē-si-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thecidi(um)* + *-idæ.*] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods, typified by the genus *Thecidium*.

They have lobed arms, interlocked valves, and the neural valve attached in adult life. There are 2 living species, in the Mediterranean and the West Indies, and nearly 40 extinct species, going back to the Trias.

Thecidium (thē-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1844), < Gr. *θήκη*, case: see *theca.*] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Thecidiidæ*.

theciferous (thē-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *theca*, theca, + L. *ferre* (= E. *bear*1) + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing thecæ or asci.

theciform (thē′si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *theca*, theca, + L. *forma*, form.] Forming or resembling a sheath; thecal in aspect or office. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 137.

thecium (thē′sium), *n.*; pl. *thecia* (-siä). [NL., < Gr. *θήκη*, case: see *theca.*] **1.** In lichens, that part of the apothecium which contains the organs of the fruit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 554.—**2.** Same as *hymenium*.

theck (thek), *v.* A dialectal form of *thatch*.

Thecla (thek′lä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1807); prob. from the fem. name *Thecla*, *Thekla.*] A large and important genus of butterflies, containing the forms commonly known as *hair-streaks*, typical of the subfamily *Theclinæ* of the *Lycænidæ*. They are small brownish butterflies with rather stout bodies, short palpi, antennæ reaching to the middle of the fore wings, and usually one or two slender tails (sometimes mere points) projecting from the hind wings near the anal angle. Forty-five species inhabit North America.

Thecla niphon, natural size.

theclan (thek′lan), *a.* [< *Thecla* + *-an*3.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Thecla*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 478.

thecodactyl, thecodactyle (thē-kō-dak′til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *δάκτυλος*, digit: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having thecal digits, as a gecko; having thick toes whose scales furnish a sheath for the claw. See cut under *gecko*.

II. *n.* A thecodactyl gecko.

thecodactylous (thē-kō-dak′ti-lus), *a.* Same as *thecodactyl*.

Thecodactylus (thē-kō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, as *Thecadactylus*): see *thecodactyl.*] A genus of gecko-lizards. See *gecko*.

thecodont (thē′kō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Having the teeth lodged in alveoli: said of certain *Lacertilia*, as distinguished from those whose dentition is acrodont or pleurodont.

II. *n.* A thecodont lizard.

Thecodontia (thē-kō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *thecodont.*] A group of dinosaurs with thecodont dentition and amphicœlous vertebræ.

Thecodontosaurus (thē-kō-don-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth* (see *thecodont*), + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of thecodont reptiles whose remains were found in the dolomitic conglomerate of Redland, near Bristol, in England: now referred to a family *Anchisauridæ*.

Thecoglossæ (thē-kō-glos′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group of lizards, characterized by the smooth sheathed tongue. It has included the monitors. In Cope's system it contains only the *Agamidæ*. Also *Thecaglossa*.

thecoglossate (thē-kō-glos′āt), *a.* [< *Thecoglossæ* + *-ate*1.] Pertaining to the *Thecoglossæ*, or having their characters.

Thecomedusæ (thē′kō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θήκη*, a case, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] A class of cœlenterates, founded by Allman upon *Stephanocyphus mirabilis*.

Thecophora (thē-kof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] **1.** An order of hydroids.—**2.** A suborder of *Testudinata*, contrasted with *Athecæ*, and containing all the tortoises whose carapace is perfect.

Thecosomata (thē-kō-sō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *thecosomatus:* see *thecosomatous.*] An order of *Pteropoda*, having a mantle-skirt and shell: contrasted with *Gymnosomata*. Most pteropods are of this order, which is represented by such families as *Cymbuliidæ*, *Thecidæ*, *Hyaleidæ*, and *Limacinidæ*.

thecosomate (thē-kō-sō′māt), *a.* Same as *thecosomatous*.

thecosomatous (thē-kō-som′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *thecosomatus*, < Gr. *θήκη*, case, + *σῶμα*(*τ-*), body.] Having the body sheathed in a mantle-skirt, as a pteropod; of or pertaining to the *Thecosomata*.

thecosome (thē′kō-sōm), *n.* A thecosomatous pteropod.

thecostomous (thē-kos′tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *θήκη*, a case, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *entom.*, having the sucking parts of the mouth inclosed in a sheath.

thedam†, thedom†, thedome†, *n.* Same as *thecdom*.

thee1**†** (thē), *v. i.* [< ME. *theen*, *then*, or without the inf. suffix *thee*, *the*, < AS. *theón*, *thión*, *gethеón*, be strong, thrive, = OS. **thīhan*, found only in the derived factitive *thengian*, complete, = D. *gedijen*, thrive, prosper, succeed, = OHG. *gidīhan*, MHG. *gedīhen*, G. *gedeihen* = Goth. *gatheihan*, increase, thrive; orig., as the old participial form AS. *ge-thungen* shows, with a nasal suppressed (as usual before *h*), AS. **thinhan;* cf. Lith. *tenku*, *tekti*, have enough; Ir. *tocad*, W. *tynged*, luck, fortune.] To thrive; prosper.

To traysen her that trewe is unto me,
I pray God let this counseyl never *the*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 439.

Quod Coueitise "And alle folk were trewe,
Manye a man schulde neuere *thee*."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

[Especially common in the phrase *also* or *so mote I thee*, so may I prosper.

Lasse harm is, *so mote I the*,
Deceyve hem, than deceyved be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4841.

The form *theech*, from *thee ich*, is also found in the phrase *so theech*, so may I thrive; also *so theek*.

By cause our fyr ne was nat maad of beech,
That is the cause, and other noon, *so theech*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 376.]

thee2 (ᵀᴴĒ), *pron.* The objective case of *thou*.

thee3 (ᵀᴴĒ), *poss. pron.* [A dial. var. of *thy*, or, as among the Friends, a perverted use of the obj. *thee.*] Thy: as, where's *thee* manners? [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

theedom† (thē′dum), *n.* [< ME. *thedom*, *thedome*, *thedam;* < *thee*2 + *-dom.*] Success; prosperity; luck.

What, yvel *thedam* on his monkes snowte!
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 405.

Now thrift and *theedom* mote thou haue, my swete barn.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

theek (thēk), *v.* See *thack*1, *thatch*.

theeker (thē′kėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatcher*.

theetsee (thēt′sē), *n.* [Also *thitsee*, *thietsee*, *thetsee;* native name in Pegu.] The black varnish-tree, *Melanorrhœa usitata*. See *varnish-tree*.

theezan tea (thē′zan tē). *Sageretia theezans*. See *Sageretia*.

theft, thefe†, thefely†. Old spellings of *thief*1, *thiefly*.

theft (theft), *n.* [< ME. *thefte*, *thiefthe*, *theofthe*, *thiufthe*, < AS. *theófth*, *thýfth* (= OFries. *thiuvethe*, *thiuvede*, *thiufthe*, *tiefte* = Icel. *thýfth*, theft), with abstract formative *-th*, as in *stealth*, etc., altered to *t*, as in *height*, etc., < *theóf*, thief: see *thief*1.] **1.** The act of stealing; in *law*, larceny (which see): compare also *robbery*.

For *thefte* and riot they been convertible.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 31.

He who, still wanting, though he lives on *theft*,
Steals much, spends little, yet has nothing left.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 183.

The term *theft* in modern English law is sometimes used as a synonym of larceny, sometimes in a more comprehensive sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 232.

2. Something stolen; a loss by stealing.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether it be ox, or ass, or sheep, he shall restore double.
Ex. xxii. 4.

If he steal aught the whilst this play is playing,
And 'scape detecting, I will pay the *theft*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 94.

Reset of theft. See *reset*1.

theft-boot† (theft′bōt), *n.* [Also *theft-bote*, Sc. *thiftbote;* < *theft* + *boot*1.] In *law*, the receiving of one's goods again from a thief, or a compensation for them by way of composition, upon an agreement not to prosecute: a form of compounding felony.

We hae aneugh, and it looks unco like *theft-boot*, or hush-money, as they ca' it.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlviii.

theftuous (theft′ū-us), *a.* [Formerly also *thieftcous*, *theftcous*, Sc. also *thiftcous*, *thiftous;* < *theft* + *-u-ous.*] Of the nature of theft; thievish. [Rare.]

Was not the *thefteous* stealing away of the daughter from her own father the first ground whereupon all this great noise hath since proceeded?
King James I., To Bacon, Aug. 23, 1617.

By means of its twining and *theftuous* roots it [Sacculina] imbibes automatically its nourishment ready-prepared from the body of the crab.
H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 342.

Rebellious to all labor and pettily *theftuous*, like the English gypsies. *The Century*, XXVII. 183.

theftuously (thef'tū-us-li), *adv.* [Formerly also *thiefteously*; < *theftuous* + *-ly*[2].] By theft; thievishly. [Rare.]

One little villainous Turkey knob breasted rogue came *thiefteously* to snatch away some of my lardons.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 14

Any citizen occupying immovables or holding movables as his own, provided they were unacceptible, and he had not taken them *theftuously*, acquired a quiritary right, . . . simply on the strength of his possession.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 690.

thegither (ᴛʜĕ-gĭᴛʜ'ẽr), *adv.* A Scotch form of *together*.

thegn, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *thane*, used in some historical works. See *thane*.

thegnhood, *n.* Same as *thanehood*.

theic (thē'ik), *n.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + *-ic*.] One who is addicted to the immoderate use of tea; a tea-drunkard. *Med. News*, XLIX. 305.

theiform (thē'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + L. *forma*, form.] Like tea.

theight†, *conj.* and *adv.* A Middle English variant of *though*.

theina (thē-ī'nạ), *n.* Same as *theine*.

theine (thē'in), *n.* [< NL. *theina*, *thea*, tea.] A bitter crystallizable volatile principle ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$) found in tea, coffee, and some other plants, tea yielding from 2 to 4 per cent. It is considered to be the principle which gives to tea its refreshing and gently stimulating qualities: same as *caffein*.

their (ᴛʜãr), *pron.* See *they*[1].

theirs (ᴛʜãrz), *pron.* See *they*[1].

theism[1] (thē'izm), *n.* [= F. *théisme* = Sp. *teismo* = Pg. *theismo* = It. *teismo* = G. *theismus*, < NL. **theismus*, < Gr. *θεός*, god. The Gr. *θεός* cannot be brought into connection with L. *deus*, god, except by assuming some confusion in one case or the other: see *deity*.] Belief in the existence of a God as the Creator and Ruler of the universe. Theism assumes a living relation of God to his creatures, but does not define it. It differs from deism in that the latter is negative, and involves a denial of revelation, while the former is affirmative, and underlies Christianity. One may be a theist and not be a Christian; but he cannot be a Christian and not be a theist.

Thinking . . . that it would be an easy step . . . from thence [the assault of Christianity] to demolish all religion and *theism*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, Pref.

Speculative *theism* is the belief in the existence of God in one form or another; and I call him a theist who believes in any God.
Theodore Parker, Views of Religion, p. 50.

theism[2] (thē'izm), *n.* [< NL. *thea*, tea, + *-ism*.] A morbid affection resulting from the excessive use of tea.

Theism belongs, rather, to that class of diseases in which morphinism, caffeism, and vanillism are found.
Science, VIII. 183.

theist (thē'ist), *n.* [= F. *théiste* = Sp. *teista* = Pg. *theista* = It. *teista*, < NL. **theista*, < Gr. *θεός*, god: see *theism*[1].] One who believes in the existence of a God; especially, one who believes in a God who sustains a personal relation to his creatures. In the former sense opposed to *atheist*, in the latter to *deist*.

Averse as I am to the cause of theism or name of deist, when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation, I consider still that, in strictness, the root of all is theism; and that to be a settled Christian it is necessary to be first of all a good *theist*. *Shaftesbury*, The Moralists, i. § 2.

No one is to be called a *Theist* who does not believe in a Personal God, whatever difficulty there may be in defining the word "Personal."
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 119.

theistic (thē-is'tik), *a.* [< *theist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to theism or to a theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

It was partly through political circumstances that a truly *theistic* idea was developed out of the chaotic and fragmentary ghost theories and nature-worship of the primeval world. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 72.

Theistic Church, a church founded in London in 1871 for the purpose of promulgating the views of the Rev. C. Voysey, "which the decision of the Privy Council (1870) has debarred him from preaching as vicar of Healaugh." Its theological basis is a simple theism. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Theistic idealism.** Same as *Berkeleian idealism* (which see, under *idealism*).

theistical (thē-is'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *theistic* + *-al*.] Same as *theistic*.

That future state which, I suppose, the *theistical* philosophers did not believe.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 2.

Thelephora (thē-lef'ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Ehrhart, 1787), < Gr. *θηλή*, a teat, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Thelephoreæ*. They are coriaceous fungi, having inferior or amphigenous hymenia, clavate basidia, rarely globose tetraspores and globose spores. There are about 140 species, among them *T. pedicellata*, which is somewhat injurious to the pear, eating into the bark.

Thelephoreæ (thel-ē-fō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelephora* + *-eæ*.] A family of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Thelephora*.

thelephoroid (thō-lef'ọ-roid), *a.* [< *Thelephora* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling, characteristic of, or belonging to the genus *Thelephora* or the family *Thelephoreæ*.

Thelotrema (thel-ọ-trē'mạ), *n.* [NL. (Acharius, 1810), < Gr. *θηλή*, a teat, + *τρῆμα*, a perforation, depression, alluding to the shape of the apothecia.] A large genus of gymnocarpous lichens, of the family *Lecanorei*, having an urceolate apothecium and a crustaceous uniform thallus.

thelotrematous (thel-ọ-trem'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *Thelotrema*(*t*-) + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *thelotremoid*.

thelotremoid (thel-ọ-trō'moid), *a.* [< *Thelotrema* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, of the nature of, or belonging to, the genus *Thelotrema*.

Thelphusa (thel-fū'sạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1819), prop. **Telphusa* or **Thelpusa*, < Gr. *Τέλφουσα*, *Θέλπουσα*, a city in Arcadia.] A genus of

River-crab (*Thelphusa depressa*).

fresh-water crabs, typical of the family *Thelphusidæ*, as the common river-crab, *T. fluviatilis*, of Europe, or *T. depressa*. See *river-crab*.

thelphusian (thel-fū'shi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Thelphusa* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the genus *Thelphusa*; belonging to the *Thelphusidæ*.

II. *n.* A fluviatile crab of the genus *Thelphusa* or family *Thelphusidæ*.

Thelphusidæ (thel-fū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelphusa* + *-idæ*.] A family of fluviatile short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Thelphusa*; the fresh-water crabs.

thelyblast (thel'i-blást), *n.* [< Gr. *θῆλυς*, female, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A female genoblast (which see): opposed to *arsenoblast*. *C. S. Minot*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX. 170.

thelyblastic (thel-i-blas'tik), *a.* [< *thelyblast* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a thelyblast.

thelycum (thel'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *thelyca* (-kạ). [NL., < Gr. *θηλυκός*, feminine, < *θῆλυς*, of female sex, female, < *θάειν*, suckle.] A peculiar structure on the ventral surface of the pereion in the female of some crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate*.

Thelygoneæ (thel-i-gō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < *Thelygonum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Urticaceæ*. It consists of the genus *Thelygonum*.

Thelygonum (thē-lig'ọ-num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *thelygonon*, < Gr. *θηλυγόνον*, name of several plants, as *Satyrium*, so called from reputed medicinal properties, neut. of *θηλυγόνος*, producing female offspring, < *θῆλυς*, female, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gony*.] A genus of plants, formerly known as *Cynocrambe*, constituting the tribe *Thelygoneæ* in the order *Urticaceæ*. It is characterized by numerous straight anthers and an erect ovule. *T. Cynocrambe* (*Cynocrambe prostrata*), the only species, known as *dog's-cabbage*, is found throughout the Mediterranean region, where it is used like spinach. It is a procumbent fleshy branching annual, with ovate entire leaves and small axillary flowers, and has somewhat purgative properties.

Thelymitra (thē-lim'i-trạ), *n.* [NL. (Forster, 1776), so called from the hooded or cup-like body formed of wings on the column near the stigma; < Gr. *θηλυμίτρης*, having a woman's girdle or headband, < *θῆλυς*, female, + *μίτρα*, a girdle, headband, turban: see *miter*.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ* and subtribe *Diurideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an inferior lip similar to the spreading sepals and petals, an erect rostellum broadly hollowed and stigmatic in front, and stem with a single leaf. There are about 20 species, all Australian except three or four which are natives of New Zealand, one of them, *T. Javanica*, widely diffused throughout Australasia and Malaysia. They are slender terrestrial herbs from ovoid tubers, having a leaf varying from linear to ovate, and a raceme usually of numerous flowers with shorter bracts. *T. nuda*, known as *Tasmanian hyacinth*, resembles the *Calopogon pulchellus*, or swamp-pink, of the United States.

Thelyphonidæ (thel-i-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thelyphonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate *Arachnida*, of the order *Pedipalpi* or *Phrynida*. They have the segmented abdomen distinct from the cephalothorax and terminating in a very long setiform postabdomen or tail, somewhat like a scorpion's, but slenderer and many-jointed and not ending in a sting; the first pair of legs long, slender, and somewhat palpiform; the pedipalps long and stout and ending in chelate claws; and eight eyes. The general aspect of the *Thelyphonidæ* is that of scorpions, which they superficially resemble more nearly than they do the other members (*Phrynidæ*) of their own order. They are known as *whip-scorpions*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*.

Thelyphonus (thē-lif'ọ-nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < Gr. *θῆλυς*, female, + *-φονος*, < **φένειν*, slay.] The typical genus of *Thelyphonidæ*, containing such species as *T. giganteus*. See cut under *Pedipalpi*.

thelytokous (thē-lit'ọ-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *θῆλυς*, female, + *-τοκος*, *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bear, produce.] Producing females only: noting those parthenogenetic female insects which have no male progeny: opposed to *arrhenotokous*.

them (ᴛʜem), *pron.* See *they*[1].

thema (thō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *themata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *θέμα*, theme: see *theme*.] **1.** A thesis.

His *Thema*, to be maintained, is that the King could not break with the King of France because he had sold himself to him for Money.
Roger North, Examen, III. vi. § 74. (*Davies*.)

2. Same as *theme*, 8.—**3.** In *logic*, an object of thought—namely, a term, proposition, or argument. Also *theme*.

thematic (thē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θεματικός*, < *θέμα*, theme: see *theme*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *music*, pertaining to themes or subjects of composition, or consisting of such themes and their development: as, *thematic* treatment or *thematic* composition in general. *Counterpoint* is the technical name for thematic composition of the strictest kind; but many passages in works not contrapuntal as a whole are truly thematic.

2. In *philol.*, relating to or belonging to a theme or stem.

Almost all adjectives in German admit of use also as adverbs, in their uninflected or *thematic* form.
Whitney, German Grammar, § 363.

Thematic catalogue, a catalogue of musical works in which not only the names and numbers are given, but also the opening themes of the works or of their several sections or movements (in musical notation).

II. *n.* That part of logic which treats of the matta, or objects of thought.

thematical (thē-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *thematic* + *-al*.] Same as *thematic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3262, p. 579.

thematically (thē-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a thematic manner; with regard to a theme or themes. *Athenæum*, No. 3248, p. 125.

thematist (thē'ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *θέμα*(*τ*-), theme, + *-ist*. Cf. *θεματίζειν*, lay down, propose, take for a theme.] A writer of themes.

theme (thēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *theam*; now altered to suit the L. form; < ME. *teme*, *teeme*, < OF. *teme*, *tesme*, *theme*, F. *thème* = Pr. *tema* = Sp. *tema* = Pg. *thema* = It. *tema* = G. *thema*, < L. *thema*, < Gr. *θέμα*, what is laid down, a deposit, a prize, a proposition, the subject of an argument, a primary word or root, a military district, a province, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), set, place, dispose: see *do*[1]. Cf. *thesis*.] **1.** A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; anything proposed as a subject of discourse or discussion.

Ac ich wiate nenere freek that . . .
. . . made eny sarmon,
That took this for his *teme* and told hit with oute glose.
Piers Ploneman (C), xvi. 82.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 59.

Fools are my *theme*, let satire be my song.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 6.

2†. That which is said or thought on a given topic.

Alone, it was the subject of my *theme*;
In company I often glanced it.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 65.

3†. Question; subject; matter.

Why, I will fight with him upon this *theme*
Until my eyelids will no longer wag.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 289.

4. A short dissertation composed by a student on a given subject; a brief essay; a school composition; a thesis.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations, which are the acts of ripest judgment. *Milton*, Education.

The making of *themes*, as is usual in schools, helps not one jot toward it [speaking well and to the purpose].
Locke, Education, § 171.

5. In *philol.*, the part of a noun or verb to which inflectional endings are added; stem; base.

The variable final letters of a noun are its case-endings; the rest is its *theme*.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Gram., § 60.

6. In *music*, same as *subject*. The term is sometimes extended to a short melody from which a set of variations is developed.—7†. That by which a thing is done; an instrument; a means.

Nor shall Vanessa be the *theme*
To manage thy abortive scheme.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

8. A division for the purpose of provincial administration under the Byzantine empire. There were twenty-nine themes, twelve in Europe and seventeen in Asia. Also *thema*.

The remaining provinces, under the obedience of the emperors, were cast into a new mould; and the jurisdiction of the presidents, the consulars, and the counts was superseded by the institution of the *themes* or military governments, which prevailed under the successors of Heraclius. *Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, liii.

9. In *logic*, same as *thema*, 3.=**Syn. 1.** *Topic*, *Point*, etc. (see *subject*), text.

themel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thimble*.

themer† (thē′mėr), *n.* One who sets or gives out a theme. *Tarlton's Jests*, p. 28. (*F. Hall.*)

Themis (thē′mis), *n.* [< L. *Themis*, < Gr. Θέμις, law, justice personified, Themis, the goddess of justice and right, < *τιθέναι* (√ θε), set, place, dispose: see *theme*.] 1. A Greek goddess, the personification of law, order, and abstract right; hence, law and justice personified.

Such thine, in whom
Our British *Themis* gloried with just cause,
Immortal Hale. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 257.

2. The twenty-fourth planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis at Naples in 1853.

Themistian (thē-mis′ti-an), *n.* [< LL. *Themistius*, founder of the sect, + *-ian*.] One of a body of Christians also called the Agnoëtæ. See *Agnoëtæ*, 2.

themselves (ŦHem-selvz′), *pron.*, pl. of *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, and used like these words. [< *them* + *selves*, pl. of *self*.] See *himself*.

then (ŦHen), *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *thenne*; also *than*, *thanne*; < ME. *then*, *thenne*, *thenc*, *than*, *thanne*, < AS. *thænne*, *thanne*, *thonne*, then, rel. when, after comparatives than; = OS. *thanna* = OFries. *thenne*, *thanne* = D. *dan* = OHG. MHG. *danne*, G. *dann*, also OHG. *danna* MHG. *denne*, G. *denn* = Goth. *than*, then: see *than*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. At that time: referring to a time specified, either past or future.

Ich for-gat gouthe, and gorn in-to elde.
Thenne was Fortune my foo for al here fayre by-heste.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 14.

Now I know in part; but *then* shall I know even as also I am known. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

When thou canst get the ring upon my finger, . . . *then* call me husband; but in such a "then" I write a "never."
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 62.

2. Afterward; next in order; soon afterward or immediately.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come and offer thy gift. Mat. v. 24.

First the blade, *then* the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. Mark iv. 28.

Their ranks began
To break upon the galled shore, and *than*
Retire again. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1440.

3. At another time: as, now and *then*, at one time and another.

Sometime the flood prevails, and *then* the wind;
Now one the better, *then* another best.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 10.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars
Up to the fiery concave towering high.
Milton, P. L., ii. 634.

By then. (*a*) By that time: as, Return at four, I shall be ready *by then*.

All will be ended *by then*.
Swift, To Mrs. Johnson, Feb. 23, 1711–12. (*Jodrell.*)

(*b*†) By the time when or that: *then* in this phrase having the force of a relative.

This evening late, *by then* the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb, . . .
I sat me down to watch. *Milton*, Comus, l. 540.

Every now and then. See *every*1.—**Now and then.** See *now*.—**Till then**, until that time.

Till then who knew
The force of those dire arms?
Milton, P. L., i. 93.

II. *conj.* 1. In that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason.

So *then* they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham. Gal. iii. 9.

If God be true, *then* is his word true.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 245.

He calls the conscience Gods sovrantie: why *then* doth he contest with God about that supreme title?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xv.

Can't we touch these bubbles *then*
But they break? *Browning*, In a Year.

Then is often used in offering a substitute for a word or statement rejected.

Fal. Good morrow, good wife.
Quick. Not so, an't please your worship.
Fal. Good maid, *then*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 35.

2†. Than. See *than*.—**But then**, but on the other hand; but notwithstanding; but in return.

He is then a giant to an ape; *but then* is an ape a doctor to such a man. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 205.

=**Syn. 1.** *Wherefore*, *Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

then (ŦHen), *a.* [An ellipsis for *then being*.] Then being; being at that time.

Our *then* Ambassador was there.
J. D. (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 643).

It was the letter of the noble lord upon the floor, and of all the king's *then* ministers. *Burke*, Amer. Taxation.

Of quite another stamp was the *then* accountant, John Tipp. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

thenadays (ŦHen′a-dāz), *adv.* In those days; in time past: opposed or correlative to *nowadays*. [Rare.]

The big, roomy pockets which our mothers wore under their gowns—there were no dresses *thenadays*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 154.

thenal (thē′nal), *a.* [< *then*(*ar*) + *-al*.] Same as *thenar*.

thenar (thē′när), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < Gr. *θέναρ* (= OHG. *tenar*, MHG. *tener*, also OHG. *tenra*, MHG. *tenre*), the flat of the hand.] **I.** *n.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the palm of the hand or sole of the foot; the ball of the thumb; the vola.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the thenar.—**Thenar muscles**, those muscles which form the fleshy mass of the ball of the thumb, acting upon the metacarpal and basal phalangeal bone of the thumb, as distinguished from the *hypothenar muscles*, which similarly act upon the metacarpal bone and first phalanx of the little finger. See *hypothenar* and *thumb*.—**Thenar prominence** or **eminence**, the ball of the thumb.

thenardite (thē-när′dīt), *n.* [Named after L. J. de *Thénard* (1777–1857), a French chemist and peer of France.] Anhydrous sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4). It occurs in crystalline coatings at the bottom of some lakes at Espartinas (near Madrid), in South America, and in extensive deposits in Arizona. It is used in the preparation of sodium carbonate.

Thenard's blue. Same as *cobalt blue* (which see, under *blue*).

thence (ŦHens), *adv.* [< ME. *thens*, *thense*, *thennes*, *thennus*, *thannes*; with adv. gen. *-es* (see *-ce*1), < *thenne*, thence: see *thenne*2. Cf. *hence*, *whence*.] 1. From that place.

Also a lityll *thense* ys the place wher ower Savyor Crist taught hys Discipulis to pray.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

When ye depart *thence*, shake off the dust under your feet. Mark vi. 11.

2. From that time; after that.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days.
Isa. lxv. 20.

3. From that source; from or out of this or that; for that reason.

Thence comes it that my name receives a brand,
And almost *thence* my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand.
Shak., Sonnets, cxi.

Their parents, guardians, tutors, cannot agree; *thence* all is dashed, the match is unequal.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 550.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him.
Milton, S. A., l. 1501.

4. Not there; elsewhere; absent.

They prosper best of all when I am *thence*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 18.

From thence, fro thence†, thence: a pleonasm.

Aftre gon Men be Watre . . . to Cypre, and so to Athens, and *fro thens* to Costantynoble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 55.

All mist *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 53.

Those who were mounting were dashed upon the rocks, and *from thence* tumbled upon the plain.
Irving, Granada, p. 54.

thenceforth (ŦHens′fôrth′), *adv.* [< ME. *thennesforth*; < *thence* + *forth*1.] From that time forward.

If the salt have lost his savour, . . . it is *thenceforth* good for nothing. Mat. v. 13.

From thenceforth, thenceforth: a pleonasm.

And *from thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him.
John xix. 12.

Resolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways.
Milton, P. L., xii. 109.

thenceforward (ŦHens′fôr′wärd), *adv.* [< *thence* + *forward*1.] From that time or place onward.

Thenceforward oft from out a despot dream
The father panting woke.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

thencefrom (ŦHens′from′), *adv.* [< *thence* + *from*.] From that place. *Imp. Dict.*

thenne1†, *adv.* and *conj.* An old spelling of *then*.

thenne2†, *adv.* [< ME. *thennc*, *thanne*, *thonnc*, *thconne*, earlier *thanenc*, *thancn*, *theoncne*, < AS. *thanon*, *theonen*, *thonon* (= OHG. *dannana*, *dannan*, *danan*, MHG. G. *dannen*), thence; with formative *-nan*, *-non*, < **tha*, the pronominal base of *that*, *this*, etc., *then*, *than*, etc. Hence *thence*.] From that place; thence.

Lat men shette the dores and go *thenne*,
Yet wol the fyr as faire lye and brenne
As twenty thousand men myghte it biholde.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 285.

thennesforth†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thenceforth*. *Chaucer*.

thentofore†, *adv.* [< *then* + *tofore*; cf. *heretofore*.] Before then.

Bishop Atterbury had *thentofore* written largely.
Disney, Life of Sykes (1785), quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 147.

Theobroma (thē-ō-brō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *θεός*, god (see *theism*), + *βρῶμα*, food: see *broma*.] 1. A genus of trees, of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and tribe *Büttnerieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with inflexed petals each with a spatulate lamina, and anthers two or three in a place between the staminodes or lobes of an urn-shaped stamen-column. The 15 species are natives of the warmer parts of America. They are trees with large oblong undivided leaves, and small lateral solitary or clustered flowers. For *T. Cacao*, the principal species, see *cacao* and *chocolate*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**Oil of theobroma.** See *oil*.

theobromine (thē-ō-brō′min), *n.* [< *Theobroma* + *-ine*2.] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_7H_8N_4O_2$), forming salts with acids, volatile and very bitter. In composition it is nearly related to theïn or caffein. It is found in the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*.

theochristic (thē-ō-kris′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεόχριστος*, anointed by God (< *θεός*, god, + *χριστός*, anointed: see *Christ*), + *-ic*.] Anointed by God. [Rare.]

theocracy (thē-ok′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *theocracies* (-siz). [= F. *théocratie* = *teocracia* = Pg. *theocracia* = It. *teocrazia*, < NL. **theocratia*, < Gr. *θεοκρατία*, the rule of God, < *θεός*, god, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] 1. A form of government in which God is recognized as the supreme civil ruler of the state, and his laws are taken as the statute-book of the kingdom.—2. A state so governed: usually applied, with the definite article, to the Jewish commonwealth from the time of its organization under Moses until the inauguration of the monarchy under Saul.

Thus, the Almighty becoming their king, in as real a sense as he was their God, the republic of the Israelites was properly a *Theocracy*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v. 2.

theocrasy (thē-ok′rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *κρᾶσις*, a mixing or blending: see *crasis*.] 1. In *anc. philos.*, the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Similar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects.—2. A mixture of the worship of different gods.

theocrat (thē′ō-krat), *n.* [= F. *théocrate*; < *theocrat-ic*: cf. *democrat*, etc.] A member of a theocracy; one who rules in a theocracy.

theocratic (thē-ō-krat′ik), *a.* [= F. *théocratique* = Sp. *teocrático* = Pg. *theocratico* = It. *teocratico*, < NL. **theocraticus*, < **theocratia*, theocracy: see *theocracy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a theocracy.

And the elder Saints and Sages laid their pious framework right
By a *theocratic* instinct covered from the people's sight.
Lowell, Anti-Apis.

The Kingdom of God existed at the outset in a national form, in the form of a *theocratic* state.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 7.

theocratical (thē-ō-krat′i-kal), *a.* [< *theocratic* + *-al*.] Same as *theocratic*. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 124.

theocratist (thē-ok′ra-tist), *n.* [< *theocrat* + *-ist*.] One who emphasizes the principle of authority, placing revelation above individual reason, and order above freedom and progress, and explains the origin of society as a direct revelation from God. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 286.

Theocritean (thē-ok-ri-tē′an), *a.* [< *Theocritus*, < Gr. Θεόκριτος, Theocritus (see def.), + *-e-an*.] Pertaining to or in the manner of Theocritus of Sicily (third century B. C.), the founder of the Greek idyllic school of poetry; pastoral; idyllic.

In England the movement in favor of *Theocritean* simplicity which had been introduced by Spenser in the Shepherd's Calendar was immediately defeated by the success of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 346.

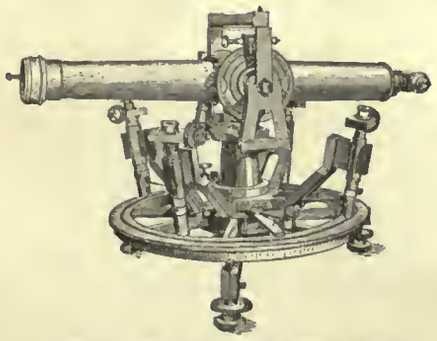
theodicæa, theodicea (thē″ō-di-sē′ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *theodicy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 820.

theodicean (thē″ō-di-sē′an), *a.* [< NL. *theodicæa* (see *theodicy*) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to theodicy.

theodicy (thē-od′i-si), *n.* [Also *theodicee, theodicæa, theodicea*; = F. *théodicée*, < NL. *theodicæa* (Leibnitz), < Gr. θεός, god, + δίκη, right, justice (> δίκαιος, just).] An exposition of the theory of divine Providence with a view to the vindication of the attributes, particularly of the holiness and justice, of God, in establishing the present order of things, in which evil, moral as well as physical, largely exists. The word in this sense was used by Leibnitz in a series of essays, in which he maintained that metaphysical evil is necessary to moral beings, that physical evil is a means of a greater good, and that moral evil was permitted by God as necessary to the best possible world, as a set-off to moral good, which it increases by contrast.

> The second [part of the work] will . . . be speculative, and will contain a new *theodicee*, and what will perhaps appear to many a new basis of morals.
> *Coleridge*, To Sir George Beaumont (Memorials of [Coleorton, I. 45).

theodolite (thē-od′ō-līt), *n.* [Formerly *theodelite;* sometimes *theodelet;* G. Dan. *theodolit;* = F. *théodolite* = Sp. *teodolita* = It. *teodolito* (all < E.); < NL. **theodolitus*, first in the form *theodelitus* (L. Digges, "Pantometria," 1571), defined as "a circle divided in 360 grades or degrees, or a semicircle parted in 180 portions"; origin unknown. The word has a Gr. semblance, but no obvious Gr. basis. It has been variously explained: (*a*) < Gr. θεᾶσθαι, see, + ὁδός, way, + λιτός, smooth, even, plain; (*b*) < Gr. θεᾶσθαι, see, + δολιχός, long; (*c*) < Gr. θεῖν, run, + δολιχός, long; (*d*) < Gr. θεᾶσθαι, see (θέα, a seeing), + δοῦλος, slave; (*e*) "the O *delitus*" or "*deletus*," i. e. the O crossed out, a fanciful name imagined to have been given in view of the circle marked off in degrees by numerous diameters, giving the effect of a circle or "O" erased; with other equally futile conjectures. (*f*) A recent explanation makes it a corrupt form of *alidade*.] A surveying-instrument for measuring horizontal angles upon a graduated circle. It may also be provided with a vertical circle, and if this is not very much smaller than the horizontal circle, the instrument is called an *altazimuth*. If it is provided with a delicate striding level and is in every way convenient for astronomical work, it is called a *universal instrument*. A small altazimuth with a concentric magnetic compass is called a *surveyors' transit*. A theodolite in which the whole instrument, except the feet and their connections, turns relatively to the latter, and can be clamped in different positions, is called a *repeating circle*. The instrument shown in the figure follows the system of the United States Coast Survey of attaining simplicity of construction by adaptation to a single purpose — in this case to the measurement of horizontal angles only. This instrument is low and consequently very steady. Within the upright pillar is a truncated cone of steel, and upon this and fitting to it turns



Theodolite, constructed by Brunner Brothers of Paris.

the hollow brass pillar carrying the telescope and microscopes. Except for an excessively thin layer of oil, the brass movable part bears directly on the steel, and its weight tends to keep it centered. The pressure is relieved by a small plate of some elasticity fastened to the movable part over the axis and adjustable with screws. It is thus made to turn, as nearly as possible, about a mathematical line. This is the conical bearing of Gambey. The base, which is as low as possible, consists of a round central part, and three arms having screw-feet with binding-screws. A circular guard for the circle (indistinguishable from the latter in the figure) forms a part of the base. The graduated circle is made slightly conical, so that the microscopes may be more convenient. This circle, with its eight radii and interior ring, forms one solid casting, which bears upon the steel axis conically. It is held in place, in imitation of an instrument by Stackpole of New York, by the pressure of a ring above, which can readily be loosened so as to permit the circle to be turned round alone. The telescope is provided with a filar micrometer, with a view of facilitating reiterated pointings — a new principle of much value. The instrument is leveled by means of a striding level. There are four micrometer microscopes (although some geodesists insist upon an odd number), made adjustable so that one division of the circle shall be very nearly covered by two and a half turns of the micrometer-screw. The illumination for these microscopes is made through their objectives by light brought, according to the plan of Messrs. Brunner, by prisms from a point vertically over the axis, where a horizontal ground glass is hung in the daytime and a lamp with a porcelain shade at night, so that the images of the lines plowed by the graver in the polished surface of the circle shall not be displaced by oblique illumination. The clamp is attached to an arm from a ring about the brass upright, and bears upon the circular guard outside the circle proper. The tangent screw is contrived so as to eliminate dead motion. The arm carrying the clamp is balanced by another bearing a small finding microscope. Theodolites are made upon manifold models; but the one figured in preceding column is a good example of a modern first-class instrument.

theodolite-magnetometer (thē-od′ō-lit-mag-ne-tom′e-tėr), *n.* An instrument employed as a declinometer to measure variations in declination, and as a magnetometer in determinations of force.

theodolitic (thē-od-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *theodolite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a theodolite; made by means of a theodolite. *Imp. Dict.*

Theodosian (thē-ō-dō′siạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Theodosius*, < Gr. Θεοδόσιος, a man's name (lit. 'gift of God,' < θεός, god, + δόσις, gift: see *dose*), + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to any one named Theodosius, particularly to either of the emperors Theodosius I. (379–395) and Theodosius II. (408–450). — **Theodosian code.** See *code*.

II. *n.* One of a body of Russian dissenters who purify by prayer all articles purchased from unbelievers: so called from their founder, Theodosius, a Russian monk in the sixteenth century.

Theodotian (thē-ō-dō′shiạn), *n.* [< *Theodotus*, < Gr. Θεόδοτος, a man's name (lit. 'given by God,' < θεός, god, + δοτός, verbal adj. of διδόναι, give), + *-ian.*] One of a party of anti-Trinitarians or Monarchians, followers of Theodotus the Tanner, of Byzantium, about A. D. 200, who taught that Christ was a mere man.

theogonic (thē-ō-gon′ik), *a.* [< *theogon-y* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to theogony.

> The *theogonic* and cosmogonic notions of Homer and Hesiod. *Ueberweg*, Hist. Philosophy (trans.), I. 24.

theogonism† (thē-og′ō-nizm), *n.* [< *theogon-y* + *-ism.*] Theogony. *Imp. Dict.*

theogonist (thē-og′ō-nist), *n.* [< *theogon-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in theogony. *Imp. Dict.*

theogony (thē-og′ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *théogonie* = Sp. *teogonía* = Pg. *theogonia* = It. *teogonia*, < L. *theogonia*, < Gr. θεογονία, a generation or genealogy of the gods, < θεός, god, + *-γονία*, < γόνος, generation: see *-gony.*] That branch of non-Christian theology which teaches the genealogy or origin of the deities; in a particular sense, one of a class of poems which treat of the generation and descent of the gods: as, the ancient Greek *theogony* of Hesiod.

> He [Epicurus] means the evil Genius and the good Genius in the *theogony* of the Persians.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

> In the hymns of the Rig-Veda we still have the last chapter of the real *Theogony* of the Aryan races.
> *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 429.

theol. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *theological;* (*b*) of *theology.*

theolog, *n.* See *theologue.* [Colloq.]

theologal (thē-ol′ō-gal), *n.* [= F. *théologal* = Sp. *teologal* = Pg. *theologal*, theological, a theologal, = It. *teologale*, < NL. **theologalis*, < L. *theologus*, theologue: see *theologue.*] Same as *canon theologian* (which see, under *theologian*).

theologaster (thē-ol′ō-gas-tėr), *n.* [< L. *theologus*, a theologue, + dim. *-aster.*] A quack in theology; a shallow or pretended theologian. [Rare.]

> This sorely distresses our *theologaster:* yet, instead of humbling himself under the weight of his own dulness, he turns, as is his way throughout, to insult the Author of The Divine Legation.
> *Warburton*, On Several Occasional Reflections, i., App.

theologate (thē-ol′ō-gāt), *n.* [< NL. **theologatus*, < L. *theologus*, theologue: see *theologue* and *-ate*3.] The theological course of a student or novice preparing for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. *Worcester.*

theologer (thē-ol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *theolog-y* + *-er*1.] A theologian. [Rare.]

> Can any sound *Theologer* think that these great Fathers understood what was Gospel, or what was Excommunication? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

> The ancient tradition, insisted on by heathen priests and *theologers*, is but a weak foundation.
> *Hume*, Nat. Hist. of Religion, xi.

theologian (thē-ō-lō′jiạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *théologien* = Pr. *theologian;* as L. *theologia*, theology, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Theological. [Rare.]

II. *n.* 1. A man skilled in theology, especially Christian theology; a divine.

> A *Theologian*, from the school
> Of Cambridge on the Charles, was there;
> Skilful alike with tongue and pen.
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

The priest made by a sacred caste belongs to the caste that made him; but the great *theologian*, though sprung out of one Church, belongs to all the Churches, supplies them with truth, learning, literature.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 219.

2. A professor of or writer on theology; any person versed in theology: as, the lawyer was a very respectable *theologian*. — **Canon theologian,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a lecturer on theology and Holy Scripture who is attached to a cathedral church, or other church having a large body of clergy. Also called *theologal* and *theologus.*

theologic (thē-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [= F. *théologique* = Sp. *teológico* = Pg. *theologico* = It. *teologico*, < LL. *theologicus*, < Gr. θεολογικός, of or pertaining to theology, < θεολογία, theology: see *theology.*] Same as *theological.*

> In these days the great war of theology which has always divided New England was rife, and every man was marked and ruled as to his opinions, and the *theologic* lines passed even through the conjugal relation, which often, like everything else, had its Calvinistic and its Arminian side. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 53.

theological (thē-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *theologic* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to theology or divinity: as, *theological* criticism; a *theological* seminary.

> Solemn themes
> Of *theological* and grave import.
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 662.

2. Based upon the nature and will of God as revealed to man.

> It may be wondered, perhaps, that in all this while no mention has been made of the *theological* principle: meaning that principle which professes to recur for the standard of right and wrong to the will of God.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 18.

> The *theological* virtues [faith, hope, and charity] presuppose a knowledge of the revealed nature of God as a condition of their exercise, while the moral virtues issue in such a knowledge. *Blunt*, Dict. Theology, p. 797.

Theological ceremonial law. See *law*1.

theologically (thē-ō-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a theological manner; according to the principles of theology; in respect to theology.

theologics (thē-ō-loj′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *theologic* (see *-ics*).] The essence of theology. [Rare.]

> What angels would those be who thus excel
> In *theologics*, could they sew as well!
> *Young*, Love of Fame, v. 374.

theologise, theologiser. See *theologize, theologizer.*

theologist (thē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *theolog-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *theologian.* [Rare.]

> There be diuers coniectures made by the *Theologists*, Why men should doubt or make question whether there be a God or no. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 82.

theologium (thē″ō-lō-jī′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θεολογεῖον (see def.), < θεός, god, + λογεῖον, a place for speaking, < λόγος, word, speech, < λέγειν, speak, say.] A small upper stage or balcony in the scene or stage-structure of the ancient theater, on which the impersonators of divinities sometimes appeared.

theologize (thē-ol′ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *theologized*, ppr. *theologizing.* [= Sp. *teologizar;* as *theolog-y* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render theological.

> School-divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy *theologized*. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects; engage in theological discussion.

> The mind of the Church must meditate, reflect, reason, philosophize, and *theologize*.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 49.

Also spelled *theologise.*

theologizer (thē-ol′ō-jī-zėr), *n.* [< *theologize* + *-er*1.] One who theologizes; a theologian. Also spelled *theologiser.* [Rare.]

theologue (thē′ō-log), *n.* [Also *theolog;* < F. *théologue* = Sp. *teólogo* = Pg. *theologo* = It. *teologo* = G. *theolog* = Sw. Dan. *teolog*, < L. *theologus*, < Gr. θεολόγος, one who speaks of the gods (as Homer, Hesiod, Orpheus) or of the divine nature, in later use, eccles., a theologian, a divine; prop. adj., speaking of God or of the gods, < θεός, god, + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. A theologian. [Now rare.]

> The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, and friars, and schoolmen, have a phrase of notable contempt and scorn towards civil business. *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

2. A theological student. [Colloq.]

> The *theologues* of the Hartford Seminary frequently find striking examples of practical theology in their mission work. *Religious Herald*, April 15, 1886.

theologus (thē-ol'ō-gus), *n.*; pl. *theologi* (-ji). [L.: see *theologue*.] 1. A theologian.

Theologi who may have expounded sacred legends.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 468.

2. Same as *canon theologian* (which see, under *theologian*).

theology (thē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< ME. *theologie*, < OF. *theologie*, F. *théologie* = Pr. *teologia* = Sp. *teología* = Pg. *theologia* = It. *teologia* = D. G. *theologie* = Sw. Dan. *teologi*, < LL. *theologia*, < Gr. *θεολογία*, a speaking concerning God, < *θεολόγος*, speaking of God (see *theologue*), < *θεός*, god, + *λέγειν*, speak.] The science concerned with ascertaining, classifying, and systematizing all attainable truth concerning God and his relation to the universe; the science of religion; religious truth scientifically stated. The ancient Greeks used the word to designate the history of their gods; early Christian writers applied it to the doctrine of the nature of God; Peter Abelard, in the twelfth century, first began to employ it to denote scientific instruction concerning God and the divine life. Theology differs from religion as the science of any subject differs from the subject-matter itself. Religion in the broadest sense is a life of right affections and right conduct toward God; theology is a scientific knowledge of God and of the life which reverence and allegiance toward him require. Theology is divided, in reference to the sources whence the knowledge is derived, into *natural theology*, which treats of God and divine things in so far as their nature is disclosed through human consciousness, through the material creation, and through the moral order discernible in the course of history apart from specific revelation, and *revealed theology*, which treats of the same subject-matter as made known in the scriptures of the Old and the New Testament. The former is theistic merely; the latter is Christian, and includes the doctrine of salvation by Christ, and of future rewards and punishments. In reference to the ends sought and the methods of treatment, theology is again divided into *theoretical theology*, which treats of the doctrines and principles of the divine life for the purpose of scientific and philosophical accuracy, and *practical theology*, which treats of the duties of the divine life for immediate practical ends. Theology is further divided, according to subject-matter and methods, into various branches, of which the principal are given below.

Ac *Theologie* hath tened me ten score tymes,
The more I muse there-inne the mistier it seemeth.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 180.

Theology, what is it but the science of things divine?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Theology, properly and directly, deals with notional apprehension; religion with imaginative.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 115.

Ascetical theology. See *ascetical*.—**Biblical theology**, that branch of theology which has for its object to set forth the knowledge of God and the divine life as gathered from a large study of the Bible, as opposed to a merely minute study of particular texts on the one hand, and to a mere use of philosophical methods on the other.—**Dogmatic theology**, that department of theology which has for its object a connected and scientific statement of theology as a complete and harmonious science as authoritatively held and taught by the church.—**Exegetical theology**. See *exegetical*.—**Federal theology**, a system of theology based upon the idea of two covenants between God and man—the covenant of nature, or of works, before the fall, by which eternal life was promised to man on condition of his perfect obedience to the moral law, and the covenant of grace, after the fall, by which salvation and eternal life are promised to man by the free grace of God. Kloppenburg, professor of theology at Franeker in the Netherlands (died 1652), originated the system, and it was perfected (1648) by John Koch (Cocceius), successor of Kloppenburg in the same chair. See *Cocceian*.—**Fundamental theology**, that branch of systematic theology which vindicates man's knowledge of God by the investigation of its grounds and sources in general, and of the trustworthiness of the Christian revelation in particular, and which therefore includes both natural theology and the evidences of Christianity.—**Genevan theology**. See *Genevan*.—**Historical theology**, the science of the history and growth of Christian doctrines.—**Homiletic theology**. Same as *homiletics*.—**Liberal theology**. See *liberal Christianity*, under *liberal*.—**Mercersburg theology**, a school of evangelical philosophy and theology which arose about the year 1836, in the theological seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg in Pennsylvania. It laid emphasis on the incarnation as the center of theology, on development as the law of church life, on the importance of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper as divinely appointed means of grace, and on Christian education of the youth of the church.—**Monumental theology**. See *monumental*.—**Moral theology**, a phrase nearly equivalent to *moral philosophy*, denoting that branch of practical theology which treats of ethics, or man's duties to his fellow-men.

The science of *Moral Theology*, as it was at first called, and as it is still designated by the Roman Catholic divines, was undoubtedly constructed, to the full knowledge of its authors, by taking principles of conduct from the system of the Church, and by using the language and methods of jurisprudence for their expression and expansion.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 337.

Mystical theology. See *mystical*.—**Natural theology**. See def. above.—**New England theology**, that phase or those phases of Puritan theological thought characteristic of the Congregational and Calvinistic churches of New England.—**New theology**, a name popularly given to a modern phase of Protestant evangelical theology, especially as found in the New England Congregational churches. As an intellectual movement it has much in common with the Broad Church movement in the Church of England. In its philosophy the new theology partakes of Greek, the old theology of Latin Christian thought.—**Pastoral theology**. See *pastoral*.—**Polemical theology**, the learning and practice involved in the endeavor to defend by scientific and philosophical arguments one system of theology, or to controvert the positions of other and opposing theological systems.—**Rational theology**. See *rational*.—**Scholastic theology**. See *scholastic*.—**Speculative theology**, a system of theology which proceeds upon human speculation, as opposed to one which proceeds upon an acceptance of knowledge restricted to what has been revealed in the Bible.—**Systematic theology**, a general term for all arranged and classified knowledge of God and his relations to the universe, having for its object the vindication of the reality of man's knowledge of God, in opposition to agnostic philosophy, by the investigation of the grounds and sources of such knowledge in general and of the trustworthiness of the Christian revelation in particular, and the ascertaining, formulating, and systematizing of all that is known respecting God and his relations to the universe, in such form as to make manifest its scientific trustworthiness. Systematic theology presupposes exegetical, Biblical, and historical theology, and is the basis of applied or practical theology.

Systematic or Speculative *theology* . . . comprehends Apologetics, Dogmatics, Symbolics, Polemics, Ethics, and Statistics.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

theomachist (thē-om'ạ-kist), *n.* [< *theomach-y* + *-ist*.] One who fights against God or the gods.

theomachy (thē-om'ạ-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *θεομαχία*, a battle of the gods, < *θεός*, god, + *μάχη*, battle, < *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] 1. A fighting against the gods, as the mythological battle of the giants with the gods.—2. A strife or battle among the gods. *Gladstone*, Juventus Mundi, vii.—3. Opposition to the divine will.

Lucius Sylla, and infinite other in smaller model, . . . would have all men happy or unhappy as they were their friends or enemies, and would give form to the world according to their own humours, which is the true *theomachy*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

theomancy (thē'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θεομαντεία*, soothsaying by inspiration of a god, < *θεός*, god, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination drawn from the responses of oracles, or from the predictions of sibyls and others supposed to be inspired immediately by some divinity. *Imp. Dict.*

theomania (thē-ō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεομανία*, madness caused by God, inspiration, < *θεός*, god, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] Insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be the Deity, or fancies that the Deity dwells in him; also, demonomania.

theomaniac (thē-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [< *theomania* + *-ac*.] One who exhibits theomania.

theomantic (thē-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< *theomancy* (*theomant-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of theomancy.

White art, a *theomantic* power,
Magic divine.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

theomorphic (thē-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεόμορφος*, having the form of a god, < *θεός*, god, + *μορφή*, form.] Having the form, image, or likeness of God. *Blunt*, Dict. Theology, p. 324.

theomorphism (thē-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* Theomorphic character. *Fortnightly Rev.*, V. xxxix. 63.

theo-mythology (thē″ō-mi-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *μυθολογία*, mythology.] See the quotation.

Thus it has been with that which, following German example, I have denominated the *Theo-mythology* of Homer. By that term it seems not improper to designate a mixture of theology and mythology, as these two words are commonly understood. Theology I suppose to mean a system dealing with the knowledge of God and the unseen world; mythology, a system conversant with the inventions of man concerning them.
Gladstone, Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age, II. 2.

Theopaschite (thē-ō-pas'kīt), *n.* [< LGr. *Θεοπασχῖται*, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *πάσχειν*, suffer, + *-ite*[2].] In *theol.*, one who holds that God suffered and was crucified in Christ's passion. Philologically the word may be made to include the Patripassians, who identified God the Father with God the Son, and therefore held that God the Father was crucified. It is in actual use, however, restricted to designate the Monophysites. Also *Theopassian*.

The liturgical shibboleth of the Monophysites was "God crucified," which they introduced into the Trisagion: hence they are also called *Theopaschites*.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 62.

theopaschitism (thē-ō-pas'kī-tizm), *n.* [< *Theopaschite* + *-ism*.] The doctrine peculiar to the Theopaschites.

theopathetic (thē″ō-pā-thet'ik), *a.* [< *theopath-y*, after *pathetic*.] Of or pertaining to theopathy. See the second quotation under *theosophist*.

theopathic (thē-ō-path'ik), *a.* [< *theopath-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *theopathetic*.

theopathy (thē-op'ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering: see *pathos*.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety, or a sense of piety. [Rare.]

The pleasures and pains of *theopathy*, . . . all those pleasures and pains which the contemplation of God and his attributes, and of our relation to him, raises up in the minds of different persons, or in that of the same person at different times.
Hartley, On Man, I. iv. 5.

theophanic (thē-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [< *theophan-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to a theophany; pertaining to an actual appearance of a god to man.

The notion of angels as divine armies is not like that of the individual "messenger" closely connected with the *theophanic* history.
W. R. Smith, Encyc. Brit., II. 27.

theophany (thē-of'ạ-ni), *n.* [= OF. *theophanie*, *theophaine*, *thiphanie*, *thiphainc*, F. *théophanie* = OIt. *theofania*, *teofania* = G. *theophanie*, < ML. *theophania*, *theofania*, < Gr. *θεοφάνεια*, *θεοφάνια*, < *θεός*, god, + *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] 1. A manifestation of God or of gods to man by actual appearance. The term is applied specifically to the appearance of God to the patriarchs in angelic or human form, and to Christ's nativity, baptism, and second coming.

The Creator alone truly is; the universe is but a sublime *theophany*, a visible manifestation of God.
Milman, Latin Christianity, viii. 5.

The surest means of obtaining a knowledge of the [Homeric] gods, and of their will, was through their direct personal manifestation, in visible *theophanies*.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 84.

2. [*cap.*] The festival of the Epiphany.

theophilanthropic (thē-ō-fil-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to theophilanthropism or the theophilanthropists; uniting love to God with love to man.

The *theophilanthropic* ideas of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 341.

theophilanthropism (thē″ō-fi-lan'thrō-pizm), *n.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ism*.] Love to both God and man; the doctrines or tenets of the theophilanthropists. Also *theophilanthropy*.

theophilanthropist (thē″ō-fi-lan'thrō-pist), *n.* [< *theophilanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who practises or professes theophilanthropism.—2. One of a society formed at Paris in the period of the Directory, having for its object the establishment of a new religion in place of Christianity, which had been abolished by the Convention. The system of belief thus attempted to be established was pure deism.

theophilanthropy (thē″ō-fi-lan'thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλανθρωπία*, love to man: see *philanthropy*.] Same as *theophilanthropism*. *Macaulay*.

theophile (thē'ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλεῖν*, love. Cf. Gr. *θεόφιλος*, dear to the gods.] One who loves God. [Rare.]

Afflictions are the Proportion [portion] of the best *Theophiles*.
Howell, Lettera, ii. 41.

theophilosophic (thē-ō-fil-ō-sof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεός*, god, + *φιλοσοφία*, philosophy, + *-ic*.] Combining, or pertaining to the combination of, theism and philosophy.

Theophrasta (thē-ō-fras'tạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Theophrastus*, < Gr. *Θεόφραστος*, Theophrastus, a Greek philosopher (about 373–288 B. C.).] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Theophrasteæ* in the order *Myrsineæ*. It is characterized by a cylindrical corolla bearing on its base five extrorse anthers and as many scale-shaped staminodes. There are 3 species, all natives of Hayti. They are smooth shrubs, with a robust erect trunk, and spreading spiny-toothed leaves crowded toward the top. The large white flowers are compactly clustered in short racemes. Many species once included in this genus are now separated under the name *Clavija* (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794). *T. Jussiæi* is cultivated under glass for its handsome leaves; in Hayti, where it is known as *le petit coco*, a bread is prepared from its pounded seeds.

Theophrasteæ (thē-ō-fras'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. G. L. Reichenbach, 1828), < *Theophrasta* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Myrsineæ*, characterized by the presence of staminodes on the base of the corolla. It includes 5 genera of shrubs or small trees, principally natives of tropical America, of which *Theophrasta* (the type), *Clovija*, and *Jacquinia* are the chief, two species of the last-named occurring within the United States.

theopneustic (thē-op-nūs'tik), *a.* [< *theopneust-y* + *-ic*.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God. *Imp. Dict.*

theopneusty (thē'op-nūs-ti), *n.* [= F. *théopneustie*, < Gr. *θεόπνευστος*, inspired of God, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + *πνευστός*, inspired, < *πνεῖν*, breathe, blow.] Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

theorbist† (thē-ôr'bist), *n.* [< *theorbo* + *-ist*.] A performer on the theorbo.

theorbo (thē-ôr'bō), *n.* [= F. *théorbe*, *téorbe* = Sp. *tiorba*, < It. *tiorba*, a musical instrument: origin unknown.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having two necks, the one above the other, the lower bearing the melody strings, which were stretched over a fretted finger-

board, and the upper bearing the accompaniment strings or "diapasons," which were deeper in pitch, and were played without being stopped. The number and tuning of the strings varied considerably, as did the size and shape of the instrument as a whole. The theorbo was much used in the seventeenth century for accompaniments of all kinds, and was an important constituent of the orchestra of the period. Many lutes were made over into theorbos by the addition of a second neck. The essential differences between the theorbo, the archlute, and the chitarrone appear to be small, though their general shape varied considerably; and the names were used more or less interchangeably. Also called *cithara bijuga*, or *double-necked lute*.

Some, that delight to touch the sterner wiry Chord,
The Cythron, the Pandoro, and the *theorbo* strike.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 361.

theorem (thē′ō-rem), *n.* [= F. *théorème* = Sp. *teorema* = Pg. *theorema* = It. *teorema* = G. *theorem*, < L. *theorema* = Gr. *θεώρημα*, a sight, spectacle, a principle contemplated, a rule, theorem, < *θεωρεῖν*, look at, view, contemplate, < *θεωρός*, a spectator, < *θεᾶσθαι*, see, view. Cf. *theory*.] 1. A universal demonstrable proposition. In the strict sense, a *theorem* must be true; it cannot be self-evident; it must be capable of being rendered evident by necessary reasoning and not by induction merely; and it must be a universal, not a particular proposition. But a proposition the proof of which is excessively easy or involves no genuine diagrammatic reasoning is not usually called a *theorem*.

The schoolmen had framed a number of subtile and intricate axioms and *theorems*, to save the practice of the Church. *Bacon*, Superstition (ed. 1887).

By my *theorems*,
Which your polite and terser gallants practise,
I re-refine the court, and civilize
Their barbarous natures.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

2. In *geom.*, a demonstrable theoretical proposition. There is a traditional distinction between a *problem* and a *theorem*, to the effect that a *problem* is practical, while a *theorem* is theoretical. Pappus, who makes this distinction, admits that it is not generally observed by the Greek geometers, and it has not been in general use except by editors and students of Euclid. It is recommended, however, by the circumstance that a *theorem* in the general and best sense is a universal proposition, and as such substantially a statement that something is impossible, while the kind of proposition called in geometry a *problem* is a statement that something is possible; the former demands demonstration only, while the latter requires solution, or the discovery of both method and demonstration.

I hope that it may not be considered as unpardonable vanity or presumption on my part if, as my own taste has always led me to feel a greater interest in methods than in results, so it is by methods, rather than by any *theorems* which can be separately quoted, that I desire and hope to be remembered. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Abel's theorem, the proposition that if we have several functions whose derivatives can be roots of the same algebraic equation having all its coefficients rational functions of one variable, we can always express the sum of any number of such functions as the sum of an algebraic and a logarithmic function, provided we establish between the variables of the functions in question a certain number of algebraic relations: named after Niels Henrik Abel (1802–29), who first published it in 1826.—**Addition theorem,** a formula for a function of a sum of variables, such as

$$\sin(a+b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b.$$

Arbogast's theorem, a rule for the expansion of functions of functions, given in 1800 by L. F. A. Arbogast (1750–1803).—**Aronhold's theorem,** one of a number of propositions constituting the foundations of the theory of ternary cubics, given in 1849 by S. H. Aronhold (born 1819), the founder of modern algebra.—**Bayes's theorem,** the proposition that the probability of a cause is equal to the probability that an observed event would follow from it divided by the sum of the corresponding probabilities for all possible causes. This fallacious rule was given by Rev. Thomas Bayes in 1763.—**Becker's theorem,** the proposition that in all moving systems there is a tendency to motions of shorter period, and that if there is a sufficient difference in the periods compared this tendency is a maximum: given by G. F. Becker in 1886.—**Beltrami's theorem,** the proposition that the center of a circle circumscribed about a triangle is the center of gravity of the centers of the inscribed and escribed circles.—**Berger's theorem,** one of a number of theorems relating to the limiting values of means of whole numbers, given by A. Berger in 1880. One of these theorems is that for $n = \infty$ the average sum of the divisors of n is $\frac{1}{6}\pi^2 n$.—**Bernoulli's theorem.** (*a*) The doctrine that the relative frequency of an event in a number of random trials tends as that number is increased toward the probability of it, or its relative frequency in all experience. This fundamental principle, which is not properly a theorem, was given by Jacob Bernoulli (1654–1705). (*b*) The proposition that the velocity of a liquid flowing from a reservoir is equal to what it would have if it were to fall freely from the level in the reservoir; or, more generally, if p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the forces, q the resultant velocity, A a certain quantity constant along a streamline, then

$$\int \frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \tfrac{1}{2}q^2 = A:$$

given by Daniel Bernoulli (1700–82) in 1738.—**Bertrand's theorem,** the proposition that when a dynamical system receives a sudden impulse the energy actually acquired exceeds the energy by any other motion consistent with the conditions of the system and obeying the law of energy, by an amount equal to the energy of the motion which must be compounded with the supposed motion to produce the actual motion; an extension of a known proposition, given by J. L. F. Bertrand (born 1822).—**Betti's theorem,** the proposition that the loci of the points of a surface for which the sum on the one hand and the difference on the other of the geodetic distances of two fixed curves on the surface are constant form an orthogonal system: given by E. Betti in 1858, and by J. Weingarten in more general form in 1863.—**Bézout's theorem,** the proposition that the degree of the equation resulting from the elimination of a variable between two equations is equal to the product of the degrees of these equations, which was shown by E. Bézout (1730–83) in 1770.—**Binet's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that the principal axes for any point of a rigid body are normals to three quadric surfaces through that point confocal with the central ellipsoid: given by J. P. M. Binet (1786–1856) in 1811. (*b*) The generalized multiplication theorem of determinants (1812).—**Binomial theorem.** See *binomial*.—**Bitonti's theorem,** one of certain metrical theorems regarding the intersections of conics demonstrated by V. N. Bitonti in 1870.—**Boltzmann's theorem,** the proposition, proved by L. Boltzmann in 1868, that the mean living force of all the particles of a mixed gas will come to be the same.—**Boole's theorem,** the expansion

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(x+h) - \phi(x) = {} & B_1(2^2-1)2!\left\{\phi'(x+h)+\phi'(x)\right\} \\ & - B_2(2^4-1)4!\left\{\phi'''(x+h)+\phi'''(x)\right\} \\ & + B_3(2^6-1)6!\left\{\phi^{v}(x+h)+\phi^{v}(x)\right\} - \cdots,\end{aligned}$$

given by the eminent English mathematician George Boole (1815–64).—**Bour's theorem,** the proposition that helicoids are deformable into surfaces of revolution: given in 1862 by the French mathematician J. E. E. Bour (1832–1866).—**Brianchon's theorem,** the proposition that the lines joining opposite vertices of a hexagon circumscribed about a conic meet in one point: given by C. J. Brianchon (born 1785, died after 1823) in 1806. It was the earliest application of polar reciprocals.—**Budan's theorem,** the proposition that if the roots of an algebraic equation are diminished first by one number and then by another, there cannot be more real roots whose values lie between those numbers than the number of changes of sign of the coefficients in passing from one to the other: given and demonstrated in 1811 by the French mathematician Budan.—**Bürmann's theorem,** a formula for developing one function in terms of another, by an application of Lagrange's theorem.—**Cagnoli's theorem,** in *spherical trigon.*, the formula for the sine of half the spherical excess in terms of the sides: given by the Italian astronomer Andrea Cagnoli (1743–1816).—**Cantor's theorem,** the proposition that if for every value of x greater than a and less than b the formula holds that limit $(A_n \sin nx + B_n \cos nx) = 0$, then also limit $A_n = 0$ and limit $B_n = 0$: given by G. Cantor in 1870.—**Carnot's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if the sides of a triangle ABC (produced if necessary) cut a conic, AB in C′ and C″, AC in B′ and B″, BC in A′ and A″, then $AB' \times AB'' \times BC' \times BC'' \times CA' \times CA'' = CB' \times CB'' \times BA' \times BA'' \times AC' \times AC''$. (*b*) The proposition that in the impact of inelastic bodies vis viva is always lost. (*c*) The proposition that in explosions vis viva is always gained. These theorems are all due to the eminent mathematician General L. N. M. Carnot (1753–1823), who published (*a*) in 1803 and (*b*) and (*c*) in 1786. (*d*) The proposition that the ratio of the maximum mechanical effect to the whole heat expended in an expansive engine is a function solely of the two temperatures at which the heat is received and emitted: given in 1824 by Sadi Carnot (1796–1832): often called *Carnot's principle*.—**Casey's theorem,** the proposition that if $S_1 = 0, S_2 = 0, S_3 = 0$ are the equations of three circles, and if l_1, l_2, l_3 are respectively the lengths of the common tangents from contact to contact of the last two, the first and last, and the first two, then the equation of a circle which touches all three circles is

$$\sqrt{l_1 S_1} + \sqrt{l_2 S_2} + \sqrt{l_3 S_3} = 0:$$

given by John Casey in 1866.—**Catalan's theorem,** the proposition that the only real minimal ruled surface is the square-threaded screw-surface $x = a \arctan(y/z)$: named after E. C. Catalan (born 1814).—**Cauchy's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if a variable describes a closed contour in the plane of imaginary quantity, the argument of any synectic function will in the process go through its whole cycle of values as many times as it has zeros or roots within that contour. (*b*) The proposition that if the order of a group is divisible by a prime number, then it contains a group of the order of that prime. The extension of this—that if the order of a group is divisible by a power of a prime, it contains a group whose order is that power—is called *Cauchy and Sylow's theorem*, or simply *Sylow's theorem*, because proved by the Norwegian L. Sylow in 1872. (*c*) The rule for the development of determinants according to binary products of a row and a column. (*d*) The false proposition that the sum of a convergent series whose terms are all continuous functions of a variable is itself continuous. (*e*) Certain other theorems are often referred to as Cauchy's, with or without further specification. All these propositions are due to the extraordinary French analyst, Baron A. L. Cauchy (1789–1857).—**Cavendish's theorem,** the proposition that if a uniform spherical shell exerts no attraction on an interior particle, the law of attraction is that of the inverse square of the distance: given by Henry Cavendish (1731–1810).—**Cayley's theorem,** the proposition that every matrix satisfies an algebraic equation of its own order: also called the *principal proposition of matrices:* given by the eminent English mathematician Arthur Cayley.—**Cesaro's theorem,** the proposition that if the vertices A, B, C of one triangle lie respectively on the sides (produced if necessary) B′C′, C′A′, A′B′ of a second triangle, which sides cut the sides of the first triangle in the points A″, B″, C″ respectively, and if S be the area of the first triangle, S′ that of the second, then

$$\frac{CB''.\,BA''.\,AC'' - AB''.\,BC''.\,CA''}{AB.\,BC.\,CA} = \frac{S'^2}{\overline{A'B'.\,B'C'.\,C'A'}} \cdot \frac{S'^2}{S^2} \cdot AA''.\,BB''.\,CC'':$$

given by E. Cesaro in 1885. It is an extension of Ceva's theorem.—**Ceva's theorem,** the proposition that if the straight lines connecting a point with the vertices of a triangle ABC meet the opposite sides in A′, B′, C′, the product of the segments CB′ × BA′ × AC′ is equal to the product AB′ × BC′ × CA′: given by Giovanni Ceva in 1678.—**Chasles's theorem,** the proposition that of a unidimensional family of conics in a plane the number which satisfy a simple condition is expressible in the form $\alpha\mu + \beta\nu$, where α and β depend solely on the nature of the condition, while μ is the number of conics of the family passing through an arbitrary point, and ν is the number touched by an arbitrary line: given in 1864 by M. Chasles (1793–1880) without proof.—**Clairaut's theorem,** the proposition that if the level surface of the earth is an elliptic spheroid symmetrical about the axis of rotation, then the compression or ellipticity is equal to the ratio of ⅝ the equatorial centrifugal force less the excess of polar over equatorial gravity to the mean gravity: given in 1743 by Alexis Claude Clairant (1713–65).—**Clapeyron's theorem,** the proposition that if a portion of a horizontal beam supported at three points A, B, C has uniform loads w_1 and w_2 on the parts AB and BC respectively, the lengths of which are respectively l_1 and l_2, and if α, β, γ are the bending moments at the three points of support, then

$$\alpha l_1 + 2\beta(l_1 + l_2) + \gamma l_2 = \tfrac{1}{4}(w_1 l_1^3 + w_2 l_2^3):$$

given by B. P. E. Clapeyron (1799–1868): otherwise called the *theorem of three moments*.—**Clausen's theorem.** Same as *Staudt's theorem*.—**Clausius's theorem,** the proposition that the mean kinetic energy of a system in stationary motion is equal to its virial: given by R. J. E. Clausius (born 1822) in 1870: otherwise called the *theorem of the virial*.—**Clebsch's theorem,** the proposition that a curve of the nth order with $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)$ double points is capable of rational parametric expression: given in 1866 by R. F. A. Clebsch (1833–72).—**Clifford's theorem,** the proposition that any two lines in a plane meet in a point, that the three points so determined by three lines taken two by two lie on a circle, that the four circles so determined by four lines taken three by three meet in a point, that the five points so determined by five lines taken four by four lie on a circle, that the six circles so determined by six lines taken five by five meet in a point, and so on indefinitely: given in 1871 by W. K. Clifford (1845–70).—**Coriolis's theorem,** the kinematical proposition that the acceleration of a point relative to a rigid system is the resultant of the absolute acceleration, the acceleration of attraction, and the acceleration of compound centrifugal force: named from its author, G. G. Coriolis (1792–1843).—**Cotesian theorem.** Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).—**Coulomb's theorem,** the proposition that when a conductor is in electrical equilibrium the whole of its electricity is on the surface: given by C. A. Coulomb (1736–1806).—**Crocchi's theorem,** the proposition that if $\aleph_\rho$ denotes what $(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_m)^\rho$ becomes when the coefficients of the development are replaced by unity, and if $s_\rho = x_1^\rho + x_2^\rho + x_3^\rho + \cdots + x_m^\rho$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \aleph_0 s_1 &= \aleph_1 \\ \aleph_1 s_1 + \aleph_0 s_2 &= \aleph_2 \\ &\cdots\cdots\cdots \\ \aleph_{m-2} s_1 + \aleph_{m-2} s_2 + \cdots \aleph_0 s_{m-1} &= (m-1)\aleph_{m-1}: \end{aligned}$$

given by L. Crocchi in 1880.—**Crofton's theorem,** the proposition that if L be the length of a plane convex contour, Ω its inclosed area, $d\omega$ an element of plane external to this, and θ the angle between two tangents from the point to which $d\omega$ refers, then

$$\int(\theta - \sin\theta)\,d\omega = \tfrac{1}{2}L^2 - \pi\Omega:$$

given by Morgan W. Crofton in 1868. Certain symbolic expansions and a proposition in least squares are also so termed.—**Culmann's theorem,** the proposition that the corresponding sides of two funicular polygons which are in equilibrium under the same system of forces cut one another on a straight line.—**D'Alembert's theorem,** the proposition that every algebraic equation has a root: named from Jean le Rond d'Alembert (1717–83). See also *D'Alembert's principle*, under *principle*.—**Dandelin's theorem,** the proposition that if a sphere be inscribed in a right cone so as to touch any plane, its point of contact with that plane is a focus and the intersection with that plane of the plane of the circle of contact of sphere and cone is a directrix of the section of the cone by the first plane: named from G. P. Dandelin (1794–1847), who gave it in 1827; but he is said to have been anticipated by Quetelet. The theorem that the locus of a point on the tangent of a fixed conic at a constant distance from the point of contact is a stereographic projection of a spherical conic is by Dandelin.—**Darboux's theorem,** the proposition that if y is a function of x having superior and inferior limits within a certain interval of values of x, and if this interval is cut up into partial intervals $I_0, I_1, \ldots I_k$, in which the largest values of y are respectively $M_0, M_1, \ldots M_k$, then ΣMI will tend toward a fixed limit as the number of intervals is increased, without reference to the mode of dissection: named from its author, J. G. Darboux.—**De Moivre's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that $(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$: better called *De Moivre's formula*. (*b*) Same as *De Moivre's property of the circle* (which see, under *circle*). (*c*) A certain proposition in probabilities. All these are by Abraham De Moivre (1667–1754).—**Desargues's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that when a quadrilateral is inscribed in a conic every transversal meets the two pairs of opposite sides and the conic in three pairs of points in involution. (*b*) The proposition that if two triangles ABC and A′B′C′ are so placed that the three straight lines through corresponding vertices meet in a point, then also the three points of intersection of corresponding sides (produced if necessary) lie in one straight line, and conversely. Both were discovered by Gérard Desargues (1593–1662).—**Descartes's theorem.** Same as *Descartes's rule of signs* (which see, under *rule*[1]).—**Diophantus's theorem,** the proposition that no sum of three squares of integers is a sum of two such squares: given by a celebrated Greek arithmetician, probably of the third century.—**Dostor's theorem,** the proposition that in a plane triangle, where b, c are two of the sides, A the angle included between them, and δ the inclination of the bisector of this angle to the side opposite,

$$\tan\delta = \frac{b+c}{b-c}\tan\tfrac{1}{2}A:$$

named from G. Dostor, by whom it was given in 1870. Certain corollaries from this in regard to the ellipse and hyperbola are also known as *Dostor's theorems.*—**Du Bois Reymond's theorem,** the proposition that if fa is a function of limited variation between $a = A$ and $a = B$, and if $\phi(a, n)$ is such a function that $\int_A^b \phi(a, n)da$ (where b is any number between A and B) has its modulus less than a fixed quantity independent of b and of n, and that when n increases indefinitely the integral tends toward a fixed limit G for all values of b between A and B, then $\int_A^b fa.\ \phi(a, n)da$ will tend uniformly to $Gf(A + 0)$ if $B > A$, and to $Gf(A - 0)$ if $B < A$: named from the German mathematician Paul du Bois Reymond.—**Dupin's theorem,** the proposition that three families of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally cut along lines of curvature: given by Charles Dupin (1784–1873).—**Earnshaw's theorem,** the proposition that an electrified body placed in an electric field cannot be in stable equilibrium.—**Eisenstein's theorem,** the proposition that when y in the algebraic equation $f(x, y) = 0$ is developed in powers of x, the coefficients, reduced to their lowest terms, have a finite number of factors in the denominator: given in 1852 by F. G. M. Eisenstein (1823–52).—**Euler's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that at every point of a surface the radius of curvature ρ of a normal section inclined at an angle θ to one of the principal sections is determined by the equation

$$1/\rho = \cos^2\theta\,(1/\rho_1) + \sin^2\theta\,(1/\rho_2);$$

so that in a synclastic surface ρ_1 and ρ_2 are the maximum and minimum radii of curvature, but in an anticlastic surface, where they have opposite signs, they are the two minima radii. (*b*) The proposition that in every polyhedron (but it is not true for one which enwraps the center more than once) the number of edges increased by two equals the sum of the numbers of faces and of summits. (*c*) One of a variety of theorems sometimes referred to as Euler's, with or without further specification: as, the theorem that $(xd/dx + yd/dy)^r f(x, y)^n = n^r f(x, y)^n$; the theorem, relating to the circle, called by Euler and others *Fermat's geometrical theorem;* the theorem on the law of formation of the approximations to a continued fraction; the theorem of the 2, 4, 8, and 16 squares; the theorem relating to the decomposition of a number into four positive cubes. All the above (except that of Fermat) are due to Leonhard Euler (1707–83).—**Exponential theorem.** See *exponential.*—**Fagnano's theorem,** a theorem given by Count G. C. di Fagnano (1682–1766) in 1716, now generally quoted under the following much-restricted form: the difference of two elliptic arcs AA′, aa', whose extremities A and a, A′ and a' form two couples of conjugate points, is equal to the difference of the distances from the center of the curve to the normals passing through the extremities of one of the two arcs.—**Fassbender's theorem,** the proposition that if α, β, γ are the angles the bisectors of the sides of a triangle make with those sides, then $\cot\alpha + \cot\beta + \cot\gamma = 0$.—**Fermat's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if p is a prime and a is prime to p, then $a^{p-1} - 1$ is divisible by p. Thus, taking $p = 7$ and $a = 10$, we have 999999 divisible by 7. The following is commonly referred to as Fermat's theorem generalized: if a is prime to n and ϕn is the totient of n, or number of numbers as small and prime to it, then $a^{\phi n} - 1$ is divisible by n. This and the following are due to the wonderful genius of Pierre Fermat (1608–65). (*b*) One of a number of arithmetical propositions which Fermat, owing to pressure of circumstances, could only jot down upon the margin of books or elsewhere, and the proofs of which remained unknown for the most part during two centuries, and which are still only partially understood—especially the following, called the *last theorem of Fermat:* the equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$, where n is an odd prime, has no solution in integers. (*c*) The proposition that, if from the extremities A and B of the diameter of a circle lines AD and BE be drawn at right angles to the diameter, on the same side of it, each equal to the straight line AI or BI from A or B to the middle point of the arc of the semicircle, and if through any point C in the circumference, on either side of the diameter AB, lines DCF, ECG be drawn from D and E to cut AB (produced if necessary) in F and G, then $AG^2 + BF^2 = AB^2$: distinguished as *Fermat's geometrical theorem.* This is shown in the figure by arcs from A as a center through G and from B as a center through F meeting at H on the circle. (*d*) The proposition that light travels along the quickest path.—**Feuerbach's theorem,** the proposition that the inscribed and three escribed circles of any triangle all touch the circle through the mid-sides: given in 1822 by K. W. Feuerbach (1800–34). The circle, often called the *Feuerbach* or *nine-point circle,* also passes through the feet of perpendiculars from the vertices upon the opposite sides and through the points midway between the orthocenter and the vertices. Its center bisects the distance between the orthocenter and the center of the circumscribed circle.—**Fourier's theorem,** the theorem that every rectilinear periodic motion is resolvable into a series of simple harmonic motions having periods the aliquot parts of that of their resultant: named after the French mathematician Baron J. B. J. Fourier (1768–1830).—**Fundamental theorem of algebra,** the proposition that every algebraic equation has a root, real or imaginary.—**Fundamental theorem of arithmetic,** the proposition that any lot of things the count of which in any order can be terminated is such that the count in every order can be terminated, and ends with the same number.—**Galileo's theorem,** the proposition that the area of a circle is a mean proportional between the areas of two similar polygons one circumscribed about the circle and the other isoperimetrical with it: given by Galileo Galilei (1564–1642).—**Gaussian** or **Gauss's theorem,** a name for different theorems relating to the curvature of surfaces, especially for the theorem that the measure of curvature of a surface depends only on the expression of the square of a linear element in terms of two parameters and their differential coefficients.—**Geber's theorem,** the proposition that in a spherical triangle ABC, right-angled at C, if b is the leg opposite B, then $\cos B = \cos b \sin A$: believed to have been substantially given by an Arabian astronomer, Jábir Ibn Aflah of Seville, probably of the twelfth century.—**Geiser's theorem,** the proposition that two forms whose elements correspond one to one are projective: given by C. F. Geiser in 1870.—**Goldbach's theorem,** the proposition that every even number is the sum of two primes: named after C. Goldbach (1690–1764), by whom it is said to have been given.—**Graves's theorem,** the proposition that a pen stretching a thread loosely tied round an ellipse will describe a confocal ellipse: not properly a theorem, but an immediate corollary from a theorem by Leibnitz, drawn by Dr. Graves in 1841, and named after him as his most important achievement.—**Green's theorems,** certain theorems of fundamental importance in the theory of attractions, discovered by George Green (1793–1841). They are analytical expressions of the fact that the accumulation of any substance within a given region is the excess of what passes inward through its boundary over that which passes outward.—**Guldin's theorems,** two theorems expressing the superficies and solid contents of a solid of revolution: named after a Swiss mathematician, Guldin (1577–1643); but the theorems are ancient.—**Hachette's theorem,** the proposition that any ruled surface has normal to it along any generator a hyperbolic paraboloid having for directrices of its generators three normals to the regulus through three points of its given generator: given in 1832 by J. N. P. Hachette (1769–1834).—**Hauber's theorem,** the logical proposition that if a genus be divided into species in two ways, and each species in one mode of division is entirely contained under some species in the second mode, then the converse also holds: given in 1829 by K. F. Hauber (1775–1851).—**Henneberg's theorem,** the proposition that the necessary and sufficient condition that a minimal surface admitting a plane curve as its geodesic should be algebraic, is that this line should be the development of an algebraic curve: given in 1876 by L. Henneberg.—**Herschel's theorem.** (*a*) The development

$$f\epsilon^x = f1 + f(1+\Delta)0\cdot\frac{x}{1!} + f(1+\Delta)0^2\cdot\frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots,$$

given in 1820 by Sir J. F. W. Herschel (1792–1872). (*b*) The proposition that forced vibrations follow the period of the exciting cause.—**Hess's theorem,** the proposition that the herpolhode has neither cusp nor inflection: given by W. Hess in 1880, and constituting an important correction of notions previously current among mathematicians. See *herpolhode.*—**Hippocrates's theorem,** the proposition that the area of a lune bounded by a semicircle and a quadrantal circular arc curved the same way is equal to that of the isosceles right triangle whose hypotenuse joins the cusps of the lune: named from its discoverer, the great Greek mathematician Hippocrates of Chios.—**Holditch's theorem,** the proposition that if a rod moves in a plane so as to return to its first position, and if A, B, C are any points fixed upon it, the distances AB, BC, CA being denoted by c, a, b, and if (A), (B), (C) are the areas described by A, B, C respectively, then

$$a(A) + b(B) + c(C) = \pi abc:$$

given by the Rev. Hamnet Holditch (born 1800).—**Ivory's theorem,** the proposition that the attraction of any homogeneous ellipsoid upon an external point is to the attraction of the confocal ellipsoid passing through that point on the corresponding point of the first ellipsoid, both attractions being resolved in the direction of any principal plane, as the sections of the two ellipsoids made by this plane—and this according to whatever function of the distance the attractions may vary.—**Jacobi's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that a function (having a finite number of values) of a single variable cannot have more than two periods. (*b*) The proposition that an equilibrium ellipsoid may have three unequal axes. (*c*) One of a variety of other propositions relating to the transformation of Laplace's equation, to the partial determinants of an adjunct system, to infinite series whose exponents are contained in two quadratic forms, to Hamilton's equations, to distance-correspondences for quadric surfaces, etc. All are named from their author, K. G. J. Jacobi (1804–51).—**Joachimsthal's theorem,** the proposition that if a line of curvature be a plane curve, its plane makes a constant angle with the tangent plane to the surface at any of the points where it meets it: given in 1846 by F. Joachimsthal (1818–61).—**Jordan's theorem,** the proposition that functions of n elements which are alternating or symmetrical relatively to some of them have fewer values than those which are not so; but this has exceptions when n is small.—**Lagrange's theorem.** (*a*) A rule for developing in series the values of an implicit function known to differ but little from a given explicit function: if $z = x + afz$, then

$$\phi z = \phi x + \sum_0^\infty n \frac{a^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} D^n[\phi' x.\, fx^{n+1}].$$

(*b*) The proposition that the order of a group is divisible by that of every group it contains: also called the *fundamental theorem of substitutions.* Both by J. L. Lagrange (1736–1813).—**Lambert's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that the focal sector of an ellipse is equal to

$$\frac{\text{Area ellipse}}{2\pi}(\chi - \sin\chi - \chi^1 + \sin\chi^1), \text{ where}$$

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}\chi = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{(r + r^1 + c)/a}, \text{ and } \sin\tfrac{1}{2}\chi^1 = \tfrac{1}{2}\sqrt{(r + r^1 - c)/a},$$

r and r^1 being the focal radii of the extremities, c the chord, and a the semiaxis major. (*b*) A proposition relating to the apparent curvature of the geocentric path of a comet. Both are named from their author, J. H. Lambert (1728–77).—**Lancret's theorem,** in *solid geometry,* the proposition that along a line of curvature the variation in the angle between the tangent plane to the surface and the osculating plane to the curve is equal to the angle between the two osculating planes.—**Landen's theorem,** the proposition that every elliptic arc can be expressed by two hyperbolic arcs, and every hyperbolic arc by two elliptic arcs: given in 1755 by John Landen (1719–90).—**Laplace's theorem,** a slight modification of Lagrange's theorem.—**Laurent's theorem,** a rule for the development of a function in series, expressed by the formula

$$fx = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_0^\infty x^n \int_0^{2\pi} f(\mathrm{R}e^{\theta i})/(\mathrm{R}^n e^{n\theta i})d\theta$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi}\sum_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^m}\int_0^{2\pi} f(\mathrm{R}'e^{\theta i})(\mathrm{R}'^n e^{n\theta i})d\theta,$$

where the modulus of x is comprised between R and R′: given by P. A. Laurent (1813–54).—**Legendre's theorem,** the proposition that if the sides of a spherical triangle are very small compared with the radius of the sphere and a plane triangle be formed whose sides are proportional to those of the spherical triangle, then each angle of the plane triangle is very nearly equal to the corresponding angle of the spherical triangle less one third of the spherical excess. This is near enough the truth for the purposes of geodesy: given by A. M. Legendre (1752–1833).—**Leibnitz's theorem,** a proposition concerning the successive differentials of a product: namely, that

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n}uv = (D_u + D_v)^n uv$$

is equal to the same after development of $(D_u + D_v)^n$ by the binomial theorem, where D_u denotes differentiation as if u were constant, and D_v differentiation as if v were constant.—**Lejeune-Dirichlet's theorem,** a proposition discovered by the German arithmetician P. G. Lejeune-Dirichlet (1805–59), to the effect that any irrational may be represented by a fraction whose denominator m is a whole number less than any given number n with an error less than $1/mn$.—**Lexell's theorem,** one of two propositions expressing relations between the sides and angles of polygons: given in 1775 by A. J. Lexell (1740–84).—**Lhuilier's theorem,** the proposition that if a, b, c are the sides of a spherical triangle and E the spherical excess, then

$$\tan^2\tfrac{1}{4}\mathrm{E} = \tan\tfrac{1}{4}(a+b+c)\times\tan\tfrac{1}{4}(a+b-c)$$
$$\times\tan\tfrac{1}{4}(a-b+c)\times\tan\tfrac{1}{4}(-a+b+c):$$

given by S. A. J. Lhuilier (1750–1840).—**Listing's theorem,** an equation between the numbers of points, lines, surfaces, and spaces, the cyclosis, and the periphraxis of a figure in space: given in 1847 by J. B. Listing. Also called the *census theorem.*—**Lueroth's theorem,** the proposition that a Riemann's surface may in every case be so constructed that there shall be no cross-lines except between consecutive sheets.—**McClintock's theorem,** a very general expansion formula by E. McClintock.—**MacCullagh's theorem,** the proposition that a triangle being inscribed in an ellipse, the diameter of its circumscribed circle is equal to the product of the elliptic diameters parallel to the sides divided by the product of the axes: discovered by the Irish mathematician James MacCullagh (1809–47), and published in 1855.—**Maclaurin and Braikenridge's theorem,** the proposition that n fixed points and $n-1$ fixed lines in one plane being given, the locus of the vertex of an n-gon whose other vertices lie on the fixed lines while its sides pass through the fixed points is a conic: given by Colin Maclaurin and G. Braikenridge in 1735.—**Maclaurin's general theorem concerning curves,** the proposition that if through any point O a line be drawn meeting a curve in n points, and at these points tangents be drawn, and if any other line through O cut the curve in R, R′, R″, etc., and the system of n tangents in r, r', r'', etc., then the sum of the reciprocals of the lines OR is equal to the sum of the reciprocals of the lines Or.—**Maclaurin's theorem,** a formula of the differential calculus, for the development of a function according to ascending powers of the variable: named after the Scotch mathematician Colin Maclaurin (1698–1746). It is an immediate corollary from Taylor's theorem, and is written

$$Fx = F0 + F'0.x + \frac{1}{2!}F''0.x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}F'''0.x^3 + \cdots$$

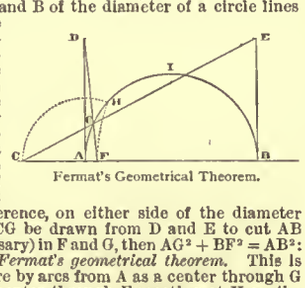
Malus's theorem, the law of double refraction: given in 1810 by E. L. Malus (1775–1812).—**Mannheim's theorem.** Same as *Schönemann's theorem* (which see, below).—**Mansion's theorem.** Same as *Smith's theorem* (which see, below).—**Matthew Stewart's theorem,** one of sixty-four geometrical propositions given in 1746 by the philosopher Dugald Stewart's father (1717–85), especially that if three straight lines drawn from a point O are cut by a fourth line in the points A, B, C in order, then $(OA)^2BC - (OB)^2AC + (OC)^2AB = AB.BC.CA$.—**Menelaus's theorem,** the proposition that if a triangle QRS is cut by a transversal in C, A, and B, the product of the segments QA, RB, SC is equal to the product of the segments SA, QB, RC: given by the Greek geometer Menelaus, of the first century.—**Meusnier's theorem,** the proposition that the radius of curvature of an oblique section of a surface is equal to the radius of curvature of the normal section multiplied by the cosine of the inclination to the normal: given in 1775 by J. B. M. C. Meusnier de la Place (1754–93).—**Minding's theorem,** a certain proposition in statics.—**Miquel's theorem,** the proposition that if five straight lines and five parabolas are so drawn in a plane that each of the latter is touched by four of the former, and vice versa, then the foci of the parabolas lie on a circle: given by A. Miquel.—**Mittag-Leffler's theorem,** the proposition that if any series of isolated imaginary quantities, $a_0, a_1, \ldots a_n$, etc., be given, and a corresponding series of functions, $\psi_0, \psi_1, \ldots \psi_n$, etc., of the form

$$\psi_n = \sum_1^\infty m\, A_{m,n}(z - a_n)^{-m},$$

a monodromic function fz can always be found having for critical points $a_0, a_1, \ldots a_n$, etc., and such that

$$fz = \phi_0 + \psi_0 = \cdots = \phi_n + \psi_n = \cdots,$$

ϕ_n being a function for which a_n is not a critical point: given by G. Mittag-Leffler.—**Multinomial theorem.** See *multinomial.*—**Newton's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if in the plane of a conic two lines be drawn through any point parallel to any two fixed axes, the ratio of the products of the segments is constant: given by Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1726) in 1711. (*b*) The proposition that the three diagonals of a quadrilateral circumscribed about a circle are all bisected by one diameter of the circle.—**Painvin's theorem,** the proposition that a tetrahedron



Fermat's Geometrical Theorem.

of which a vertex is pole of the opposite base relatively to a quadric surface, that base being a conjugate triangle relative to its section of the quadric, is a conjugate tetrahedron.—**Pappus's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if a quadrangle is inscribed in a conic, the product of the distances of any point on the curve from one pair of opposite sides is to the product of its distances from another such pair in a constant ratio: so called owing to its connection with Pappus's problem. (*b*) One of the two propositions that the surface of a solid of revolution is equal to the product of the perimeter of the generating plane figure by the length of the path described by the center of gravity, and that the volume of such a solid is equal to the area of the plane figure multiplied by the same length of path. Various other theorems contained in the collection of the Greek mathematician Pappus, of the third century, are sometimes called by his name.—**Particular theorem,** a theorem which extends only to a particular quantity.—**Pascal's theorem,** the proposition that the three intersections of pairs of opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic lie on a straight line: given by Blaise Pascal (1623–62) in 1640. The hexagon itself is called a *Pascal's hexagon* or *hexagram*, and the straight line is called a *Pascal's line*.—**Picard's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that every function which in the whole plane of imaginary quantity except in p straight lines is uniform and continuous, is equal to the sum of p uniform functions, each of which has but one such line. (*b*) A certain proposition concerning uniform functions connected by an algebraic relation.—**Pohlke's theorem,** the proposition that any three limited straight lines drawn in a plane from one point form an oblique parallel projection of a system of three orthogonal and equal axes: given by H. K. Pohlke in 1853. Also known as the *fundamental theorem of axonometry*.—**Poisson's theorem,** a rule for forming integrals of a partial differential equation from two given integrals.—**Polynomial theorem.** See *polynomial*.—**Poncelet's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that if there be a closed polygon inscribed in a given conic and circumscribed about another given conic, there is an infinity of such polygons. (*b*) The proposition that a quantity of the form $R = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$ cannot differ from $\alpha u + \beta v$ by more than $R\tan^2 \frac{1}{2}\epsilon$, where $\alpha = \cos(\theta + \epsilon)/\cos^2\frac{1}{2}\epsilon$, $\beta = \sin(\theta + \epsilon)/\cos^2\frac{1}{2}\epsilon$, $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}(\Theta - \theta)$, $\tan\Theta > u/v > \tan\theta$. Both were given by General J. V. Poncelet (1788–1877).—**Ptolemy's theorem,** the proposition that if four points A, B, C, D lie on a circle in this cyclical order, then AB. CD + AD. BC = AC. DB.: given by the Egyptian Greek mathematician of the second century, Claudius Ptolemy.—**Puiseux's theorem,** the proposition that a function of a complex variable which is thoroughly uniform and satisfies an algebraic equation whose coefficients are rational integral functions of the same variable, is a rational function of that variable: named after V. A. Puiseux (1820–83), by whom it was given in 1851.—**Pythagorean theorem,** the Pythagorean proposition (which see, under *Pythagorean*).—**Reciprocal theorem,** a theorem of geometry analogous to another theorem, but relating to planes instead of points, and vice versa, or in a plane to straight lines instead of points, and vice versa. Thus, Pascal's and Brianchon's theorems are *reciprocal* to one another.—**Ribaucour's theorem,** given a pseudospherical surface of unit curvature, if in every tangent plane a circle of unit radius be described about the point of contact as center, these circles will be orthogonal to a family of pseudospherical surfaces of unit radius belonging to a triple orthogonal system of which the other two families are envelops of spheres: given by A. Ribaucour in 1870.—**Riemann's theorem,** a certain theorem relative to series of corresponding points—for example, that two projective series of points lie upon curves of the same deficiency. In its generality the proposition is called the *theorem of Riemann and Roch*, or of *Riemann, Roch, and Nöther*. It was first given by G. F. B. Riemann (1826–67) in 1857, generally demonstrated by Roch in 1865, and extended to surfaces by Nöther in 1886.—**Robert's theorem.** (*a*) The proposition that the geodesics joining any point on a quadric surface to two umbilics make equal angles with the lines of curvature at that point: given, with various other propositions relating to the asymptotic lines and lines of curvature of quadrics, by Michael Roberts in 1846. (*b*) The proposition that if a point be taken on each of the edges of any tetrahedron and a sphere be described through each vertex and the points assumed on the three adjacent edges, the four spheres will meet in a point: given by Samuel Roberts in 1881.—**Rodrigues's theorem,** the proposition that

$$\frac{1}{(\alpha-m)!}\frac{d^{\alpha-m}}{dx^{\alpha-m}}(x^2-1)^\alpha = (x^2-1)^m \frac{1}{(n+m)!}\frac{d^{n+m}}{dx^{n+m}}(x^2-1)^n.$$

Rolle's theorem, the proposition that between any two real roots of an equation, algebraic or transcendental, if the first derived equation is finite and continuous in the interval, it must vanish an odd number of times: given in 1689 by Michel Rolle (1652–1719).—**Scherk's theorem,** the proposition that the Eulerian numbers in Arabic notation end alternately with 1 and 5.—**Schönemann's theorem,** the proposition that if four points of a rigid body slide over four fixed surfaces, all the normals to surfaces that are loci of other points of the body pass through two fixed straight lines: published under Steiner's auspices in 1855, but not noticed, and rediscovered by A. Mannheim in 1866 (whence long called *Mannheim's theorem*); but Schönemann's paper was reprinted in Borchardt's Journal in 1880.—**Sionimsky's theorem,** the proposition that if the successive multiples of a number expressed in the Arabic notation are written regularly under one another, there are only 28 different columns of figures which have to be added to the last figures of the successive multiples of a digit to get the numbers written in any vertical column.—**Sluze's theorem,** the proposition that the volume of the solid generated by the revolution of a common cissoid about its asymptote is equal to the volume of the anchor-ring generated by the revolution of the primitive circle about the same axis. This theorem, which is true for any kind of cissoid, and is susceptible of further generalization, was given in 1668 by the Baron de Sluze (1622–85).—**Smith's theorem,** the proposition that $\Sigma \pm (1,1)(2,2)\ldots(n,n) = \phi 1.\ \phi 2.\ldots\phi n$, where the left-hand side is a symmetrical determinant, (p, q) denoting the greatest common divisor of the integers p and q, and ϕp being the totient of p, or number of numbers at least as small as p and prime to it: given in 1870 by the eminent Irish mathematician H. J. S. Smith (1826–83). The theorem as generalized by Paul Mansion in 1877 is called *Smith and Mansion's theorem*.—**Staudt's theorem,** the proposition that any Bernoulli number, B_n, is equal to an integer minus

$$2^{-1} + \alpha^{-1} + \beta^{-1} + \ldots + \lambda^{-1},$$

where α, β, etc., are all the prime numbers one greater than the double of divisors of n: given in 1840 by K. G. C. von Staudt (1798–1867).—**Steiner's theorem,** one of a large number of propositions in geometry given by Jakob Steiner (1796–1863), who was probably the greatest geometrical genius that ever lived; but the necessities of life prevented the publication of by far the greater part of his discoveries, until his health was shattered, and most of those that were printed (in 1826 and the following years) were given without proofs, and remained an enigma to mathematicians until 1862, when Luigi Cremona demonstrated most of them.—**Stirling's theorem,** the proposition that

$$\phi(x+h) - \phi x = h\phi' x + \tfrac{1}{2}h[\phi'(x+h) - \phi' x] - \frac{B_2}{2!}h^2[\phi''(x+h) - \phi'' x] + \frac{B_4}{4!}h^4[\phi^{iv}(x+h) - \phi^{iv} x] - \cdots;$$

given by James Stirling (1696–1770).—**Sturm's theorem,** a proposition in the theory of equations for determining the number of real roots of an equation between given limits: given by the French mathematician J. C. F. Sturm (1803–55) in 1835.—**Sylow's theorem.** See *Cauchy's theorem* (*b*), above.—**Sylvester's theorem.** (*a*) An extension of Newton's rule on the limits of the roots of an algebraic equation. (*b*) The proposition that every quaternary cubic is the sum of the cubes of five linear forms. (*c*) The proposition that if λ_1, λ_2, etc., are the latent roots of a matrix m, then

$$\Phi m = \Sigma \frac{(m-\lambda_2)(m-\lambda_3)\ldots}{(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)(\lambda_1-\lambda_3)\ldots}\Phi\lambda_1:$$

given by the great algebraist J. J. Sylvester (born 1814).—**Tanner's theorem,** a property of pfaffians,

$$\sum_{\alpha}^{2m} f\, P_{\alpha,\beta} P_{\beta+1,\gamma}\cdots = P P_{\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\cdots},$$

given by H. M. L. Tanner in 1879.—**Taylor's theorem,** a formula of most extensive application in analysis, discovered by Dr. Brook Taylor, and published by him in 1715. It is to the following effect: let u represent any function whatever of the variable quantity x; then if x receive any increment, as h, let u become u'; then we shall have $u' = u + \frac{du}{dx}\frac{h}{1} + \frac{d^2u}{dx^2}\cdot\frac{h^2}{1\cdot 2} + \frac{d^3u}{dx^3}\cdot\frac{h^3}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} + \frac{du}{dx^4}\cdot\frac{h^4}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot 4} + \cdots$, where d represents the differential of the function u.—**Theorem of aggregation.** See *aggregation*.—**Universal theorem,** a theorem which extends to any quantity without restriction.—**Wallis's theorem,** the proposition that

$$\pi/2 = (2^2/3^2)\cdot(4^2/5^2)\cdot(6^2/7^2)\cdot(8^2/9^2), \text{ etc.},$$

named after the discoverer, John Wallis (1616–1703).—**Weierstrass's fundamental theorem,** the proposition that every analytical function subject to an addition theorem is either an algebraic function, or an algebraic function of an exponential, or an algebraic function of the Weierstrassian function $\wp$: given by Karl Weierstrass (born 1815).—**Weingarten's theorem.** See *Betti's theorem*, above.—**Wilson's theorem,** the proposition that if p is a prime number, the continued product 1.2.3. . . $(p-1)$ increased by 1 is divisible by p, and if not, not: discovered by Judge John Wilson (1741–93), and published by Waring.—**Wronski's theorem,** an expansion for a function of a root of an equation.—**Yvon-Villarceau's theorem,** a general proposition of dynamics, expressed by the formula

$$\Sigma m v^2 = \tfrac{1}{2}\frac{d^2\Sigma m r^2}{dt^2} + \Sigma f\Delta - \Sigma(Xx + Yy + Zz),$$

where v is the velocity, r the radius vector of the point whose mass is m and its coördinates x, y, z, while X, Y, Z are the components of the force, f the force, and Δ the distance of two particles: given in 1872 by A. J. F. Yvon-Villarceau (1813–83). It much resembles the theorem of the virial.=**Syn.** See *inference*.

theorem (thē′ō-rem), *v. t.* [< *theorem, n.*] To reduce to or formulate as a theorem. [Rare.]

> To attempt theorising on such matters would profit little; they are matters which refuse to be *theoremed* and diagramed, which Logic ought to know that she cannot speak of. *Carlyle.*

theorematic (thē′ō-re-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεωρηματικός*, of or pertaining to a theorem, < *θεώρημα*, a theorem: see *theorem*.] Pertaining to a theorem; comprised in a theorem; consisting of theorems: as, *theorematic* truth.

theorematical (thē′ō-re-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *theorematic* + *-al*.] Same as *theorematic*.

theorematist (thē-ō-rem′a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *θεώρημα*(*τ*-), a theorem, + *-ist*.] One who forms theorems.

theoremic (thē-ō-rem′ik), *a.* [< *theorem* + *-ic*.] Theorematic.

theoretic (thē-ō-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *théorétique*, < NL. **theorcticus*, < Gr. *θεωρητικός*, of or pertaining to theory, < *θεωρία*, theory: see *theory*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *theoretical*.

> For, spite of his fine *theoretic* positions,
> Mankind is a science defies definitions.
> *Burns*, Fragment inscribed to C. J. Fox.

II. *n.* Same as *theoretics*. *S. H. Hodgson*, Time and Space, § 68. [Rare.]

theoretical (thē-ō-ret′i-kal), *a.* [< *theoretic* + *-al*.] 1. Having the object of knowledge (*θεωρητόν*) as its end; concerned with knowledge only, not with accomplishing anything or producing anything; purely scientific; speculative.

> This is the original, proper, and best meaning of the word. Aristotle divides all knowledge into productive (*art*) and unproductive (*science*), and the latter into that which aims at accomplishing something (*practical science*) and that which aims only at understanding its object, which is *theoretical science*. This distinction, which has descended to our times (but with practical science and art joined together), diminishes in importance as science advances, all the sciences finding practical applications.
>
> Weary with the pursuit of academical studies, he [Collins] no longer confined himself to the search of *theoretical* knowledge, but commenced, the scholar of humanity, to study nature in her works, and man in society.
> *Langhorne*, On Collins's Ode, The Manners.

2. Dealing with or making deductions from imperfect theory, and not correctly indicating the real facts as presenting themselves in experience. All the practical sciences that have been pursued with distinguished success proceed by deductions from hypotheses known not to be strictly true. This is the analytical method, of which modern civilization is the fruit. In some cases the hypotheses are so far from the truth that the results have to receive corrections. In such cases the uncorrected result is called *theoretical*, the corrected result *practical*.

> What logic was to the philosopher legislation was to the statesman and moralist, a practical, as the other was a *theoretical*, casuistry.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

3. In Kantian terminology, having reference to what is or is not true, as opposed to *practical*, or having reference to what ought or may innocently be done or left undone.—**Theoretical agriculture, arithmetic, chemistry,** etc. See the nouns.—**Theoretical cognition,** cognition either not in the imperative mood or not leading to such an imperative; knowledge of what the laws of nature prescribe or admit, not of what the law of conscience prescribes or permits.—**Theoretical geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Theoretical intellect.** See *intellect*, 1.—**Theoretical logic.** Same as *abstract logic* (which see, under *logic*).—**Theoretical meteorology, philosophy, proposition, reality, reason,** etc. See the nouns.

theoretically (thē-ō-ret′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a theoretic manner; in or by theory; from a theoretical point of view; speculatively: opposed to *practically*.

theoretician (thē′ō-re-tish′an), *n.* [< *theoretic* + *-ian*.] A theorist; a theorizer; one who is expert in the theory of a science or art.

theoretics (thē-ō-ret′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *theoretic* (see *-ics*).] The speculative parts of a science.

> With our Lord himself and his apostles, as represented to us in the New Testament, morals come before contemplation, ethics before *theoretics*. *H. B. Wilson.*

theoric[1]† (thē′ō-rik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *théorique* = Sp. *teórico* = Pg. *theorico* = It. *teorico*, < ML. *theoricus*, < Gr. *θεωρικός*, of or pertaining to theory, < *θεωρία*, theory: see *theory*. II. *n.* Also *theorick, theorique*, < ME. *theorik, theorike*, < OF. *theorique*, F. *théorique* = Sp. *teorica* = Pg. *theorica* = It. *teorica*, < ML. *theorica* (sc. *ars*), < Gr. *θεωρικός*, of or pertaining to theory: see I.] **I.** *a.* Making deductions from theory, especially from imperfect theory; theorizing. Also *theorical*.

> Your courtier *theoric* is he that hath arrived to his farthest, and doth now know the court rather by speculation than practice. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.
>
> A man but young,
> Yet old in judgment; *theoric* and practic
> In all humanity.
> *Massinger and Field*, Fatal Dowry, ii. 1.

II. *n.* 1. Theory; speculation; that which is theoretical.

> The bookish *theoric*,
> Wherein the toged consuls can propose
> As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
> Is all his soldiership. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 24.
>
> An abstract of the *theorick* and practick in the Æsculapian art. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. A treatise or part of a treatise containing scientific explanation of phenomena.

> The 4 partie shal ben a *theorik* to declare the moevynge of the celestial bodies with the causes.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, Prol.

theoric[2] (thē-or′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεωρικός*, of or pertaining to public spectacles, *τὰ θεωρικά*, or *τὸ θεωρικόν*, the theoric fund (< *θεωρία*, a viewing: see *theory*. Cf. *theoric*[1].)] Of or pertaining to public spectacles, etc.—**Theoric fund,** in *Athenian antiq.*, same as *theoricon*.

theorical† (thē-or′i-kal), *a.* [< *theoric*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *theoric*[1].

> I am sure wisdom hath perfected natural disposition in you, and given you not only an excellent *theorical* discourse, but an actual reducing of these things into practice which are better than you shall find here.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III., p. xii.

theorically† (thē-or′i-kal-i), *adv.* Theoretically; speculatively.

> He is very musical, both *theorically* and practically, and he had a sweet voyce.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (William Holder).

theoricon (thē-or′i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *θεωρικόν*, neut. of *θεωρικός*, of or pertaining to public

spectacles: see *theoric*[2].] In *Athenian antiq.*, a public appropriation, including, besides the moneys for the conduct of public festivals and sacrifices, supplementary to the impositions (liturgies) on individuals for some of these purposes, a fund which was distributed at the rate of two obols per person per day to poor citizens, ostensibly to pay for their seats in the theater or for other individual expenses at festivals. Also, in the plural form, *theorica*.

Before the end of the Peloponnesian War the festival-money (*theoricon*) was abolished. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 68.

theoriquet†, *n.* Same as *theoric*[1].

theorisation, theorise, etc. See *theorization*, etc.

theorist (thē′ō-rist), *n.* [< *theor-y* + *-ist.*] One who forms theories; one given to theory and speculation; a speculatist. It is often used with the implication of a lack of practical capacity.

The greatest *theorists* in matters of this nature . . . have given the preference to such a form of government as that which obtains in this kingdom.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 51.

Truths that the *theorist* could never reach,
And observation taught me, I would teach.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 11.

That personal ambition . . . in which lurked a certain efficacy, that might solidify him from a *theorist* into the champion of some practicable cause.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

theorization (thē″ō-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *theorize* + *-at-ion.*] The act or the product of theorizing; the formation of a theory or theories; speculation. Also spelled *theorisation*.

The notorious imperfection of the geological record ought to warn us against . . . hasty *theorization*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 117.

theorize (thē′ō-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *theorized*, ppr. *theorizing*. [< *theor-y* + *-ize.*] To form a theory or theories; form opinions solely by theory; speculate. Also spelled *theorise*.

The merest artisan needs to *theorize*, i. e. to think — to think beforehand, to foresee; and that must be done by the aid of general principles, by the knowledge of laws.
J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, p. 139.

theorizer (thē′ō-rī-zėr), *n.* [< *theorize* + *-er*[1].] A theorist. Also spelled *theoriser*.

With the exception, in fact, of a few late absolutist *theorizers* in Germany, this is, perhaps, the truth of all others the most harmoniously re-echoed by every philosopher of every school. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

theorizing (thē′ō-rī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *theorize*, *v.*] The act or process of forming a theory or theories; speculation.

Whatever may be thought of the general *theorizings* of the last two, it is clear that their method is not the patiently inductive one of Darwin.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 754.

theorizing (thē′ō-rī-zing), *p. a.* Speculative.

Gallatin had drifted further than his school-mate from the *theorizing* tastes of his youth.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, p. 519.

theory (thē′ō-ri), *n.*; pl. *theories* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *theorie*; < OF. *theorie*, F. *théorie* = Sp. *teoría* = Pg. *theoria* = It. *teoria* = D. G. *theorie* = Sw. Dan. *teori*, theory, < L. *theoria*, < Gr. θεωρία, a viewing, beholding, contemplation, speculation, theory, < θεωρεῖν, view, behold, < θεωρός, spectator: see *theorem*.] 1. Contemplation. *Minsheu.*

The pens of men may sufficiently expatiate without these singularities of villany; for, as they increase the hatred of vice in some, so do they enlarge the *theory* of wickedness in all. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

2. Perception or consideration of the relations of the parts of an ideal construction, which is supposed to render completely or in some measure intelligible a fact or thing which it resembles or to which it is analogous; also, the ideal construction itself. Thus, political economists, in order to explain the phenomena of trade, suppose two or three men, actuated by calculation of interests alone, to be placed on a desert island, or some other simple situation. The perception of how such men would behave constitutes a theory which will explain some observed facts. In precisely the same way, an engineer who has to build a machine or a bridge imagines a structure much more simple than that which he is to make, and from the calculation of the forces and resistances of the ideal structure, which is theory, infers what will best combine economy with strength in the real structure.

The Queen confers her titles and degrees. . . .
Then, blessing all: "Go, children of my care!
To practice now from *theory* repair."
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 580.

They [the English] were much more perfect in the *theory* than in the practice of passive obedience.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

3. An intelligible conception or account of how something has been brought about or should be done. A theory, in this sense, will most commonly, though not always, be of the nature of a hypothesis; but with good writers a mere conjecture is hardly dignified by the name of a theory. *Theory* is often opposed to *fact*, as having its origin in the mind and not in observation.

Conjectures and *theories* are the creatures of men, and will be found very unlike the creatures of God.
Reid, Inquiry into Human Mind, i. 1.

Divine kindness to others is essentially kindness to myself. This is no *theory*; it is the fact confirmed by all experience. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 89.

The distinction of Fact and *Theory* is only relative. Events and phenomena, considered as particulars which may be colligated by Induction, are Facts; considered as generalities already obtained by colligation of other Facts, they are *Theories*.
Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences, I. p. xli.

For she was cramm'd with *theories* out of books.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

4. Plan or system; scheme; method. [Rare.]

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, . . . they would have seen, being nearer.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.

5. In *math.*, a series of results belonging to one subject and going far toward giving a unitary and luminous view of that subject: as, the *theory* of functions.—6. Specifically, in *music*, the science of composition, as distinguished from practice, the art of performance.—**Ampère's theory,** an electrodynamic theory proposed by André Marie Ampère, according to which every molecule of a magnetic substance is supposed to be traversed by a closed electric current. Before magnetization the combined effect of these currents is zero, but by the magnetizing process they are supposed to be brought more or less fully into a parallel position; their resultant effect is then equivalent to a series of parallel currents traversing the exterior surface of the magnet in a plane perpendicular to its axis and in a certain definite direction, which when the south pole is turned toward the observer is that of the hands of a watch. These hypothetical currents are called the *Amperian currents*. This theory is based upon the close analogy between a solenoid traversed by an electric current and a magnet. (See *solenoid*.) Ampère conceived that the magnetic action of the earth is the result of currents circulating within it, or at its surface, from east to west, in planes parallel to the magnetic equator.—**Antiphlogistic theory.** See *antiphlogistic*.—**Atomic theory.** See *atomic*.—**Automatic theory.** Same as *automatism*, 2.—**Binary theory of salts.** See *binary*.—**Brunonian theory.** See *Brunonian*.—**Carnot's theory,** the theory that heat is an indestructible substance which does work by a fall of its temperature, as water does work by descending from one level to another. See *Carnot's principle*, under *principle*.—**Cell or cellular theory.** See *cell*.—**Contact theory of electricity.** See *electricity*.—**Corpuscular theory.** See *light*[1], 1.—**Daltonian atomic theory.** See *Daltonian*.—**Derivative, dynamic, eccentric theory.** See the adjectives.—**Electromagnetic theory of light.** See *light*[1], 1.—**Erosion, germ, Grotian theory.** See the qualifying words.—**Governmental theory of the atonement.** See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).—**Lunar, mechanical, mosaic, mythical theory.** See the adjectives.—**Naturalistic theory.** See *mythical theory*.—**Newtonian theory of light.** See *light*[1], 1.—**Organic, Plutonic, poriferan, reflex, retribution theory.** See the qualifying words.—**Satisfaction theory of the atonement.** See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).—**Solar theory.** See *solarism*.—**Sublimation theory.** See *sublimation*.—**The bow-wow** and **pooh-pooh theories of language.** See *language*.—**Theory of cataclysms** or **catastrophes.** See *cataclysm*.—**Theory of chances.** See *probability*.—**Theory of cognition, of development, of divisors, of emission, of equations, of exchanges, of faculties, of forms, of functions, of incasement, of numbers, of parallels, of preformation, of projectiles.** See *cognition*, etc.—**Theory of special creations.** See *creation*.—**Undulatory theory of light.** See *light*[1], 1.—**Young-Helmholtz theory of color.** See *color*.—**Syn. 3.** *Theory, Hypothesis, Speculation.* (See def. 3.) *Speculation* is largely the work of the imagination, being often no more than the raising of possibilities, with little reference to facts; hence the word is often used contemptuously.

theosoph (thē′ō-sof), *n.* [= F. *théosophe* = Sp. *teósofo*, < ML. *theosophus*, a theologian, < LGr. (eccl.) θεόσοφος, wise in things concerning God, < θεός, god, + σοφός, wise. Cf. *theosophy*.] A theosophist.

Within the Christian period we may number among the *Theosophs* Neo-Platonists, &c. *Chambers's Encyc.*, IX. 400.

theosopher (thē-os′ō-fėr), *n.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-er*[1].] A theosophist.

Have an extraordinary care also of the late *Theosophers*, that teach men to climbe to Heaven upon a ladder of lying figments. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 18.

The ascetic, celibate *theosopher*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxii.

theosophic (thē-ọ-sof′ik), *a.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *theosophical*.

theosophical (thē-ọ-sof′i-kạl), *a.* [< *theosophic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to theosophy or theosophists.

A *theosophical* system may also be pantheistic, in tendency if not in intention; but the transcendent character of its Godhead definitely distinguishes it from the speculative philosophies which might otherwise seem to fall under the same definition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 278.

From the end of the year 1783 to the beginning of the year 1788 there existed a society entitled "The *Theosophical* Society, instituted for the Purpose of promoting the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem, by translating, printing, and publishing the Theological Writings of the Honourable Emanuel Swedenborg."
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 127.

theosophically (thē-ọ-sof′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a theosophic manner; toward, or from the point of view of, theosophy.

The occurrence being viewed as history or as myth according as the interpreter is *theosophically* or critically inclined. *W. R. Smith.*

theosophism (thē-os′ō-fizm), *n.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-ism.*] Theosophical tenets or belief.

Many traces of the spirit of *Theosophism* may be found through the whole history of philosophy; in which nothing is more frequent than fanatical and hypocritical pretensions to Divine illumination.
Enfield, Hist. Philosophy, ix. 3.

theosophist (thē-os′ō-fist), *n.* [< *theosoph-y* + *-ist.*] One who professes to possess divine illumination; a believer in theosophy.

I have observed generally of chymists and *theosophists*, as of several other men more palpably mad, that their thoughts are carried much to astrology.
Dr. H. More, A Brief Discourse of Enthusiasm, xlv.

Theosophist [is] a name which has been given, though not with any very definite meaning, to that class of mystical religious thinkers and writers who aim at displaying, or believe themselves to possess, a knowledge of the divinity and his works by supernatural inspiration. In this they differ from the mystics, who have been styled theopathetic, whose object is passively to recover the supposed communication of the divinity and expatiate on the results. The best-known names at this day of the theosophic order are those of Jacob Böhme, Madame Guyon, Swedenborg, and Saint-Martin. Schelling and others, who regarded the foundation of their metaphysical tenets as resting on divine intuition, have been called *theosophists*, but with less exactness.
Brande and Cox, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art.

theosophistical (thē-os-ọ-fis′ti-kạl), *a.* [< *theosophist* + *-ic-al.*] Theosophical.

theosophize (thē-os′ō-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *theosophized*, ppr. *theosophizing*. [< *theosoph-y* + *-ize.*] To treat of or practise theosophy.

theosophy (thē-os′ō-fi), *n.* [= F. *théosophie*, < LGr. θεοσοφία, knowledge of things divine, wisdom concerning God, < θεόσοφος, wise in things concerning God: see *theosoph.*] Knowledge of things divine; a philosophy based upon a claim of special insight into the divine nature, or a special divine revelation. It differs from most philosophical systems in that they start from phenomena and deduce therefrom certain conclusions concerning God, whereas theosophy starts with an assumed knowledge of God, directly obtained, through spiritual intercommunion, and proceeds therefrom to a study and explanation of phenomena.

But Xenophanes his *theosophy*, or divine philosophy, is most fully declared by Simplicius.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 377.

Theosophy is distinguished from mysticism, speculative theology, and other forms of philosophy and theology, to which it bears a certain resemblance, by its claims of direct divine inspiration, immediate divine revelation, and its want, more or less conspicuous, of dialectical exposition. It is found among all nations — Hindus, Persians, Arabs, Greeks (the later Neo-Platonism), and Jews (Cabala) — and presents itself variously under the form of magic (Agrippa of Nettesheim, Paracelsus), or vision (Swedenborg, Saint Martin), or rapt contemplation (Jacob Boehme, Oettinger).
Schaff-Herzog, Encyc., p. 2348.

The philosophies or *theosophies* that close the record of Greek speculation. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 17.

It is characteristic of *theosophy* that it starts with an explication of the Divine essence, and endeavours to deduce the phenomenal universe from the play of forces within the Divine nature itself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 278.

Theosophy is but a recrudescence of a belief widely proclaimed in the twelfth century, and held to in some form by many barbaric tribes. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 546.

theotechnic (thē-ō-tek′nik), *a.* [< *theotechn-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods; operated or carried on by or as by the gods.

Erring man's *theotechnic* devices.
Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 5.

The *theotechnic* machinery of the Iliad. *Gladstone.*

theotechny (thē′ō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. θεός, god, + τέχνη, art: see *technic.*] In *lit.*, the scheme of divine intervention; the art or method of introducing gods and goddesses into a poetical composition.

The personages of the Homeric *Theotechny*, under which name I include the whole of the supernatural beings, of whatever rank, introduced into the Poems.
Gladstone, Juventus Mundi, vii.

theotheca (thē-ō-thē′kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θεός, god, + θήκη, receptacle.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *monstrance*. [Rare.]

Theotocos (thē-ot′ō-kos). *n.* [< LGr. θεοτόκος, bearing God, mother of God, < Gr. θεός, god, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth, engender.] The mother of God: a title of the Virgin Mary. Also *Theotokos*.

theowt, *n.* A Middle English variant of *thew*[1].

thert, *adv.* A Middle English form of *there*.

therabouten†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thereabout*. *Chaucer.*

theragain†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thereagain*. *Chaucer.*

theralite (ther'a-līt), *n.* See *tephrite*.

therapeusis (ther-a-pū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θεραπεύειν*, cure: see *therapeutic*.] Therapeutics.

Therapeutæ (ther-a-pū'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θεραπευτής*, an attendant, a servant: see *therapeutic*.] According to ancient tradition, a mystic and ascetic Jewish sect in Egypt, of the first century.

therapeutic (ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *thérapeutique* = Sp. *terapéutico* = Pg. *therapeutico* = It. *terapeutico*, < NL. *therapeuticus*, curing, healing (fem. *therapeutica*, sc. *ars*), < Gr. *θεραπευτικός* (fem. *ἡ θεραπευτική*, the art of medicine), < *θεραπευτής*, one who waits on another, an attendant, < *θεραπεύειν*, wait on, attend, serve, cure, < *θεράπων*, an attendant, servant.] **I.** *a.* Curative; pertaining to the healing art; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases. Also *therapeutical*.

> *Therapeutick* or curative physick we term that which restoreth the patient unto sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.
>
> All his profession would allowe him to be an excellent anatomist, but I never heard any that admired his *therapeutique* way. *Aubrey*, Lives (William Harvey).

II. *n.* [*cap.*] One of the Therapeutæ. *Prideaux*.

therapeutics (ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *therapeutic* (see *-ics*).] That part of medicine which relates to the composition, the application, and the modes of operation of the remedies for diseases. It not only includes the administration of medicines properly so called, but also hygiene and dietetics, or the application of diet and atmospheric and other non-medicinal influences to the preservation or recovery of health.

therapeutically (ther-a-pū'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a therapeutic manner; in respect to curative qualities; from the point of view of therapeutics.

therapeutist (ther-a-pū'tist), *n.* [< *therapeut(ic)* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the theory or practice of therapeutics. Also *therapist*.

theraphose (ther'a-fōs), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *théraphose* (NL. *Theraphosa*, neut. pl.), appar. < Gr. *θηράφιον*, a dim. of *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] **I.** *n.* One of a division of spiders instituted by Walckenaer, containing large quadripulmonary spiders which lurk in holes, as the mygalids and the trap-door spiders; any latebricole spider (see *Latebricolæ*). This division corresponds to the genus *Mygale* in a former broad sense, and to the modern *Tetrapneumona* (which see).

II. *a.* Noting a spider of the group above defined.

therapist (ther'a-pist), *n.* [< *therap-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *therapeutist*. *Medical News*, XLIX. 510.

therapod (ther'a-pod), *a.* and *n.* An erroneous form of *theropod*.

Therapon (ther'a-pon), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1829), < Gr. *θεράπων*, an attendant, servant.] The typical genus of the family *Theraponidæ*, containing such species as *T. theraps*.

Therapon theraps.

Theraponidæ (ther-a-pon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sir J. Richardson, 1848), < *Therapon* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoideous acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Therapon* and related forms.

theraponoid (thē-rap'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Therapon* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Therapon;* of or pertaining to the *Theraponidæ*.

II. *n.* Any member of this family.

therapy (ther'a-pi), *n.* [= F. *thérapie*, < Gr. *θεραπεία*, a waiting on, service, < *θεραπεύειν*, serve, attend: see *therapeutic*.] The treatment of disease; therapeutics; therapeusis: now used chiefly in compounds: as, neuro*therapy*.

therbefornet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *therebefore*.

there (ŦHār), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *there*, *ther*, *thare*, *thar*, *thore*, < AS. *thēr*, *thēr* = OS. *thār* = OFries. *ther*, *der* = MD. *daer*, D. *daar* = MLG. *dār*, LG. *thar* = OHG. *dār*, MHG. *dār*, *dā*, G. *da* (*dar-*) = Icel. *thar* = Sw. *der* = Dan. *der* = Goth. *thar* (for the expected **thēr*), there, in that place; orig. a locative form (nearly like the dat. and instr. fem. sing. *thāre*) of the pronominal stem **tha*, appearing in *the*, *that*, etc., also in *then*, etc. Cf. *here*[1], *where;* Skt. *tarhi*, then, *karhi*, when. In comp. *there* is the adverb in its literal use, or, in *therein*, *therefor*, etc., in a quasi-pronominal use, *therein* being 'in that (se. place),' *thereby* being 'by that (se. means),' etc. *There* is therefore explained by some as really the dat. fem. sing. of the AS. def. art., but such use of a fem. form (instead of the expected neuter), in such a way, is unexampled; and the explanation cannot apply to the similar elements *here-* and *where-* as used in composition.] **I.** *adv.* 1. In or at a definite place other than that occupied by the speaker; in that place; at that point: used in reference to a place or point otherwise or already indicated or known: as, you will find him *there* (pointing to the particular place); if he is in Paris, I shall see him *there*. It is often opposed to *here*, *there* generally denoting the place more distant; but in some cases the words when used together are employed merely in contradistinction, without reference to nearness or distance.

> Stand thou *there*, or sit here under my footstool. Jas. ii. 3.
>
> You have a house i' the country; keep you *there*, sir. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.
>
> All life is but a wandering to find home;
> When we are gone, we're *there*.
> *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, iv. 2.
>
> Of this the *there* born Emperour Adrian received his name. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.
>
> Darkness *there* might well
> Seem twilight here. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 11.

2. Into that place; to that place; thither: after verbs of motion or direction: as, how did that get *there?* I will go *there* to-morrow.

> My heart stands armed in mine ear,
> And will not let a false sound enter *there*.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 780.
>
> There was Lord Belfast, that by me pass'd
> And seemed to ask how should I go *there?*
> *Thackeray*, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

3. At that point of progress; after going so far or proceeding to such a point: as, you have said or done enough, you may stop *there*.—4. In that state or condition of things; in that respect.

> To die, to sleep;
> To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, *there's* the rub.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 65.
>
> *Mary.* Of a pure life?
> *Renard.* . . . Yea, by Heaven . . . You are happy in him *there*. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 5.

5. Used by way of calling the attention to something, as to a person, object, or place: as, *there* is my hand.

> Some wine, within *there*, and our viands!
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11. 73.

6. Used as an indefinite grammatical subject, in place of the real subject, which then follows the verb, increased force being thus secured: so used especially with the verb *to be:* as, *there is* no peace for the wicked.

> A Knight *ther was*, and that a worthy man.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 43.
>
> And God said, Let *there be* light; and *there was* light. Gen. i. 3.
>
> *There* appears a new face of things every day.
> *Bacon*, Political Fables, ix., Expl.
>
> *There* seems no evading this conclusion.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 433.

7. Used like *that* in interjectional phrases: such as, *there's* a darling! *there's* a good boy!

> Grandam will
> Give it a plum, a cherry, and a fig:
> *There's* a good grandam!
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 163.
>
> Do your duty,
> *There's* a beauty.
> *W. S. Gilbert*, Fairy Curate.

8†. Thence.

> For in my paleys, paradys, in persone of an addre,
> Falsefiche thow fettest *there* thynge that I loued.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 334.

All there. See *all.*—**Here and there.** See *here*[1].—**Here by there**†, here and there. *Spenser.*—**Neither here nor there.** See *here*[1].—**That . . . there,** a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the demonstrative use of *that* before its noun: as, *that* man *there*. In illiterate speech the noun is often transposed after *there:* as, *that there* boy.—**To get there,** to succeed in doing something; be successful. [Slang.]

II.† *conj.* (*rel. adv.*) Where.

> For I herde onys how Conscience it tolde,
> That *there* a man were crystened by kynde he shulde be buryed. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 60.
>
> She is honoured over al *ther* she goth.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 237.
>
> *There* corne is, sette hem XV foote atwene,
> And XXV there as lande is lene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

there (ŦHār), *interj.* [By ellipsis from *see there*, *look there*, *go there*.] Used to express: (*a*) Certainty, confirmation, triumph, dismay, etc.: as, *there!* what did I tell you?

> Let them not triumph over me. Let them not say in their hearts, *There! there!* so would we have it. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. xxxv. 25.
>
> Why, *there*, *there*, *there*, *there!* a diamond gone, cost me two thousand ducats! *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 87.

(*b*) Encouragement, direction, or setting on.

> Enter divers spirits, in shape of dogs and hounds, and hunt them about. . . .
> *Pros.* Fury, Fury! *there*, Tyrant, *there!* hark!
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 257.

(*c*) Consolation, coaxing, or quieting, as in hushing a child: as, *there! there!* go to sleep.

thereabout (ŦHār'a-bout'), *adv.* [< ME. *thereabout*, *therabout*, *tharaboute;* < *there* + *about*.] 1†. About that; concerning that or it.

> Er that I go
> What wol ye dine? I wol go *therenboute*.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 129.
>
> And they entered in, and found not the body. . . . And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed *thereabout*, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments. Luke xxiv. 4.

2. Near that place; in that neighborhood.

> He frayned, as he ferde, at frekes that he met,
> If thay hade herde any karp of a knyȝt grene,
> In any grounde *thar-aboute*, of the grene chapel.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 703.

3. Near that number, quantity, degree, or time: as, a dozen or *thereabout;* two gallons or *thereabout*. In this and the last sense also *thereabouts*.

> There is a lake of fresh water three myles in compasse, in the midst an Isle containing an acre or *thereabout*.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 106.

thereabouts (ŦHār'a-bouts'), *adv.* [< *thereabout* + adv. gen. *-s*.] Same as *thereabout*, 2 and 3.

> Some weeke or *thereabouts*.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 275).
>
> She could see the interior of the summer-house. . . . Clifford was not *thereabouts*.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

thereafter (ŦHār-af'tėr), *adv.* [< ME. *therefter*, *tharafter* (= OS. *tharafter* = OFries. *therefter*, *derefter* = D. *daarachter* = Sw. Dan. *derefter*); < *there* + *after*.] 1†. After that; after them.

> Wol he have pleynte or teres or I wende?
> I have ynogh, if he *therefter* sende.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 861.

2. After that; afterward.

> And whan thow hast thus don, departe for god, and for thy soule all thy tresour, for thow maiste not longe *therafter* lyven. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.
>
> And all at once all round him rose in fire, . . .
> And presently *thereafter* follow'd calm.
> *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

3. According to that; after that rule or way; after that sort or fashion; accordingly.

> The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; a good understanding have all they that do *thereafter*.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cxl. 10.
>
> Well perceaving which way the King enclin'd, every one *thereafter* shap'd his reply. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

4†. According.

> *Shal.* How a score of ewes now?
> *Sil.* *Thereafter* as they be; a score of good ewes may be worth ten pounds. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 56.
>
> Tell me, if food were now before thee set,
> Wouldst thou not eat?—*Thereafter* as I like
> The giver, answer'd Jesus. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 321.

thereagain†, *adv.* [< ME. *theragayn*, *therazen*, *theronzæn;* < *there* + *again*.] Thereagainst.

> Withouten hym we have no myght certeyn,
> If that hym list to stonden *theragayn*.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 190.

thereagainst (ŦHār'a-genst'), *adv.* [< ME. *theragaines;* < *there* + *against*.] Against it; in opposition to it.

> God teacheth us how fearful a thing it is to wound our conscience and do anything *thereagainst*.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 125.
>
> Its ends are passed through the side pieces of the frame and tightened *thereagainst* by nuts.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 229.

thereamong (ŦHār'a-mung'), *adv.* [< ME. *theramong;* < *there* + *among*.] Among them.

> Spread the slow smile thro' all her company.
> Three knights were *thereamong;* and they too smiled.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

thereanent (ŦHār'a-nent'), *adv.* [< *there* + *anent*.] Concerning that; regarding or respecting that matter. [Scotch.]

thereas† (ŦHār-az'), *conj.* [< ME. *thereas*, *theras;* < *there* + *as*[1].] Where.

> And *there as* I hane doone A-mys,
> Mercy, Ihesu, I wylle Amende.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 188.
>
> Whanne he was come *ther as* she was,
> Myrabell came. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 796.

thereat (ŦHĀR-at′), *adv.* [< ME. *therat, thereate;* < *there* + *at.*] 1. At that place.

Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in *thereat.*
Mat. vii. 13.

2. At that time; upon that.

Thereat once more he moved about.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3. At that thing or doing; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat.* *Hooker.*

Bending his sword
To his great master; who, *thereat* enraged,
Flew on him. *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 2. 75.

thereaway (ŦHĀR′ą-wā″), *adv.* [< *there* + *away.*] 1. From that place or direction; thence.

D'ye think we dinna ken the road to England as weel as our fathers before us? All evil comes out o' *thereaway.*
Scott, Black Dwarf, viii.

2. In those parts; there; thereabout. [Colloq.]

There be few wars *thereaway* wherein is not a great number of them [Zapolets] in both parties.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

therebefore (ŦHĀR′bē-fōr′), *adv.* [< ME. *therbifoore, therbifore, therbeforne;* < *there* + *before.*] Before that time; previously.

To hym gaf I al the lond and fee,
That ever was me geven *therbifoore.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 631.

thereby (ŦHĀR-bī′), *adv.* [< ME. *therby, therbi* (= OFries. *therbi* = D. *daarbij* = MLG. *darbi* = G. *dabei*); < *there* + *by*[1].] 1. By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

By one death a thousand deaths we slay;
There-by we rise from body-Toomb of Clay;
There-by our Soules feast with celestiall food;
There-by we com to th' hesv'nly Brother-hood.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. Annexed to that; in that connection.

Quick. Have not your worship a wart above your eye?
Fent. Yes, marry, have I; what of that?
Quick. Well, *thereby* hangs a tale.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4. 159.

3. By or near that place; near that number, quantity, or degree.

Therby ys an other howse that sumtyme was a fayer Churche of Seynt Anne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 31.

I . . . found a chapel, and *thereby*
A holy hermit in a hermitage.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

therefor (ŦHĀR-fôr′), *adv.* [< ME. *therefor;* a form of *therefore,* now used only as if a modern formation, < *there* + *for,* for that: see *therefore.*] For this or for that; for it: as, the building and so much land as shall be necessary *therefor.*

therefore (in defs. 1, 2, 3, ŦHĀR-fōr′; in def. 4, ŦHĀR′fōr, sometimes ŦHėr′fōr), *adv.* [< ME. *therfore, therfor, tharfore, thorfore, thorrore* (= OFries. *therfore* (= D. *daarvoor* = MLG. *darvore* = G. *dafür* = Sw. *derför* = Dan. *derfor*); < *there* + *fore.* Cf. *therefor.*] 1†. For that; for this; for it; therefor.

Also, that alle the costages that he mad aboute hym be mad good of the box, yif he were nat of power to psie *therfore* hymself. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

We fetched her round at last. Thank the Lord *therevore.* *Tennyson,* Queen Mary, iv. 3.

2†. In return or recompense for this or for that.

We have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have *therefore?* Mat. xix. 27.

An if I could [tell], what should I get *therefore?*
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 78.

3†. For that purpose or cause.

Thei anoynten here Hondes and here Feet with a juyce made of Snayles and of othere thinges, made *therfore.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

Thei wende verily that fendes were fallen a-mong the hoste. But thei were so bolde and so chivalrouse that *ther-fore* thei wolde not be discounfited.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 625.

4. For this or for that reason; on that account: referring to something previously stated; consequently; by consequence.

In Normandy there's little or no Wine at all grows, *therefore* the common Drink of that Country is Cyder.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

I have married a wife, and *therefore* I cannot come.
Luke xiv. 20.

The largeness of this short text [Render *therefore* to all men their dues] consists in that word *therefore; therefore* because you have been so particularly taught your particular duties, *therefore* perform them, *therefore* practise them. *Donne,* Sermons, ix.

He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*

Line for line and point for point, your dominion is as great as theirs, though without fine names. Build, *therefore,* your own world. *Emerson,* Nature, p. 92.

=Syn. 4. *Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly, Consequently, Then, So.* All these words draw a conclusion or infer a consequence from what immediately precedes; they are all affected by their derivation or original meaning. *Therefore,* for this or that reason, on that account; *wherefore,* for which reason, on which account. *Therefore* is the most formal of the words, and is consequently most used in mathematics, logic, and elaborate argument. The use of *wherefore* for *therefore* is not to be commended, as it is considered a Latinism to use a relative pronoun or its derivative for a demonstrative or its derivative in carrying on a thought; the development of this principle is modern, and gives to the demonstrative use of *wherefore* a tone of quaintness. *Accordingly* and *consequently* are more common in essay and narrative writing; *then* and *so* in conversation, where brevity is most studied. The last four are more used to indicate practical sequences.

therefrot (ŦHĀR-frō′), *adv.* [< ME. *therefro;* < *there* + *fro.*] From that.

And hudden [hid] here egges whan thei *there-fro* wente,
For fere of other foules. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 345.

therefrom (ŦHĀR-from′), *adv.* [< ME. *therfram, tharfrom;* < *there* + *from.*] From that.

Analytical reasoning is a base and mechanical process, which takes to pieces and examines, bit by bit, the rude material of knowledge, and extracts *therefrom* a few hard and obstinate things called facts.
T. L. Peacock, Nightmare Abbey, vi.

theregaint, *adv.* [ME. *thergeyn, thorgen, therien;* < *there* + *gain*[3]. Cf. *thereagain.*] Thereagainst.

If men wolde *thergeyn* appose
The naked text and lete the glose.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6555.

theregatest, *adv.* [ME. *ther-gatis;* < *there* + *gate*[2] + adv. gen. *-es.*] In that way.

A seede that vs sall sane,
That nowe in blisse are bente.
Of clerkis who-so will crave,
Thus may *ther-gatis* be mente.
York Plays, p. 95.

therehencet (ŦHĀR-hens′), *adv.* [< *there* + *hence.*] From that place, or from that circumstance; thence; also, on that account.

Haning gone through France, hee went *therehence* into Egypt. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 4.

Therehence, they say, he was named the son of Amittai.
Bp. John King, On Jonah, p. 9.

therein (ŦHĀR-in′), *adv.* [< ME. *therinne, therynne, thærinne, thrinne, thrin,* < AS. *thārinne* (= OS. *tharinna* = OFries. *therin* = D. *daarin* = MLG. *darinne* = MHG. *darin, drin,* G. *darin* = Sw. *derinne* = Dan. *derinde*), < *thār,* there, + *inne,* in: see *there*[1] and *in*[1].] 1. In that place, time, or thing.

And [I] sawe a toure, as ich trowede, truth was *ther-ynne.*
Piers Plowman (C), i. 15.

To thee all Angels cry aloud; the Heavens, and all the Powers *therein.* *Book of Common Prayer,* Te Deum.

2. In that particular point or respect.

Therein thou wrong'st thy children mightily.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 74.

thereinafter (ŦHĀR-in′af′tėr), *adv.* [< *therein* + *after.*] Afterward in the same document; later on in the same instrument.

thereinbefore (ŦHĀR-iu′bē-fōr′), *adv.* [< *therein* + *before.*] Earlier in the same document; at a previous point in the same instrument.

thereinto (ŦHĀR-in′tō), *adv.* [< *there* + *into.*] Into that, or into that place.

Let them which are in Judæa flee to the mountains; . . . and let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto.* Luke xxi. 21.

theremidt, *adv.* [ME. *thermid, tharmid, thormid;* < *there* + *mid*[2].] Therewith.

He bad Bette go kutte a bowh other tweye,
And bete Beton *ther-myd* hote hue wolde worche.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 136.

thereness (ŦHĀR′nes), *n.* [< *there* + *-ness.*] The quality of having location, situation, or existence with respect to some specified point or place.

Could that possibly be the feeling of any special whereness or *thereness?* *W. James,* Mind, XII. 18.

thereof (ŦHĀR-ov′), *adv.* [< ME. *therof, thereoffe, tharof* (= OFries. *therof* = Sw. Dan. *deraf*); < *there* + *of.*] 1. Of that; of it.

In that partie is a Welle, that in the day it is so cold that no man may drynke *there offe.*
Mandeville, Travels, p. 156.

In the day that thou eatest *thereof,* thou shalt surely die.
Gen. ii. 17.

2†. From that circumstance or cause.

It seems his sleeps were hinder'd by thy railing,
And *thereof* comes it that his head is light.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 72.

thereologist (ther-ē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *thereology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in thereology.

thereology (ther-ē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *θέρειν* for *θεραπεύειν,* serve, attend (the sick), + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The art of healing; therapeutics.

thereon (ŦHĀR-on′), *adv.* [< ME. *theron, tharon, therone* (= OFries. *theron, deron* = D. *daaraan* = MLG. *daran* = OHG. *dārana,* MHG. *dār ane,* G. *daran*); < *there* + *on*[1].] On that.

Lyme and gravel comyxt *thereon* thou glide.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

These arm'd him in blue arms, and gave a shield
Blue also, and *thereon* the morning star.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

thereout (ŦHĀR-out′), *adv.* [< ME. *thereoute, theroute, therute;* < *there* + *out.*] 1. Out of that.

Therefore fall the people unto them, and *thereout* suck they no small advantage.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. lxxiii. 10.

2. On the outside; out of doors; without. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And alle the walles beth of Wit to hold Wil *thereoute.*
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 77.

Voydeth your man, and let him be *theroute.*
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 125.

3†. In consequence of that; as an outcome of that; therefore.

And *thereout* have condemned them to lose their lives.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

thereovert, *adv.* [< ME. *therover, tharover* (= D. *daarover* = MLG. *darover* = G. *darüber* = Sw. *deröfver* = Dan. *derover*); < *there* + *over.*] Over that.

And over the same watir seynt Eline made a brygge of stone whiche ys yett *ther over.*
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

there-right (ŦHĀR-rīt′), *adv.* [< ME. *there* + *right, adv.*] 1. Straight forward. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. On the very spot; right there. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

therese (tē-rēs′), *n.* [So called from *Maria Theresa* (?).] A kerchief or veil of semi-transparent material, worn by women at the close of the eighteenth century.

therethencet (ŦHĀR-thens′), *adv.* [< ME. *ther-thens;* < *there* + *thence.*] Thence; from that.

He *ther-thens* wende towarde Norbelande.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3350.

therethoroughf (ŦHĀR-thur′ō), *adv.* [< ME. *therthorw, thærthurh, tharthurh;* < *there* + *thorough.*] Same as *therethrough.*

Sorwe to fele,
To wite *ther-thorw* what wele was.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 231.

therethrough (ŦHĀR-thrō′), *adv.* [A later form of *therethorough.* Cf. *through*[1], *thorough.*] Through that; by that means.

Ye maun be minded not to act altogether on your ain judgment, for *therethrough* comes sair mistakes.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

Blowing air *therethrough* until the carbon is ignited.
The Engineer, LXXI. 42.

theretillf (ŦHĀR-til′), *adv.* [< ME. *thertil, thertille, thortil* (= Sw. *dertill* = Dan. *dertil*); < *there* + *till*[2].] Thereto.

It was hard for to come *thertille.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3482.

thereto (ŦHĀR-tō′), *adv.* [< ME. *therto, tharto* (= OS. *tharto* = OFries. *therto, derto* = D. *daartoe* = OHG. *darazuo, tharazuo,* MHG. *darzuo,* G. *dazu*); < *there* + *to*[1].] 1. To that.

As the enangelist wytnesseth whan we maken festes,
We sholde nat clypie [lovtte] kynghtes *ther-to* ne no kyne ryche. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 102.

2. Also; over and above; to boot.

A wster . . . so depe and brode and *ther-to* blakke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 350.

I would have paid her kiss for kiss,
With usury *thereto.* *Tennyson,* Talking Oak.

theretofore (ŦHĀR′tō-fōr′), *adv.* [< *thereto* + *fore.*] Before that time: the counterpart of *heretofore.* [Rare.]

They sought to give to the office the power *theretofore* held by a class. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLIII. 238.

thereunder (ŦHĀR-un′dėr), *adv.* [< ME. *ther-under, thorunder* (= OS. *tharundar* = OFries. *therunder* = D. *daaronder* = MHG. *drunder,* G. *darunter* = Sw. Dan. *derunder*); < *there* + *under.*] Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason find Paradise under the equinoctial line; . . . judging that *thereunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. iii. § 7.

thereunto (ŦHĀR-un′tō), *adv.* [< *there* + *unto.*] Thereto.

Either St. Paul did only by art and natural industry cause his own speech to be credited; or else God by miracle did authorize it, and so bring credit *thereunto.*
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

thereupt, *adv.* [ME. *theruppe, theroppe, thruppe;* < *there* + *up.*] Same as *thereupon.*

thereupon (ŦHĀR′u-pon′), *adv.* [< ME. *therupon, theruppon;* < *there* + *upon.*] 1. Upon that.

And the coast shall be for the remnant of the house of Judah, they shall feed *thereupon*. Zeph. ii. 7.

2. In consequence of that; by reason of that.

Here is also frequently growing a certaine tall Plant, whose stalke being all over covered with a red rinde, is *thereupon* termed the red weed.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 113.

3. Immediately after that; without delay; in sequence, but not necessarily in consequence.

The Hostages are delivered up to K. Edward, who brought them into England; and *thereupon* King John is honourably conducted to Calais.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 125.

He *thereupon* . . . without more ado sends him adrift.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 406.

Thereva (ther'e-vä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), irreg. < Gr. *θηρεύειν*, hunt.] The typical genus of the *Therevidæ*, containing medium-sized slender dark-colored flies. About 20 species are known in North America.

Therevidæ (thē-rev'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Thereva* + *-idæ*.] A family of predaceous flies resembling the *Asilidæ*, but having the labium fleshy instead of horny. Their larvæ live in earth and decaying wood, and are either carniverous or herbivorous. The adult flies feed mainly upon other dipters, for which they lie in wait upon leaves and bushes. About 200 species are known. They are sometimes called *leaf-nosed flies*.

therewhile† (ŦHār-hwīl'), *adv.* [< ME. *therwhile, therwhyle*; < *there* + *while*.] 1. Meanwhile; the while; presently.

Ther-while entred in thre maydenes of right grete bewte, wher-of tweyne were neces vn-to Agrauadain.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

2. For that time.

So have I doon in erthe, allas *ther-whyle!*
That certes . . . he wol my gost exyle.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 54.

therewhiles† (ŦHār-hwīlz'), *adv.* [< ME. *therwhiles*; as *therewhile* + adv. gen. *-es*.] During the time; while.

Therwhiles that thilke thinges ben idoon, they ne myhte nat ben undoon. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

therewith (ŦHār-wiŦH'), *adv.* [< ME. *therwith* (= Sw. *dervid* = Dan. *derved*); as *there* + *with*.] 1. With that.

He zaue zow tyne wittes
For to worshepen hym *ther-with*.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 16.

I have learned, in whatever state I am, *therewith* to be content. Phil. iv. 11.

2. Upon that; thereupon.

"I take the priviiege, Mistress Ruth, of saluting you." . . . And *therewith* I bussed her well.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, i.

therewithal (ŦHār-wiŦH-âl'), *adv.* [Formerly also *therewithall*; < *there* + *withal*.] 1†. With that; therewith.

Knowing his voice, although not heard long sin,
She sudden was revived *therewithall*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 44.

2†. At the same time.

I bewayle mine own vnworthynesse, and *therewithal* do set before mine eyes the lost time of my youth mispent.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 42.

Well, give her that ring, and *therewithal*
This letter. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 90.

3. In addition to that; besides; also.

He was somewhat red of Face, and broad Breasted; short of Body, and *therewithal* fat. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 60.

Strong thou art and goodly *therewithal*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

therf†, *a.* See *tharf*[2].

therfro†, **therfrom**†, *adv.* Middle English forms of *therefro, therefrom*.

thergain†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *theregain*.

theriac (thē'ri-ak), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *theriacus*, < Gr. *θηριακός*, of or pertaining to wild beasts, < *θηρίον*, a wild beast, a beast, animal, a poisonous animal, esp. a serpent, dim. (in form) of *θήρ*, a wild beast. II. *n.* < ME. **theriake, tiriake, tariake*, < OF. *theriaque*, F. *thériaque* = Pr. *tiriaca* = Sp. *teriaca, triaca* = Pg. *theriaga* = It. *teriaca*, < L. *theriaca*, ML. also *teriaca, tiriaca, tyriaca*, < Gr. *θηριακή* (sc. *ἀντίδοτος*), an antidote against the (poisonous) bites of wild beasts, esp. serpents (neut. pl. *θηριακά*, sc. *φάρμακα*, drugs so used), fem. of *θηριακός*, of or pertaining to wild beasts: see I. The same word, derived through OF. and ME., appears as *treacle*, q. v.]

I. *a.* Same as *theriacal*.

II. *n.* A composition regarded as efficacious against the bites of poisonous animals; particularly, *theriaca Andromachi*, or Venice treacle, which is a compound of sixty to seventy or more drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by the agency of honey to an electuary.

Vyn*tariake* is also nowe to make.
What goode dooth it? His wyne, aysel [vinegar], or grape,
Or ryude of his scions yf that me take,
The bite of every beest me shall escape.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

theriaca (thē-rī'a-kä), *n.* Same as *theriac*.

theriacal (thē-rī'a-kal), *a.* [< *theriac* + *-al*.] Pertaining to theriac; medicinal.

The virtuous [bezoar] is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 490.

therial (thē'ri-al), *a.* [< *theri(ac)* + *-al*.] Same as *theriac*.

therianthropic (thē"ri-an-throp'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *-ic*.] Characterized by imagination or worship of superhuman beings represented as combining the forms of men and beasts.

Purified magical religions, in which animistic ideas still play a prominent part, but which have grown up to a *therianthropic* polytheism. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367.

Theridiidæ (thē-ri-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Theridium* + *-idæ*.] A family of retitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Theridium*. Most of them spin webs consisting of irregularly intersecting threads. Many species are known, and 19 genera are represented in Europe alone.

Theridium (thē-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1805), < Gr. *θηρίδιον*, a little animal.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Theridiidæ*.

Therina (thē-rī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816, as *Therinia*), < Gr. *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of geometrid moths, of the subfamily *Ennominæ*, having the wings broad and slightly angular and the male antennæ plumose. The few species are ocherous or whitish in color. *T. fervidaria* is common throughout the northern United States and Canada, and occurs as far south as Georgia, where its larva feeds on the snowdrop-tree. In the north it feeds on spruce.

Therina fervidaria, natural size.

theriodont (thē'ri-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [Also *therodont*; < Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] I. *a.* Having teeth like a mammal's, as a fossil reptile; specifically, of or pertaining to the order *Theriodontia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Theriodontia*.

Theriodontia (thē"ri-ō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *theriodont*.] An order of extinct *Reptilia*, so called from the resemblance of the dentition in some respects to that of mammals. There was in some forms a large lanlariform canine tooth on each side of each jaw, separating definable incisors from the molar teeth. The head somewhat resembled a turtle's; the vertebræ were amphicœlous, the limbs ambulatory with well-developed pectoral and pelvic arches; the humerus had a supracondylar foramen. Many genera have been described from the Permian and Triassic of Africa, as *Dicynodon, Cynodraco, Tigrisuchus*, and *Galesaurus*. The original application of the term has been modified by subsequent discoveries; it has become an inexact synonym of *Theromorpha*, and has been used instead of *Pelycosauria*. Also *Theriodonta* and *Therodontia*. See cut under *Dicynodon*.

theriomancy (thē'ri-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by observation of beasts.

Theriomorpha† (thē"ri-ō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *theriomorphus*: see *theriomorphous*.] In Owen's system of classification, one of three suborders of *Batrachia*, contrasted with *Ophiomorpha* and *Ichthyomorpha*. See *Theromorpha*. Also *Therimorpha*.

theriomorphic (thē"ri-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] Having the form of a wild beast. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 150. [Rare.]

theriomorphous (thē"ri-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *theriomorphus*, < Gr. *θηριόμορφος*, having the form of a beast, < *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Beast-like; resembling an ordinary quadruped or mammal: as, the *theriomorphous* reptiles of the Permian period.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Theriomorpha*.

theriopod (thē'ri-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *theropod*.

theriotomy (thē-ri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] The dissection of beasts; the anatomy of other animals than man; zoötomy.

therl†, *v.* A Middle English form of *thirl*[1].

therm[1]†, *n.* See *tharm*.

therm[2] (thėrm), *n.* [In its old use, usually in plural *thermes*, < OF. (and F.) *thermes* = Sp. *termas* = Pg. *thermas* = It. *terme*, pl., < L. *thermæ*, pl., < Gr. *θέρμαι*, hot baths, pl. of *θέρμη*, heat, < *θερμός*, warm (= L. *formus*, warm), < *θέρειν*, make hot or dry, burn.] 1†. A hot bath; by extension, any bath or pool.

O cleer *Therme*,
If so your Waves be cold, what is it warme,
Nay, burne my hart?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

2. In *physics*, a thermal unit, the water-gram-degree or (small) calory, the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water at its maximum density through one degree centigrade.

thermæ (thėr'mē), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *θέρμαι*, hot baths, pl. of *θέρμη*, heat: see *therm*[2].] Hot springs or hot baths; particularly, one of the public bathing-establishments of the ancient Greeks and Romans, which were universally patronized, and of which abundant remains survive, the chief of them in Rome. The ancient baths were originally of the simplest character, but with the advance of time became, after the Periclean age, more and more luxurious. Among the Romans their use did not become general until toward the close of the republic, but was a popular passion throughout the empire. In their fully developed form the Roman thermæ were of great size and lavish magnificence, including dressing-rooms, reservoirs, basins of hot and cold water, hot-air chambers, courts for exercising, gardens for rest, lecture-rooms, libraries, and every other elaboration of architecture and of luxury. See plan under *bath*[1].

thermal (thėr'mal), *a.* [= F. *thermal* = Sp. *termal* = Pg. *thermal* = It. *termale*, < NL. **thermalis*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, pl. *θέρμαι*, hot baths: see *therm*[2].] 1. Of or pertaining to heat.—2. Of or pertaining to thermæ.

Next in splendour to the amphitheatres of the Romans were their great *thermal* establishments; in size they were perhaps even more remarkable, and their erection must certainly have been more costly.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 331.

Thermal alarm, a name applied to a variety of signals or alarms for indicating a rise in temperature, as a *hot-bearing alarm*, a *temperature alarm*, or a *thermo-electric alarm* (see *thermo-electric*).—**Thermal analysis**, the analysis of the radiation from any source, as the sun or an electric light, with a view to determining the relative intensity of the luminous and non-luminous rays or the distribution of heat in different parts of the spectrum.—**Thermal capacity, chemistry, equilibrium.** See the nouns.—**Thermal equator**, the line along which the greatest heat occurs on the earth's surface. It travels northward and southward through the year with the motion of the sun, but, on account of the influence of the larger land-masses in the northern hemisphere, it never moves more than a short distance into the southern hemisphere except over Australia.—**Thermal springs, thermal waters**, hot springs. See *spring*, 7.—**Thermal unit.** See *unit*.

thermally (thėr'mal-i), *adv.* In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.

therm-ammeter (thėr-mam'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *ammeter*.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current (in amperes) by means of the heat which it generates.

thermantidote (thėr-man'ti-dōt), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *ἀντίδοτον*, antidote: see *antidote*.] An apparatus used in India for cooling the air. It consists of a revolving wheel fitted to a window, and usually inclosed in wet tatties, through which the air is forced.

Low and heavy punkahs swing overhead; a sweet breathing of wet khaskhas grass comes out of the *thermantidote*.
G. A. Mackay, Sir Ali Baba, p. 112. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

thermatology (thėr-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *med.*, the science of the treatment of disease by heat, and specifically by thermal mineral waters; balneology.

Thermesia (thėr-mē'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat: see *therm*.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Thermesiidæ*, comprising a number of slender geometriform species, mostly from tropical regions.

Thermesiidæ (thėr-mē-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Thermesia* + *-idæ*.] A large family of noctuid moths of the pseudodeltoid group, distinguished mainly by their non-angulate wings. About 40 genera besides *Thermesia* have been placed in this family, which is represented in all parts of the globe except Europe.

thermetrograph (thėr-met'rō-gräf), *n.* Same as *thermometrograph*.

thermic (thėr'mik), *a.* [= F. *thermique*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat: see *therm*[2].] Of or relating to heat; thermal: as, *thermic* conditions.—**Thermic anomaly.** See *anomaly*.—**Thermic balance.** Same as *bolometer*.—**Thermic fever**, sunstroke.

thermically (thėr'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In relation to or as affected by heat; in a thermic manner. [Rare.]

The cases hitherto reported hardly justify positive statements as to the exact situation of *thermically* active nerves. *Medical News*, LII. 567.

thermid†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thermid*.

Thermidor (thėr-mi-dôr'; F. pron. ter-mē-dôr'), *n.* [< F. *thermidor*, irreg. < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *δῶρον*, gift.] The eleventh month of the French republican calendar (see *calendar*), beginning, in 1794, on July 19th, and ending August 17th.

Thermidorian (thėr-mi-dō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *thermidorien*; as *Thermidor* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Thermidorians. See II.

II. *n.* One of the more moderate party in the French revolution, who took part in or sympathized with the overthrow of Robespierre and his adherents on 9th Thermidor (July 27th), 1794.

thermo-aqueous (thėr″mō-ā'kwē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + L. *aqua*, water: see *aqueous*.] Of or pertaining to heated water, or due to its action.

thermobarograph (thėr-mō-bar'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *barograph*.] An apparatus combining a thermograph and a barograph in one interdependent instrument.

thermobarometer (thėr″mō-ba-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *barometer*.] 1. A thermometer which indicates the pressure of the atmosphere by the boiling-point of water, used in the measurement of altitudes.—2. A siphon-barometer having its two wide legs united by a narrow tube, so that it can be used either in its ordinary position as a barometer or in the reversed position as a thermometer, the wide sealed leg of the barometer then serving as the bulb of the thermometer.

thermo-battery (thėr″mō-bat'ėr-i), *n.* A thermopile.

thermocautery (thėr-mō-kȧ'tėr-i), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *cautery*.] A form of actual cautery in which the heat is produced by blowing henzin-vapor into heated spongy platinum on the inside of the cauterizing platinum-point.

thermochemical (thėr-mō-kem'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to thermochemistry, or chemical phenomena as accompanied by the absorption or evolution of heat.

thermochemist (thėr-mō-kem'ist), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *chemist*.] One who is versed in the laws and phenomena of thermochemistry. *Nature*, XLIII. 165.

thermochemistry (thėr-mō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *chemistry*.] That branch of chemical science which includes all the various relations existing between chemical action and heat.

thermochrose (thėr'mō-krōs), *n.* Same as *thermochrosy*.

thermochrosy (thėr'mō-krō-si), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *χρῶσις*, coloring, < *χρώζειν*, touch, impart, tinge, color: see *chromatic*.] The property possessed by radiant heat of being composed, like light, of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances. This property follows from the essential identity of the invisible heat-rays of relatively long wave-lengths and the luminous rays, or light-rays. Sometimes called *heat-color*. See *radiation* and *spectrum*.

thermo-couple (thėr'mō-kup″l), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *couple*.] A thermo-electric couple. See *thermo-electricity*. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXIX. 141.

thermo-current (thėr'mō-kur″ent), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *current*[1].] The current, as of electricity, set up by heating a compound circuit consisting of two or more different metals.

thermod (thėr'mōd or -mod), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *od*[3].] Thermic od; the odic or odyllic force of heat. See *od*[3]. *Von Reichenbach*.

thermodynamic (thėr″mō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Relating to thermodynamics; caused or operated by force due to the application of heat.—**Thermodynamic function.** See *function*.

thermodynamical (thėr″mō-dī-nam'i-kal), *a.* [< *thermodynamic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to thermodynamics. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII. 213.

thermodynamically (thėr″mō-dī-nam'i-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with the laws of thermodynamics. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVIII. 467.

thermodynamicist (thėr″mō-dī-nam'i-sist), *n.* [< *thermodynamic* + *-ist*.] A student of thermodynamics; one versed in thermodynamics.

The mechanical equivalent of heat—the familiar "*J*" of *thermodynamicists*. *The Academy*, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 273.

thermodynamics (thėr″mō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *thermodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The general mathematical doctrine of the relations of heat and elasticity, or of temperature, volume, pressure, and mechanical work. The consideration of moving forces, though suggested by the form of the word, does not enter into the subject to any considerable extent.

Thermodynamics. In a strict interpretation, this branch of science, sometimes called the Dynamical Theory of Heat, deals with the relations between heat and work, though it is often extended so as to include all transformations of energy. Either term is an infelicitous one, for there is no direct reference to force in the majority of questions dealt with in the subject.

Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 283.

Laws of thermodynamics. The *first law* is the proposition that a given amount of heat measured by the product of the absolute temperature, the mass heated, and its specific heat is equivalent to and correlated with a given amount of mechanical work measured by the product of a force (as the mass of a body multiplied by the acceleration of gravity) into a distance through which the point of application is driven back against the force. The *second law* is the proposition that heat tends to flow from a hotter to a colder body, and will not of itself flow the other way.

The principle of the conservation of energy when applied to heat is commonly called the *First Law of Thermodynamics*. It may be stated thus: when work is transformed into heat, or heat into work, the quantity of work is mechanically equivalent to the quantity of heat. Admitting heat to be a form of energy, the *second law* asserts that it is impossible, by the unaided action of natural processes, to transform any part of the heat of a body into mechanical work, except by allowing heat to pass from that body into another at a lower temperature.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 152.

thermo-electric (thėr″mō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electric*.] Pertaining to thermo-electricity: as, *thermo-electric* currents.—**Thermo-electric alarm**, an electrical apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature beyond a certain desired point, as, for instance, to show when the bearings of shaftings are overheated, or when a room is too warm from overheating or in danger from fire.—**Thermo-electric couple.** See *thermo-electricity*.—**Thermo-electric force**, the electromotive force produced by a thermo-electric couple, or thermopile.—**Thermo-electric height.** See the quotation.

The name "*thermoelectric height*" has been introduced to denote the element usually represented by the ordinates of a thermoelectric diagram.

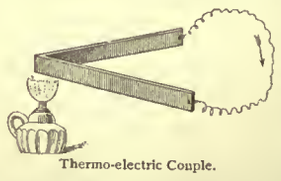
J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, Pref., ix.

Thermo-electric multiplier, the combination of a thermopile and a galvanometer as a set of apparatus for the measurement of differences of temperature of radiant heat, etc.—**Thermo-electric series.** See *thermo-electricity*.

Thermo-electric Multiplier.

thermo-electrically (thėr″-mō-ē-lek'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with the laws of thermo-electricity. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 94.

thermo-electricity (thėr″-mō-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electricity*.] The electric current produced in a circuit of two or more dissimilar metals, or in a circuit of one metal different parts of which are in dissimilar physical states, when one of the points of union is heated or cooled relatively to the remainder of the circuit; also, the branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents so produced. If, for example, a bar of bismuth and one of antimony are soldered together and the point of union is heated while their other extremities are connected by a wire, it is found that an electric current passes from bismuth to antimony, and through the wire from antimony to bismuth. Such a pair of metal bars is called a *thermo-electric couple* or *pair*, and it is found that the thermo-electromotive force, as it is called, is, for a circuit composed of the same pair of metals, proportional to the difference of temperature between the hot and the cold junction. It is found, further, that it differs for different metals; and the list of the metals, arranged in order according to the direction of the current generated, is called the *thermo-electric series* (analogous to the electromotive series in voltaic electricity): for example, bismuth, lead, zinc, copper, iron, antimony. If more than one couple are employed, the whole electromotive force is the sum of the separate forces for the successive junctions. A number of couples of the same two metals joined together form a thermo-electric battery, or thermopile; they are arranged so that one set of junctions can be heated while the other is kept cool. When connected with a delicate galvanometer, the thermopile can be used to detect and measure very small differences in temperature, as especially small differences in radiant heat; for this purpose one end of the thermopile is generally coated with lampblack so as to absorb the heat incident upon it, and a cone of polished brass may be added to collect more heat. Thermo-electric couples give a comparatively low electromotive force, which has, however, great constancy if the two sets of junctions are kept at a uniform temperature. What is called the *Peltier phenomenon* or *effect* is the rise or fall of temperature at the junction of two different metals due to the passage of an electric current from one metal to the other across the junction. This thermal effect is distinct from the rise of temperature due to the electrical resistance of the metals, and changes sign when the direction of the current across the junction is changed.



Thermo-electric Couple.

thermo-electrometer (thėr″mō-ē-lek-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electrometer*.] An instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current, or for determining the strength of a current by the heat it produces.

thermo-electromotive (thėr″mō-ē-lek-trō-mō'-tiv), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *electromotive*.] Pertaining to thermo-electricity.—**Thermo-electromotive force.** Same as *thermo-electric force* (which see, under *thermo-electric*).

thermo-element (thėr″mō-el'ē-ment), *n.* A thermo-electric couple. See *thermo-electricity*.

thermo-excitory (thėr″mō-ek-sī'tō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *excite* + *-ory*.] Causing the production of heat in the body.

thermogen† (thėr'mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] The fluid formerly supposed to exist which was known as *caloric* (which see).

thermogenesis (thėr-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *γένεσις*, production.] The production of heat; specifically, the production of heat in the human body by physiological processes.

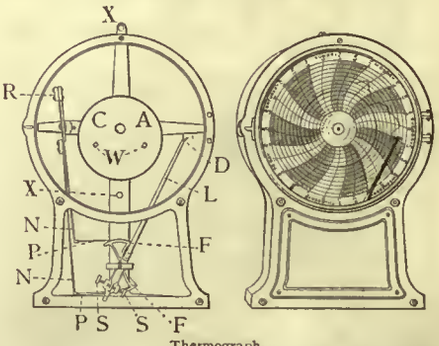
thermogenetic (thėr″mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Same as *thermogenic*. *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*

thermogenic (thėr-mō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *thermogen* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the production of heat; producing heat.—**Thermogenic centers**, nervous centers whose function is to stimulate the production of heat in the body.—**Thermogenic fibers**, nervous fibers conveying impulses which increase the production of heat in the body.—**Thermogenic substance**, a substance which is associated with the production of heat in the body.

thermogenous (thėr-moj'e-nus), *a.* [As *thermogen* + *-ous*.] Producing heat.

thermogram (thėr'mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *γράμμα*, a mark, writing.] The record made by a thermograph.

thermograph (thėr'mō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *γράφειν*, write.] An automatic self-registering thermometer. A variety of forms have been used, involving different principles and methods. (*a*) In the photographic method mercurial thermometers are used in the following manner: near the top of the mercury in the stem an air-bubble separates the column; by the action of a system of lenses the light from a lamp passes through the air-bubble, and throws the image of the bubble on the surface of a revolving cylinder upon which is wrapped a sheet of sensitized paper; no other light except the ray passing through the bubble enters the dark chamber containing the cylinder, and a photographic registration is therefore made of the oscillations of the mercury-column. (*b*) In the metallic thermograph the actuating instrument is a metallic thermometer whose indications are made to yield any desired degree of sensitiveness by a lever or levers which give motion to a recording pen. To an iron frame (see the cut) are fastened the thermometer-strips, the clock, the adjustments of the recording lever, and the perforated protecting case. The clock rotates a metallic disk once a week. A paper chart is fastened to the disk and rotates with it. The chart is divided into fourteen equal spaces, the dark spaces indicating night-time. These spaces are subdivided to indicate hours. The recording lever traces with an ink pen a line upon the paper chart, according as the metallic thermometer bends as affected by the heat or cold. The



Thermograph.

A, clock-arbor; C, clock-box; D, ink pen; F, F, arcs; L, recording lever; N, N, metallic thermometer-strips; P, P, platinum wires; R, piece for holding thermometer-strips to frame; S, S, screws for adjusting recording lever; W, winding arbors of clock; X, X, screw-holes for fastening instrument in place or in packing-box.

thermometer is composed of two strips of metal of different expansibilities. The curve thus traced over the concentric lines of the paper chart which indicate degrees

enables the temperature at any time during the week and the rate of variation to be accurately determined. (*c*) In the electric-contact method a mercurial thermometer having a large bulb and an enlarged stem has the upper end of the tube left open, and a fine platinum wire is made to descend in the tube by clockwork at regular intervals. When the wire comes in contact with the top of the mercury, an electric circuit is closed, and the distance is registered which the platinum wire has descended in order to touch the mercury surface. This method is used in the instruments of Hough and Secchi. (*d*) In the manometer thermograph the actuating instrument is an air- or gas-thermometer. The vessel containing air is connected by a fine tube with a registering apparatus, of which various forms have been devised. Changes of temperature produce changes of pressure in the inclosed gas, and these changes of pressure are the subject of measurement and registration. The scale of the thermogram is evaluated in degrees either by a theoretical formula or by actual comparisons. The instruments of Schreiber and Sprung belong to this class. (*e*) A still further form, not belonging strictly to any of the preceding classes, is illustrated by the Richard thermograph. Its thermometer is a Bourdon tube filled with alcohol, to which is attached a lever carrying the registering pen. With a rise of temperature the differential expansion produces a change of shape of the tube, accompanied by a corresponding change in position of the lever and registering pen. A high degree of sensitiveness and consequent accuracy is attained by this instrument.

thermography (thėr-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Any method of writing which requires heat to develop the characters.

thermo-inhibitory (thėr″mō-in-hib′i-tō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *inhibitory*.] Noting nerves whose function is to stop or inhibit the production of heat in the body.

thermojunction (thėr′mō-jungk″shon), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *junction*.] The point of union of the two metals of a thermo-electric couple.

thermokinematics (thėr-mō-kin-ē-mat′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *kinematics*.] The theory of the motion of heat. See the quotation.

> The science of heat has been called Thermotics, and the theory of heat as a form of energy is called Thermodynamics. In the same way the theory of the equilibrium of heat might be called Thermostatics, and that of the motion of heat *Thermokinematics*.
>
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, Int., § 9.

thermology (thėr-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of heat.

> M. Le Comte terms it [the science of heat] *Thermology*.
>
> *Whewell*, Philos. of Induct. Sciences, I. p. lxxii.

thermolysis (thėr-mol′i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *λύσις*, loosening, dissolving.] 1. Same as *dissociation*, 2.

> The heat supplied has the effect of throwing the molecule into such agitation that the mutual affinity of the atoms cannot retain them in union. This is the process of Dissociation or *Thermolysis*.
>
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 319.

2. The dispersion of heat from the body, by radiation, conduction, evaporation, and the warming of excreta and dejecta.

thermolytic (thėr-mō-lit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *thermolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to thermolysis, in either sense; heat-discharging. *Med. News*, LII. 393.

II. *n.* A substance or agent having to do with the discharge of heat from the body.

thermolyze (thėr′mō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thermolyzed*, ppr. *thermolyzing*. [< *thermolysis* (cf. *analyze*).] To subject to thermolysis; dissociate by the action of heat.

thermomagnetic (thėr″mō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *magnetic*.] Pertaining to the effect of heat as modifying the magnetic properties of bodies.

thermomagnetism (thėr″mō-mag′net-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *magnetism*.] Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat.

thermometer (thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *thermomètre* = Sp. *termómetre, termómetro* = Pg. *thermometro* = It. *termometro* = D. G. Dan. *thermometer* = Sw. *termometer*, < NL. **thermometrum*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument by which the temperatures (see *temperature* and *thermometry*) of bodies are ascertained, founded on the common property belonging to all bodies, with very few exceptions, of expanding with heat, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed to be proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The expanding substance may be a liquid, as mercury or alcohol; a gas, as in the air-thermometer (which see); or a solid, as in the metallic thermometer (see below). The ordinary thermometer consists of a slender glass tube with a small bore, containing in general mercury or alcohol; this expands or contracts by variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, or on the instrument being brought into contact with any other body, or being immersed in a liquid or gas which is to be examined, and the state of the atmosphere, the body, liquid, or gas, with regard to heat, is indicated by a scale either applied to the tube or engraved on its exterior surface. The thermometer was invented by Galileo at some date prior to 1611, and was developed by his pupils through the first thirty years of the seventeenth century. In 1641 the Florentine philosophers were using a thermometer consisting of a bulb filled with alcohol, with sealed stem, and graduated on the stem according to an arbitrary scale, of which the divisions were, approximately, fiftieths of the volume of the bulb. Sagredo adopted a scale of 360 divisions, like the graduation of a circle, and fixed the application of the word *degree* to the thermometric spaces. No means of comparing observations made with thermometers containing different fluids and of different manufacture were possible until Fahrenheit adopted a graduation between two fixed temperatures. For the zero of his scale Fahrenheit adopted the lowest temperature observed by him in the winter of 1709, and for his upper fixed point he took the temperature of the body, and marked it 96°. By this system of numeration the temperature of melting ice became 32°, and the boiling-point of water 212°. This is the scale of the *Fahrenheit thermometer* commonly used by English-speaking peoples and in Holland. De l'Isle, about 1730, first used the melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water as the fixed points of the thermometric scale, and they gradually came to be universally accepted. In *Réaumur's thermometer* (formerly largely used in Germany and Russia, but now being superseded) the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 80 equal parts, the zero being at freezing. In the *centigrade thermometer*, used widely throughout Europe, and very extensively in scientific investigations everywhere, the space between the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water is divided into 100 equal parts or degrees, the freezing-point being zero and the boiling-point 100°. The absolute zero of temperature is the logical beginning of a thermometric scale, but since thermometric temperatures are primarily relative, the zero-point is arbitrary, and the Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and centigrade thermometers present the different systems of numeration that have come into use. The following formulæ give the conversion of these scales: Let F, R, and C represent any temperature as given by the three scales respectively, then $F = \text{lt} \times \frac{9}{4} + 32° = C \times \frac{9}{5} + 32°$. The *standard mercurial thermometer* consists of a slender tube with capillary bore hermetically sealed at the top, and terminating at its lower end in a bulb filled with mercury. The melting-point of ice and the boiling-point of water at standard pressure are determined on the tube, and the intermediate space is subdivided into equal parts. The graduations are extended above and below the fiducial points, and finally the tube is calibrated, and outstanding errors of the graduation are determined. Ordinary thermometers covering any desired small range of temperature are graduated by comparison with a *standard*. For extreme degrees of cold, thermometers filled with spirit of wine must be employed, as no degree of cold known is capable of freezing that liquid, whereas mercury freezes at about 39° below zero on the Fahrenheit scale. On the other hand, spirit of wine is not adapted to high temperatures, as it is soon converted into vapor, whereas mercury does not boil till its temperature is raised to 600° F. Mercury thermometers designed for measuring temperatures up to 400° C. (752° F.) are made by filling the stem and an upper bulb above the stem with nitrogen. The mercury expands against the increasing pressure of the nitrogen, and its boiling-point is raised thereby. Temperatures higher than this limit are usually obtained with air- or steam-thermometers and other forms of pyrometer (which see). The *air-* (or *gas-*)*thermometer* consists of a quantity of pure dry air or gas contained in a reservoir such that its change of volume or of pressure with varying temperatures may be properly observed. Two forms have been used—(1) the *constant-pressure thermometer*, in which the gas is maintained at constant pressure and its varying volume measured; (2) the *constant-volume thermometer*, in which the increase of pressure under constant volume is measured. This is the ordinary form in which the instrument is used. For accuracy it is decidedly superior to the mercury thermometer, and has been adopted as the ultimate standard to which all other thermometers are referred. In the *metallic thermometer*, as generally constructed, temperature is measured by the change in form of composite metal bars, due to their differential expansion (hence more properly called *bimetallic thermometer*). One of the early forms was that of Bréguet, which consists of a fine spiral bar made of platinum, gold, and silver. One end of the spiral is fixed, the other end being connected with a simple mechanical device to convert the curving or torsion of the bar under changes of temperature into the movement of an index over a dial having a scale marked in a circle upon it. The same principle, with variations in the mechanical application, is now much used in the construction of thermographs. For indicating very slight variations of temperature a thermo-electric junction or the bolometer is employed.

> The *thermometer* discovers all the small unperceivable variations in the coldness of the air.
>
> *Glanville*, Essays, iii. (an. 1676). (*Richardson.*)

2. Hence, figuratively, anything which (roughly) indicates temperature.

> These fixed animals [corals], and the reefs which they elaborate, are among the best of living *thermometers*.
>
> *Gill*, Proc. Biol. Soc. of Washington, 1885, II. 35.

Aspiration thermometer, one in which the temperature of the air is obtained by drawing air in with a ventilating-fan through a tube, and causing it to flow rapidly over a thermometer, or over wet- and dry-bulb thermometers, placed therein. This method, first described by Belli in 1837, has been followed and developed in the instrument of Assmann.—**Attached thermometer**, one fastened to the tube of a barometer for indicating the temperature of its mercury.—**Axilla thermometer**. See *axilla*.—**Bi-metal thermometer**, a thermometer composed of a bar of two metals or alloys, having different rates of expansion, brazed together and sometimes bent into the form of a spiral. The compound bar is fastened rigidly at one end, the other end being connected with a simple mechanical device to convert the curving or torsion of the bar under changes of temperature into the movement of an index over a dial having a scale marked upon it.—**Celsius thermometer**, a thermometer introduced by Celsius in 1736 (and used to a limited extent), in which the zero of the scale was placed at the temperature of boiling water and 100° at the temperature of melting ice, plus (+) and minus (—) degrees in atmospheric temperatures being thus avoided. This was a centigrade scale, but not that of the modern centigrade thermometer, which was introduced by Linnæus.—**Centigrade thermometer**. See def. 1.—**Chromatic thermometer**, an arrangement of glass plates, devised by Sir David Brewster, exhibiting the difference between their temperature and that of an object with which they are brought in contact by the different hues of the polarized light produced in the plates.—**Chromo thermometer**, an instrument used to raise the temperature of petroleum at the rate of 20° in fifteen minutes: used for purposes of testing.—**Clinical thermometer**, a small maximum self-registering mercurial thermometer used in obtaining the temperature of the body. In its usual form the range of scale is 25° F., or less, and graduation is carried to one fifth of a degree. A very sensitive clinical instrument, called the *half-minute thermometer*, has a bulb of small diameter and an extremely fine bore, in which the mercury is rendered visible by a lens-fronted stem.—**Conjugate thermometer**. Same as *differential thermometer*.—**Deep-sea thermometer**, a registering thermometer used to ascertain the temperature of the sea at any depth. The instrument consists of the thermometer proper set in a metallic frame. The form of thermometer now used is that of Negretti and Zambra. It consists of a mercury thermometer whose stem, of wide bore, terminates in a small pyriform sac. The stem is contracted and contorted just above the bulb, and when the instrument is inverted, the mercury-column breaks at this point, and flows down into the tube, which is graduated in the inverted position. An overflow-cell prevents mercury from the bulb from entering the stem if there is a rise of temperature. To protect it from pressure, the thermometer is hermetically sealed in a strong glass tube, the part of which surrounding the bulb contains a quantity of mercury secured by a ring of india-rubber cement. By means of mechanism in its frame, the thermometer is made to turn over at any desired depth, and the temperature at the instant of inversion remains recorded in the tube until the instrument is read and reset. For small depths, the instrument is reversed by a weight which is sent down the sounding-line. For great depths, the reversal is effected by means of the revolution of a small propeller, which is set in motion by the water so soon as the thermometer is drawn upward.—**Deville's air-thermometer**, a form of air-thermometer used for measuring very high temperatures—the thermometric substance, the air, being contained in a porcelain bulb capable of resisting the heat of a furnace.—**Differential thermometer**, an instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature. The earliest form, invented and named by Sir John Leslie, consists of a U-shaped tube, each end of which terminates in a bulb. The bend of the tube contains a colored liquid; the upper parts of the tube and the bulbs are filled with confined air. When one of the bulbs is at a higher temperature than the other, the liquid in the adjacent stem is driven down by the higher pressure, and rises in the opposite branch. The difference in height is proportional to the difference in temperature of the two bulbs. The instrument is now used only as a thermoscope.—**Earth-thermometer**, one designed for ascertaining the temperature of the ground at different depths. Three types have been employed—(*a*) a thermometer of large bulb and very long stem, so that, although buried many feet in the ground, the top of the liquid column extends above the surface (temperatures at depths of twenty feet have been obtained by this); (*b*) an ordinary thermometer inclosed in a wooden tube and other non-conducting packings, which can be sunk to any desired depth, the temperature of the thermometer being assumed not to change during the short time required to draw it up and make the reading; (*c*) (1) thermo-electric junctions; (2) the electrical-resistance method.—**Electric thermometer**. (*a*) An apparatus for measuring small differences of temperature, based on the action of a thermopile. See *thermo-electricity*. (*b*) A thermometer whose action is based on the variation of electrical resistance produced by changes of temperature in a metallic conductor. The difference in the resistance between a current passing through a conductor of known and one of unknown temperature gives the difference of temperature between the two. Also called *differential-resistance thermometer*. The most delicate form in which the principle is applied is the bolometer.—**Fahrenheit thermometer**. See def. 1.—**Kinnersley's thermometer**, an apparatus sometimes used to illustrate the sudden expansion of air through which a discharge of high-potential electricity has taken place. It consists of two connected tubes partially filled with water; the larger one contains above the water-surface two knobs, and when the spark is formed between them the water is forced up to a higher level in the smaller tube.—**Maximum thermometer**, one that registers the maximum temperature to which it is exposed. Three types have come into use in connection with the mercurial thermometer. (*a*) The Rutherford maximum has a light movable steel index at the top of the mercurial column. The tube is placed horizontal, and as the temperature rises the mercury pushes the index before it. When the temperature falls, the index is left in situ to mark the position of the maximum. (*b*) In Phillips's maximum, a small bubble of air makes a break in the upper part of the mercurial column. When the temperature begins to fall, the detached portion of the column is left behind to register the highest temperature. (*c*) The Negretti maximum has the bore of the tube partly closed by a constriction just above the bulb. In rising temperatures mercury is forced from the bulb past the constriction, but when the temperature falls the mercury cannot readily return to the bulb, and the top of the mercurial column indicates the maximum temperature. In order to reset the thermometer to the current air-temperature, the mercury is forced back into the bulb by whirling the instrument on a swing-pin. This form of maximum is used at the stations of the United States Weather Bureau.—**Mercury thermometer**. See def. 1.—**Metallic thermometer**. See def. 1.—**Metastatic thermometer**, a very sensitive mercurial thermometer, having an apical cavity

into which any desired part of the mercury can be drawn off. This device enables the thermometer to be used over a wide range of temperature, and the scale to be graduated to small fractions of a degree, without increasing the length of the stem. For each different state of the instrument, the temperature corresponding to some part of the scale must be determined by comparison with a standard thermometer.—**Methyl-butyrate thermometer,** one in which the thermometric substance is methyl butyrate. *Sir William Thomson*, Encyc. Brit., XI. 569.—**Minimum thermometer,** a thermometer that registers the minimum temperature to which it is exposed. The alcohol minimum, devised by Rutherford in 1794, is now universally used. The registration is effected by a light steel or glass index enlarged and rounded at the end, and wholly immersed in the column of alcohol. When the temperature falls, the index is carried toward the bulb by the surface-tension at the end of the contracting liquid column, and when the temperature rises the alcohol flows around and past the index, leaving it to mark the lowest temperature.—**Optical thermometer,** a thermometer proposed by Cornu for the study of high temperatures, based on the principle that in certain crystals the amount of the rotation of the plane of polarization depends on the temperature. As quartz can be submitted to a wide range of temperature, it is considered to be specially adapted for the application of this method in determining high temperatures.—**Overflowing** or **mercurial-weight thermometer,** a mercury-thermometer consisting of a bulb with a short piece of fine stem perfectly filled with mercury at 0° C. Any higher temperature is determined by weighing the quantity of mercury expelled, instead of by measuring it volumetrically, as in the ordinary mercurial stem-thermometer.—**Radiation thermometer.** See *terrestrial-radiation thermometer* and *solar-radiation thermometer.*—**Réaumur thermometer.** See def. 1.—**Registering thermometer,** a self-registering thermometer; a maximum or minimum thermometer.—**Six's thermometer,** a self-registering thermometer, invented by J. Six in 1781, combining in one instrument the registration of maximum and minimum temperatures: for many years very widely used, but now generally superseded by separate maximum and minimum instruments.—**Sling-thermometer,** a thermometer with which the temperature of the air is obtained by whirling the instrument in the free air. The resulting rapid convection brings a the temperature of the thermometer into close accordance with the temperature of the air.—**Solar-radiation thermometer,** a thermometer for measuring the intensity of solar radiation. A form frequently adopted for this purpose is the *black-bulb thermometer in vacuo*, first suggested by Sir John Herschel. It consists of a sensitive mercurial thermometer having the bulb and about an inch of the stem covered with lampblack. The whole is inclosed in a glass tube, of which one end is blown into a large bulb in the center of which is fixed the bulb of the thermometer, and the tube is then exhausted of air. The thermometer-bulb thus prepared absorbs all the solar heat that falls upon it, and loses none by convection. With the black-bulb thermometer there is frequently used a bright-bulb thermometer similarly incased. This has its bulb covered with polished silver, or some equivalent coating, which reflects most of the radiation that falls upon it. The difference between the readings of these two instruments is assumed to measure the intensity of solar radiation.—**Submarine thermometer.** Same as *deep-sea thermometer.*—**Terrestrial-radiation thermometer,** a minimum thermometer used to register the cooling of the earth's surface below the temperature of the air by nocturnal radiation. The bulb of the thermometer is generally shaped with special regard to obtaining a high degree of sensitiveness. Also called *nocturnal-radiation thermometer.*—**Upsetting thermometer,** a form of mercurial thermometer devised by Negretti and Zambra for registering the temperature at any desired time. The registration is effected by inverting the instrument, after which it remains unaltered until it is reset. By means of clockwork, the upset may be made to occur automatically at any desired time, and a series of such thermometers constitutes a method for obtaining hourly temperatures. The instrument finds its principal use as a deep-sea thermometer. See above.—**Water-steam thermometer,** a proposed form of thermometer in which the thermometric substance is saturated water-vapor, and in which the temperature is given from the pressure of the vapor as measured by the height of the water-column it can support.—**Wet-bulb thermometer.** See *psychrometer.*

thermometric (thėr-mō-met′rik), *a.* [= F. *thermométrique;* as *thermometer* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a thermometer: as, the *thermometric* scale or tube.—2. Made by means of a thermometer: as, *thermometric* observations.—**Thermometric steam-gage,** a form of steam-gage which shows the amount of pressure in a boiler by the degree of expansion of a fluid at the temperature produced by the pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

thermometrical (thėr-mō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *thermometric* + *-al.*] Same as *thermometric.* *Boyle*, Works, II. 466.

thermometrically (thėr-mō-met′ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a thermometrical manner; by means of a thermometer.

thermometrograph (thėr-mō-met′rō-graf), *n.* [= F. *thermométrographe*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] A self-registering thermometer, especially one which registers the maximum or minimum temperature during long periods. Also *thermetrograph.*

thermometry (thėr-mom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring temperature. A numerical unit of temperature difference is derived from the measurable physical effects produced in bodies by heat—for example, linear expansion, volumetric expansion, change of gaseous elastic pressure, and change in electric resistance. In the customary use of the thermometer, changes in temperature are assumed to be directly proportional to the observed changes in the thermometric material, and temperature units are defined in terms of the particular material and phenomenon adopted. The thermometric unit at present (1891) adopted by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures is one centigrade degree, or the hundredth part of the fractional increase of pressure of a volume of pure dry gas originally at a pressure of one standard atmosphere, and heated from the standard freezing-point to the standard boiling-point of water. With this unit, increments of temperature are closely proportional to increments of heat, and the air- (or gas-)thermometer of constant volume is the adopted instrumental standard. The air-thermometer, however, is not adapted to ordinary uses, and it is the object of thermometry to obtain comparable temperatures with convenient and portable instruments. The expansion of liquids is closely proportional to successive increments of heat, and is taken as the basis of the usual secondary thermometric standards. It should be observed, however, that in general the subject of measurement is not the simple expansion of the liquid, but the differential expansion of the liquid and the glass bulb in which it is contained; and from the standpoint of precise thermometry it is in this uncertain, irregular, and varying behavior of the glass that the principal residual discrepancies of normal mercurial thermometers lie. The most important of these sources of error in mercurial thermometers is a change in the zero-point with time and with the temperatures to which the thermometers are exposed. This change depends upon the nature of the glass. Glass of special composition is now used in the construction of thermometers, which will practically eliminate this source of error. The method of graduating thermometers between two fiducial points, instead of by volume, was an advance in construction adopted by Fahrenheit that first made possible the construction of comparable thermometers. The adoption later of the freezing-point and the boiling-point of water for these two standard temperatures brought different kinds of thermometers into substantial agreement. In the recent progress of precise thermometry, residual sources of error have been discovered, and outstanding discrepancies have been investigated, so as to render possible the reduction of all observed temperatures to the thermodynamic scale.

thermomotive (thėr-mō-mō′tiv), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *motive.*] Broadly, pertaining to or derived from molar motion produced by heat, as in any heat-engine, but more particularly used with reference to heat-engines in which motion is derived from air or other gas expanded by heat: as, *thermomotive* power; *thermomotive* effect; *thermomotive* efficiency.

thermomotor (thėr-mō-mō′tor), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + LL. *motor*, a mover.] A heat-engine, particularly a so-called caloric engine, or an air-engine driven by the expansive force of heated air. Compare *gas-engine*, *heat-engine*, and *caloric engine* (under *caloric*).

thermomultiplier (thėr-mō-mul′ti-plī-ėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *multiplier.*] Same as *thermopile.* See the quotation.

> The discoveries of Oersted and Seebeck led to the construction of an instrument for measuring temperature incomparably more delicate than any previously known. To distinguish it from the ordinary thermometer, this instrument is called the *thermomultiplier.*
>
> *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Physical Forces, iii.

thermonatrite (thėr-mō-nā′trīt), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *natron* + *-ite*[2].] Hydrous sodium carbonate ($Na_2CO_3 + H_2O$), occurring chiefly as an efflorescence in connection with saline lakes.

thermo-pair (thėr′mō-pār), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *pair*[1].] A thermo-electric element or couple. See *thermo-electricity.*

thermopalpation (thėr′mō-pal-pā′shọn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + L. *palpatio(n-)*, a stroking: see *palpation.*] Palpation of the surface of the body to determine temperature, especially to determine topographical differences of temperature with a view to determine the position and condition of internal organs.

thermophone (thėr′mō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An electrical instrument in which sounds are produced by the changes in the circuit due to variations of temperature.

thermopile (thėr′mō-pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *pile*[2].] A thermo-electric battery, especially as arranged for the measurement of small quantities of radiant heat. See *thermo-electricity.*

thermoregulator (thėr-mō-reg′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *regulator.*] A device for regulating the temperature of a heating-apparatus.

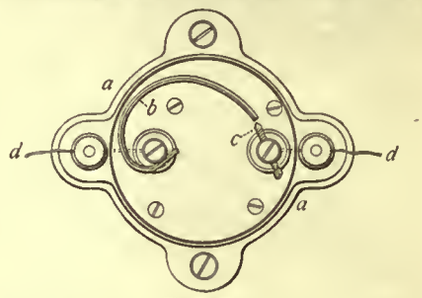
thermoscope (thėr′mō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *thermoscope* = Sp. It. *termoscopio*, < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] An instrument or a device for indicating variations in temperature without measuring their amount. The name was first applied by Count Rumford to an instrument invented by him, resembling the differential thermometer of Leslie. Out of an indefinite number of thermoscopes, a class of chromatic thermoscopes may be mentioned in which changes in temperature are indicated by changes in the shade or the color of a substance coated with certain chemical preparations. These have been used to some extent for indicating a rise in temperature caused by the heating of a journal in machinery. Thermoscopes consisting of a tube containing air or mercury, and having an adjustable scale, or a scale limited to a few degrees, are used in machines for testing lubricants, in appliances for physical research, as in Osborne's esthermoscope, and in diagnosis, as in Dr. Seguin's thermoscope for detecting minute variations in the temperature of the body.

thermoscopic (thėr-mō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *thermoscope* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thermoscope; made by means of the thermoscope: as, *thermoscopic* observations. *Grove.*

thermoscopical (thėr-mō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *thermoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *thermoscopic.*

thermosiphon (thėr-mō-sī′fọn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *σίφων*, siphon.] An arrangement of siphon-tubes serving to induce circulation of water in a heating apparatus.

thermostat (thėr′mō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static.*] An automatic instrument or apparatus for regulating temperature. It is essentially a modification of the thermometer, so arranged that, in place of indicating thermal variations, it controls the source of heat or of ventilation, and thus indirectly regulates the temperature. One of the earliest forms of thermostat was that devised by Dr. Ure. It consisted of a bar composed of two metals, say steel and copper, having different degrees of expansion under the same temperature. This bar, when fixed in position, was made by simple mechanical means to open a furnace-door, move a damper, or open a window, by means of the bending of the bar under the influence of an increase in heat. Other forms of this thermostat have since been used to make or break



Thermostat.

a, base; *b*, involute expansion-strip, composed of two metals having different coefficients of expansion, as brass and steel; *c*, adjustment-screw, forming part of an electric circuit whenever *b* is expanded by heat so as to touch the point of the screw; *d*, *d*, conducting wires.

an electric current, and thus move an armature that controls a damper, steam-valve, or other heat-regulating mechanism. Another form consists of a balanced thermometer that, under the movements of the mercury in a tube pivoted in the center in a horizontal position, would rise or fall, and thus control a damper or fire-door. Another form consists of a thermometer resembling a thermo-electric alarm (see *thermo-electric*), except that the closing of the circuit by the rise of the mercury in the tube operates a fire-door or damper in place of sounding an alarm. Where a thermostat is merely used to ring a bell, it is called a *thermostatic alarm.* A very simple and yet delicately responsive form is a slender bar of gutta-percha, fixed at one end, and attached at the other to a lever, which is caused to act by the expansion or contraction of the bar. Another form of thermostat consists of a bent tube partly filled with mercury. The heat expands the air in the larger end of the tube and displaces the mercury, and this in turn moves a piston controlling, by means of some mechanical device, a steam-valve or damper. Another form, used with steam-heating furnaces, consists of an elastic diaphragm in a cylinder, the pressure of the steam against the diaphragm serving to move a piston that controls the damper of the furnace. Such appliances are also called *heat-regulators.* More recently, the name has been given to fusible plugs used to control automatic sprinklers, a rise in the temperature causing the plug to melt and release the water. This, however, is only a trade use of the word.

thermostatic (thėr-mō-stat′ik), *a.* [< *thermostat* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thermostat; characterized by the presence of a thermostat; involving the principle of the thermostat.

thermostatically (thėr-mō-stat′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a thermostat: as, a *thermostatically* adjusted radiator.

thermostatics (thėr-mō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *thermostatic* (see *-ics*).] The theory of the equilibrium of heat. See the quotation under *thermokinematics.*

thermotaxic (thėr-mō-tak′sik), *a.* [Prop. **thermotactic;* < *thermotaxis* (*-tact-*) + *-ic.*] In *physiol.*, pertaining to regulation of the temperature of the body, or the adjustment of thermogenesis and thermolysis so as to produce a certain temperature.

thermotaxis (thėr-mō-tak′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *τάξις*, order, arrangement.] The regulation of the bodily temperature, or the adjustment of thermogenesis and thermolysis so as to secure a certain temperature.

thermotelephone (thėr-mō-tel′ē-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *telephone.*] 1. A telephone receiver in which the changes of length, due to

change of temperature, of a fine wire through which the currents are made to pass actuate the phonic diaphragm.—2. A telephone transmitter in which a red-hot wire forming part of the primary circuit of an induction-coil has its resistance changed by the sound-vibrations, thus inducing currents in the secondary which are sent to line.

thermotensile (thėr-mō-ten′sil), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + E. *tensile.*] Relating to tensile force as affected by changes of temperature. Elaborate thermotensile experiments on iron and steel, especially with reference to boiler-iron, have been made, and their results tabulated, this being a matter of great practical importance.

thermotic (thėr-mot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *-otic.*] Of or relating to heat; resulting from or dependent on heat.

In the spectrum of a flint-glass prism the apex of the *thermotic* curve—that is to say, the place of greatest heat-effect—is situated . . . outside the apparent spectrum in the ultra-red region. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 201.

thermotical (thėr-mot′i-kal), *a.* [< *thermotic* + *-al.*] Same as *thermotic*. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, x. I, § 4.

thermotics (thėr-mot′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *thermotic* (see *-ics*).] The science of heat.

In the History of the Sciences, I have named it [the Science of Heat] *Thermotics*, which appears to me to agree better with the analogy of the names of other corresponding sciences, Acoustics and Optics.
Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences, I. lxxii.

thermotropic (thėr-mō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *τροπικός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic.*] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by thermotropism.

Curvatures dependent upon temperature are called *thermotropic*. *Goodale*, Physiol. Bot., p. 394.

thermotropism (thėr-mot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *thermotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, the phenomenon of curvature produced in a growing plant-organ by changes of temperature. Organs which curve toward the source of heat are called *positively thermotropic*, and those which curve away from the source of heat, *negatively thermotropic*.

thermotype (thėr′mō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *θέρμη*, heat, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type.*] A picture-impression, as of a slice of wood, obtained by first wetting the object with dilute acid, as sulphuric or hydrochloric, then printing it, and afterward developing the impression by heat.

thermotypy (thėr′mō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *thermotype* + *-y*[3].] The act or process of producing a thermotype.

thernet, *n.* [ME., also *tarne*, < Icel. *therna* = Sw. *tärna* = Dan. *terne* = OHG. *thiarna*, *diorna*, MHG. *dierne*, *dirne*, G. *dirne*, a girl.] A girl; a wench.

As sengle knave and sengle *tarne*,
Whan they synne togedyr zerne.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

therodont (thē′rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* Same as *theriodont*.

Therodontia (thē-rō-don′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Theriodontia*.

theroid (thē′roid), *a.* [< Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having animal propensities or characteristics.

The animal mind of the *theroid* idiot is accompanied by appropriate animal peculiarities of body.
Nineteenth Century, Sept., 1886, p. 353.

therologic (thē-rō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *therolog-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to therology.

therological (thē-rō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *therologic* + *-al.*] Same as *therologic*.

therologist (thē-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *therolog-y* + *-ist.*] A student of the *Mammalia*; a mammalogist. *The Academy*, Aug. 25, 1877.

therology (thē-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of mammals; mammalogy or mastology: substituted lately on the ground that *mammalogy* is a hybrid word.

theromorph (thē′rō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Theromorpha*.

Theromorpha (thē-rō-môr′fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] An order of fossil reptiles, of the Permian period, so called from certain resemblances they present to mammals. The quadrate bone is fixed; the ribs are two-headed; the precoracoid is present, and the coracoid is reduced in size, with free extremity; the vertebræ are amphicœlous, and the pubic bones are entirely anterior to the ischia; and there is no obturator foramen. Some of the *Theromorpha* were made known by Owen under the name *Theriodontia*. These remains were from Cape Colony, but the *Theromorpha* have mostly been studied by Cope from remains found in the Permian of Texas. The order is divided by Cope into *Anomodontia* and *Pelycosauria*. See these words. Also, rarely, *Theromora*.

theromorphia (thē-rō-môr′fi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *μορφή*, form.] In *human anat.*, an abnormality in structure resembling the norm in lower animals.

theromorphic[1] (thē-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Theromorpha* + *-ic.*] Theromorphous.

theromorphic[2] (thē-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *theromorphia* + *-ic.*] Abnormally resembling in anatomical structure the lower animals.

theromorphous (thē-rō-môr′fus), *a.* [< *Theromorpha* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the *Theromorpha*, or having their characters.

theropod (thē′rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θήρ* (*θηρ-*), a wild beast, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*]

I. *a.* Having feet like those of (mammalian) beasts, as a dinosaur; of or pertaining to the *Theropoda*.

II. *n.* A carnivorous dinosaur of the order *Theropoda*.

Also *theriopod*, and (erroneously) *therapod*.

Theropoda (thē-rop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *theropod.*] An order of extinct carnivorous dinosaurs, having digitigrade feet with prehensile claws, very small fore limbs, hollow limb-bones, cavernous vertebræ, premaxillary teeth, and united pubes. They were of large or gigantic size and predaceous habits, and in the structure of the feet resembled quadrupeds rather than birds (see *Ornithopoda*), whence the name. There are several families, as *Megalosauridæ*, *Zanclodontidæ*, *Amphisauridæ*, and *Labrosauridæ*. Also, incorrectly, *Therapoda*.

theropodous (thē-rop′ō-dus), *a.* Same as *theropod*. *Geol. Jour.*, XLV. i. 44.

thersitical (thėr-sit′i-kal), *a.* [< *Thersites* (L. *Thersites*, < Gr. *Θερσίτης*) + *-ic-al.*] Resembling or characteristic of Thersites, a scurrilous character in Homer's Iliad; hence, grossly abusive; scurrilous; foul-mouthed.

There is a pelting kind of *thersitical* satire, as black as the ink 'tis wrote with. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 14.

therstt, *v.* A Middle English form of *durst*. *Octovian*, l. 681. *Halliwell.*

thesaurer†, *n.* [< ML. *thesaurarius*, treasurer, < L. *thesaurarius*, pertaining to treasure, < *thesaurus*, treasure: see *thesaurus* and *treasure*, and cf. *treasurer.*] A treasurer.

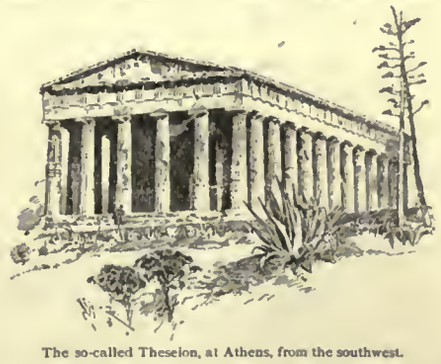
To my loving frendes Sir Thomas Boleyne Knight, *Thesaurer* of the Kinges Graces most honorable Houshold, and Sir Henry Guldeford, Knight Comptroller of the same.
Abp. Warham, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 367.

thesaurus (thē-sâ′rus), *n.* [< L. *thesaurus*, OL. *thensaurus*, *thensaurum*, < Gr. *θησαυρός*, a store laid up, treasure, a treasure-house, storehouse, chest: see *treasure*, the old form of the word, derived through OF. and ME.] A treasury; a store; especially, *thesaurus verborum*, or simply *thesaurus*, a treasury of words; a lexicon.

In a complete *thesaurus* of any language, the etymology of every word should exhibit both its philology and its linguistics, its domestic history and its foreign relations.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iii.

these (ᵀᴴēz), *a.* and *pron.* Plural of *this*.

Theseion, Theseum (thē-sē′on, -um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Θησεῖον*, *Θήσειον*, < *Θησεύς*, Theseus.] A temple or sanctuary of the Athenian hero-king Theseus, especially a temple built in Athens, about 460 B. C., to receive the bones of Theseus, then brought home from Seyros; at the present time, specifically, a beautiful hexastyle peripteral Doric temple of Pentelic marble, dating



The so-called Theseion, at Athens, from the southwest.

from the second half of the fifth century B. C., still standing in Athens at the foot of the Acropolis and Areopagus. Its interior arrangements and its sculptured decoration have suffered much, but it is notwithstanding the most perfect surviving example of a Greek temple, and exhibits all the refinements of Doric architecture at its culmination. This temple is now identified with practical certainty as that of Hephæstus (Vulcan); it was certainly not the temple of Theseus. See also cut under *opisthodomos*.

thesicle (thē′si-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *thesis.*] A little or subordinate thesis; a proposition. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Thesieæ (thē-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Thesium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Santalaceæ*, the sandalwood family. It is characterized by its small nut-like fruit, and perianth-tube prolonged above the inferior ovary and without a conspicuous disk. It includes 5 genera of herbs and low undershrubs, of which *Thesium* is the type; the others are mainly natives of South America or South Africa.

thesis (thē′sis), *n.*; pl. *theses* (-sēz). [= F. *thèse* = Sp. *tésis* = Pg. *these* = It. *tesi* = G. *thesis*, *these*, < L. *thesis*, < Gr. *θέσις*, a proposition, a statement, a thing laid down, thesis in rhetoric, thesis in prosody (from the setting down of the foot in beating time); cf. *θετός*, placed, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), put, set: see *do*[1]. Cf. *theme*, from the same Gr. verb.] 1. The formulation in advance of a proposition to be proved; a position; a proposition which one advances and offers to maintain by argument against objections.

Antitheta are *Theses* argued pro et contra [for and against]. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

In all the foreign universities and convents there are upon certain days philosophical *theses* maintained against every adventitious disputant. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

Hence—2. An essay or dissertation upon a specific or definite theme, as an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree, as for that of doctor.

Then comes the struggle for degrees,
With all the oldest and ablest critics;
The public *thesis* and disputation.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

3. A theme; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself.—4. (*a*) A premise assumed and not proved, although not self-evident; either a postulate or a definition. (*b*) The consequent of a hypothetical proposition. [Rare.]—5. In *musical rhythmics*, a heavy accent, such as in beating time is marked by a down-beat. See *rhythm.*—6. In *pros.*: (*a*) Originally, and in more correct recent usage, that part of a foot which receives the ictus, or metrical stress. (*b*) In prevalent modern usage, the metrically unaccented part of a foot. See *arsis*, I.—7. In *anc. rhet.*, a general question, not limited to special persons and circumstances: opposed to a *hypothesis*, or question which is so limited.—8. In *rhet.*, the part of a sentence preceding and correlated to the antithesis. [Rare.]

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of *thesis* and antithesis.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, II. 213.

=Syn. 1. *Topic*, *Point*, etc. See *subject*.

Thesium (thē-sī′um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), L. name of *T. Linophyllon*, so called, according to Athenæus, because Theseus crowned Ariadne with it; < Gr. *Θήσειον*, neut. of *Θήσειος*, belonging to Theseus, < *Θησεύς*, Theseus.] A genus of plants, type of the tribe *Thesieæ* in the order *Santalaceæ*. It is characterized by linear or scale-like leaves, and bisexual flowers with small ovate or oblong anthers and a filiform, often flexuous or zigzag placenta. There are over 100 species, widely distributed through the Old World, chiefly in the temperate parts, and with 2 species in Brazil. They are herbs, often with a hard or shrubby base, and frequently parasitic by the root. The leaves are small and alternate. The scentless flowers are borne in a spike or a simple or compound raceme. *T. Linophyllon*, a small white-flowered plant of English pastures, is called *bastard toadflax*.

Thesmophoria (thes-mō-fō′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *θεσμοφόρια* (pl.), < *θεσμοφόρος*, law-giving, < *θεσμός*, law (< *τιθέναι*, lay down: see *thesis*), + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] An ancient Greek festival with mysteries, celebrated by married women in honor of Demeter (Ceres) as the "mother of beautiful offspring." Though not confined to Attica, it was especially observed at Athens and Eleusis.

In the *Thesmophoria*, as well as the pigs' flesh mysterious sacred objects were in use, made of the dough of wheat, and in the shape of forms of snakes and men.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. xxxv.

Thesmophorian (thes-mō-fō′ri-an), *a.* [< *Thesmophoria* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the Thesmophoria.

Thesmophoric (thes-mō-for′ik), *a.* [< *Thesmophoria* + *-ic.*] Same as *Thesmophorian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 127.

thesmothete (thes′mō-thēt), *n.* [< F. *thesmothète*, < Gr. *θεσμοθέτης*, a lawgiver, < *θεσμός*, law, + *θέτης*, one who lays down, < *τιθέναι*, put, set: see *thesis.*] A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons at Athens.

thesocyte (thē′sō-sīt), *n.* One of certain reserve cells which have been described in several sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 420.

Thespesia (thes-pē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Correa, 1807), so called from the beauty of the flowers; < Gr. *θεσπέσιος*, divinely sounding, hence ineffable, divine; doubtfully explained as < *θεός*, god, + *εἰπεῖν*, 2d pers. pl. impv. *ἔσπετε*, say, spoak.] A genus of plants, of the order *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Hibisceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three to five small bractlets, a club-shaped or but slightly divided style, and a five-celled ovary. There are about 6 species, natives of tropical Asia, the Pacific islands, and Madagascar. They are trees or tall herbs, with entire or angulate leaves, and handsome flowers, commonly yellow. Two species, *T. Lampas* and *T. populnea*, are remarkable for their black-dotted seed-leaves. The latter is a tree sometimes 50 feet high, planted for shade in India, and known as *umbrella-tree* and *bendy-tree*, and in Guiana as *seaside mahoe*. It bears a dense head of foliage, and large yellow flowers with a purple center, changing before evening to purple throughout, and perishing. Its flowers and fruits yield a dye, its seeds a thick deep-red oil known as *Portia-nut oil*, and its bast a useful fiber made into sacks and wrappings; its wood is used to make boats and furniture.

Thespesia populnea.

Thespian (thes′pi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Thespien*, < Gr. *θέσπιος*, of or pertaining to Thespis, < *Θέσπις*, Thespis (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to Thespis, a semi-legendary Greek poet of Icaria in Attica, often called the father of tragedy; relating or pertaining to dramatic acting in general; dramatic; tragic: as, the *Thespian* art, the drama. The great impulse given to the drama by Thespis consisted in the adjunction to the old dithyrambic chorus of Dionysus of a single actor who might appear successively in several rôles. The first public contest of Thespis is assigned to the year 536 B. C.

Said we not it was the highest stretch attained by the *Thespian* Art? *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 12.

The race of learned men:
. . . oft they snatch the pen,
As if inspired, and in a *Thespian* rage;
Then write. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, i. 52.

II. *n.* An actor. [Colloq.]

There would be no useful end obtained by following the *Thespians* in their manifold wanderings . . .
W. Dunlap, Hist. Amer. Theatre, ii.

The angry Lord Chamberlain . . . clapped the unoffending *Thespian* [Powell] for a couple of days in the Gate House. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 93.

Thessalian (the-sā′liạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Thessalia*, < Gr. *Θεσσαλία*, Attic *Θετταλία*, Thessaly, < *Θεσσαλός*, Attic *Θετταλός*, Thessalian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thessaly, a district lying south of Macedonia and east of Epirus. Since 1881 the greater part of it belongs to the modern kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Thessaly.

Thessalonian (thes-ạ-lō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Thessalonica*, < Gr. *Θεσσαλονίκη*, Thessalonica, < *Θεσσαλός*, *Θετταλός*, Thessalian (*Θεσσαλία*, Attic *Θετταλία*, Thessaly), + *νίκη*, victory.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thessalonica, an important city of Macedonia.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Thessalonica.—**Epistle to the Thessalonians**, the title of two of the Pauline epistles in the New Testament. The main theme of both epistles is the second coming of Christ.

theta (thē′tạ), *n.* [< L. *theta*, < Gr. *θῆτα*, the letter Θ, *θ*, *ϑ*, originally an aspirated *t*; in modern Gr. and in the E. pron. of ancient Gr., pronounced as E. *th*.] A letter of the Greek alphabet corresponding to the English *th* in *thin*, etc. It was sometimes called the unlucky letter, because it was used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek *θάνατος*, death.—**Theta function**, a name applied to two entirely different functions. (*a*) A sort of complication of an exponential function, being expressed by a series from $n = -\infty$ to $n = +\infty$ of terms the logarithm of each of which is $n^2a + 2nu$. A theta function of several variables, $x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n$, is Σ exp. $(\phi + \Sigma m_n x_n)$, where ϕ is a quadratic function of the constants $m_1, m_2, \ldots m_n$. (*b*) A function which occurs in probabilities, and is expressed by the integral $fe^{-t^2}dt$.

thetch[1] (thech), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thatch*.

thetch[2] (thech), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *fetch*[2], *vetch*.] The common vetch, *Vicia sativa*; also, *Vicia sepium* and *Lathyrus macrorhizus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

thethen†, *adv.* [ME., also *thythen*, *thithen*, *theden*, < Icel. *thadhan*, *thedhan* (= Dan. *deden*), thence; akin to E. *thenne*[2], *thence*: see *thenne*[2].] Thence.

Sothely fra *thythen* inryaes a gret lufe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Ffro *thethen* the lycour belyue launchit doun evyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8790.

thetic (thet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θετικός*, positive; cf. *θέσις*, a laying down, < *τιθέναι* (√ *θε*), put, place: see *thesis*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the thesis, or metrically accented part of a foot. (*b*) Beginning with a thesis: opposed to *anacrustic*.

thetical† (thet′i-kạl), *a.* [< *thetic* + *-al*.] Laid down; prescriptive; arbitrary.

This law that prohibited Adam the eating of the fruit was merely *thetical* or positive, not indispensable and natural. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, ii.

Thetis (thē′tis), *n.* [< L. *Thetis*, < Gr. *Θέτις*: see def.] 1. In *classical myth.*, a marine goddess, who became the spouse of the mortal Peleus, despite her efforts to escape him by countless Protean transformations, and was by him the mother of Achilles.—2. The seventeenth planetoid, discovered by Luther at Bilk in 1852.

thetsee (thet′sē), *n.* Same as *theetsee*.

theurgic (thē-ėr′jik), *a.* [= F. *théurgique* = Sp. *teúrgico* = Pg. *theurgico* = It. *teurgico*, < LL. *theurgicus*, < Gr. *θεουργικός*, < *θεουργία*, theurgy: see *theurgy*.] Pertaining to theurgy, or the power of performing supernatural things.

The soul of the mystic would have passed into the world of spiritual existences; but he was not yet blessed with *theurgic* faculties, and patiently awaited for the elect.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 294.

Theurgic hymns or songs, songs used in incantation.

theurgical (thē-ėr′ji-kạl), *a.* [< *theurgic* + *-al*.] Same as *theurgic*.

theurgist (thē′ėr-jist), *n.* [= F. *théurgiste*; as *theurg-y* + *-ist*.] One who believes in theurgy, or practises a pretended magic.

As if there be any irrational demons, as the *theurgists* affirm. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 864.

theurgy (thē′ėr-ji), *n.* [= F. *théurgie* = Sp. *teurgia* = Pg. *theurgia* = It. *teurgia*, < LL. *theurgia*, < LGr. *θεουργία*, a divine work, a miracle, magic, sorcery, < *θεουργός*, one who does the works of God, a priest, < Gr. *θεός*, god, + **ἔργειν*, work.] The working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; a producing of effects by supernatural means; effects or phenomena brought about among men by spiritual agency. Specifically—(*a*) Divine agency, or direct divine interference, in human affairs or the government of the world.

Homer, with the vast mechanism of the Trojan war in his hands, and in such hands, and almost compelled to employ an elaborate and varied *theurgy*, . . . was in a position of advantage without parallel for giving form to the religious traditions of his country. *Gladstone.*

(*b*) A system of supernatural knowledge or powers believed by the Egyptian Platonists and others to have been communicated to mankind by the beneficent deities, and to have been handed down from generation to generation traditionally by the priests. (*c*) The art of invoking deities or spirits, or by their intervention conjuring up visions, interpreting dreams, prophesying, receiving and explaining oracles, etc.; the supposed power of obtaining from the gods, by means of certain observances, words, symbols, etc., a knowledge of the secrets which surpass the powers of reason—a power claimed by the priesthood of most pagan religions.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or goety; but allowed the other, which they termed *theurgy*, as laudable and honourable, and as an art by which they received angels, and had communication with the gods.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1682), p. 51.

It may appear a subject of surprise and scandal . . . that the Grecian mysteries should have been supported by the magic or *theurgy* of the modern Platonists.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxiii.

(*d*) In *mod. magic*, the pretended production of effects by supernatural agency, as contradistinguished from natural magic.

thevet†, *n.* [ME.; cf. *thevethorn*.] Bramble.

Theve, brusch [var. *there*, brusch].
Prompt. Parv., p. 490.

theve-thorn†, *n.* [ME., also *theovethorn*, also *thethorn*, < AS. *thēfethorn*, *thēfanthorn*, *thīfethorn*, a bramble, Christ's-thorn, < **thēfe* (appar. connected with *thȳfel*, a bush) + *thorn*, thorn.] A bramble, probably *Rubus fruticosus*.

Befor that goure thornes shulden vnderatonde the *theue thorne*; as the iynende, so in wrathe he shal soupe them vp.
Wyclif, Ps. lvii. 10.

Thevetia (thē-vē′shi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after André *Thevet* (1502–90), a French monk and traveler.] A genus of plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Plumerieæ*, and subtribe *Cerbereæ*. It is characterized by a glandular calyx and a funnel-shaped corolla with its lobes sinistrorsely overlapping. There are about 4 species, natives of tropical Asia, Madagascar, and the islands of the Pacific. They are smooth shrubs or small trees, with alternate leaves, and large yellow flowers in terminal cymes. For *T. neriifolia*, commonly cultivated in tropical America as a garden shrub or for hedges, see *quashy-quasher*.

thew[1]†, *n.* [ME. *thew*, *theow*, < AS. *theów* = OHG. *diu* = Goth. *thius*, a bondman, slave, servant. Cf. *thane*.] A bondman; a slave.

Mizti men & menskful were thei in here time,
& feithful as here fader to fre & to *thewe*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5514.

thew[1]†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *theów*, servile, < *theów*, a bondman, servant: see *thew*[1], *n.*] Bond; servile.

thew[1]†, *v.* [ME. *thewen*, < AS. *thēwan*, *thȳwan*, *theówan* (= MD. *douwen* = MLG. *duwen* = MHG. *diuhen*, *dūhen*, *diuwen*), oppress, < *theów*, a bondman: see *thew*[1], *n.*] To oppress; enslave.

thew[2]† (thū), *n.* [< ME. *thew*, earlier *theaw*, usually in pl. *thewes*, < AS. *theáw*, custom, manner, behavior, = OS. *thau* = OHG. *dau*, **thau*, also **gadau*, *kathau*, discipline. Cf. *thew*[3].] Custom; habit; manner; usually in the plural, customs; habits; manners; morals; qualities; moral traits; conditions.

Leue sone, this lessoun me lerde my fader,
that knew of kourt the *thewes*, for kourteour was he long.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 342.

Nathelees it oghte ynough suffise
With any wyf, if so were that she hadde
Mo goode *thewes* than hire vices badde.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 298.

thew[3] (thū), *n.* [Usually in the plural *thews*; a transferred use of *thews*, manner, bearing, hence bodily form, appearance as showing strength; pl. of *thew*[2]; or simply a development of the rare ME. sense 'strength' of the same *thew*[2].] A muscle; a sinew: used generally in the plural.

Of maine and of *theauwe*.
Layamon, l. 6361. (*Stratmann.*)

Care I for the limb, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 276.

He [must] gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling *thews* that throw the world.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

thew[4]† (thū), *n.* [ME. *thewe*; origin obscure.] A cucking-stool; perhaps, also, a form of pillory.

Thewe, or pylory. Collistrigium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 490.

For them [women] the *thew* or the tumbrel . . . was reserved. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 96.

thew[5] (thū). An old or provincial or artificial preterit of *thaw*.

First it blew,
Then it snew,
Then it *thew*. *Old rime.*

thewed[1]† (thūd), *a.* [< ME. *thewed*; < *thew*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Endowed with moral qualities; behaved; mannered.

Therto so wel fortuned and *thewed*
That through the world her goodnesse is yshewed.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 180.

Yet would not seeme so rude, and *thewed* iii,
As to despise so curteous seeming part.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 26.

thewed[2] (thūd), *a.* [< *thew*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Having thews, muscle, or strength.

Till at the last a fearful beast was master,
Amazing *thewed*, with fourfold plate-like horns.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, iv.

thewless (thū′les), *a.* [< *thew*[3] + *-less*.] Weak; nerveless.

thewy (thū′i), *a.* [< *thew*[3] + *-y*[1].] Sinewy; brawny; muscular.

There were burly, weather-beaten faces under powder and curls; broad, hard hands in kid gloves; *thewy*, red elbows, that had plied brooms, shuttles, cards, in lace ruffles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

they[1] (ŦHā), *pron. pl.* [< ME. *they*, *thei*, *thai*, partly of Scand. origin (see below), partly < AS. *thā* = OS. *thia*, *thie* = OFries. *thā* = D. *de* = LG. *de* = OHG. *dia*, *die*, *de*, MHG. G. *die* = Icel. *their* = Goth. *thai*; pl. of AS. *the*, etc., that, the: see *that*, *the*[1]. The ME. *they* was declined in midland and southern ME. thus: nom. *they*, etc., gen. *hire*, *here*, *hir*, *her*, dat. *hem*; in northern ME. nom. *they*, *thei*, *thai*, gen. *thair*, *thaire*, *ther*, dat. acc. *thaim*, *tham*, *them*; in Orm. nom. *thezz*, gen. *thezzre*, dat. acc. *thezzm*; orig. forms of the def. art., AS. nom. acc. pl. *thā*, gen. *thāra*, *thǣra*, dat. *thǣm*, *thām*. The AS. *thā*, *thāra*, *thām* retained the demonstrative force till late in ME.; the northern dialects, however, began through Danish influence to use them, or rather the Danish forms and the AS. forms together, as the plural. Cf. *he*[1], *she*, *it*. Cf. Icel. nom. *their*, gen. *theira*, gen. dat. *theim*, they, their, them, as the pl. of *hann*, *hōn*, he, she.] The plural pronoun of the third person. It stands for a plural noun or pronoun preceding, or in place of one not expressed when pointed out by the situation. It is without gender-forms. (*a*) Nom. *they*.

And when *thai* saw the fyr on brede,
In thaire hertis than had *thai* drede;
Vnto the quene al gun *thai* cry.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

With lokkes crulle [curled] as *they* were leyd in presse.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 81.

Thei dide his comaundement, and com to-geder, *thei* thre and two squyres only. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 645.

They of Italy salute you. Heb. xiii. 24.

These are *they* which came out of great tribulation. Rev. vii. 14.

(*b*) Poss. *their*. Of or belonging to them: now always preceding the noun, with the value of an attributive adjective.

Fantasilla come pertly with hir pure maidnes, . . .
(All *thaire* colouris by corse were of cleane white).
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10970.

Some glory in *their* birth, some in *their* skill,
Some in *their* wealth, some in *their* bodies' force.
Shak., Sonnets, xci.

As if God were so beholden to us for our good deeds as to be bound for *their* sakes to forgive us our ill ones!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

Sometimes formerly used alone, with the value now given to *theirs*.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*,
My meates unto my taste as pleasing are.
Wither, Motto, C 3 b, repr. (*Nares*.)

(*c*) Poss. *theirs*. That which belongs to them: always used without the noun, and having the value of a nominative or an objective.

Belfagor and Belyal and Belssabub als
Heyred hem as hygly as heuen wer *thayres*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1527.

This love of *theirs* myself have often seen.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 24.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

(*d*) Obj. (acc.), *them*.

Bot—if we may with any gyn
Mak *tham* to do dedly syn;
Than with *tham* wil I wun and wake.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

For enery off *thaim* was full wyse and sage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

Let him and *them* agree it; they are able to answer for themselves. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 235.

(*e*) Obj. (dat.), *them*.

Give *them* wine to drink. Jer. xxxv. 2.

(*f*) Used for *those*. [Now provincial, Eng. and U. S.]

As if between *them* twain there were no strife.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 405.

Let *they* ministers preach till they 'm black in the face.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

Like *them* big hotels
Where they shift plates, an' let ye live on smells.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

They say, it is said: *they* meaning persons generally.

We must not run, *they say*, into sudden extreams.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

They say he will come far ben, that lad; wha kens but he may come to be Sub-Prior himself?
Scott, Monastery, xiii.

they[2]†, *conj.* and *adv.* A Middle English variant of *though*.

thian-shan (thian'shan'), *n.* [Named from a range of mountains in central Asia.] A central Asian wild sheep, *Ovis poli*, notable for the enormous size of the male's horns, which are

Thian-shan (*Ovis poli*).

said to be sometimes 4¾ feet round the curve, 1¼ feet about the base, their tips spreading 3¼ feet apart. The animal stands nearly 4 feet high at the shoulder. This sheep is a near relative of the argali and of the Rocky Mountain bighorn. It inhabits high hilly plains, runs with great speed, and is found in flocks of from 30 to 40, but is still very imperfectly known.

thiasos, *n.* See *thiasus*.

thiasote (thī'a-sōt), *n.* [< Gr. *θιασώτης*, a thiasote, < *θίασος*, a band or company: see *thiasus*.] A member of or a participant in a thiasus.

thiasus, thiasos (thī'a-sus, -sos), *n.*; pl. *thiasi* (-sī). [Gr. *θίασος*, a band or company (see def.).] In *Gr. antiq.*, a band or company assembled in honor of a divinity; especially, a Dionysiac band or procession in which men and women took part in character, with boisterous mirth and music, and bearing attributes of the god; sometimes a political, commercial, social, or benevolent association or gild (*ἔρανος*); specifically, the mythological band of nymphs, mænads, satyrs, etc., forming the personal cortège of Dionysus, and often represented in sculpture and painting. See *Bacchus*.

Thibaudia (thi-bâ'di-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Pavon, 1818), named after a French botanist, *Thibaud* de Chanvallon, who traveled in the West Indies in 1751.] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the tribe *Thibaudieæ* in the order *Vacciniaceæ*. It is characterized by racemose flowers with small bracts, a short calyx-tube, with five-toothed border, and ten elongated anthers, far surpassed by a membranous extension into straight narrow tubes which open lengthwise by chinks. The 2 species, *T. floribunda* and *T. Pichinchensis*, are natives of the Andes, the United States of Colombia, and Peru. They are shrubs, sometimes with high-climbing stems, bearing alternate evergreen entire leaves with very oblique veins, and numerous pedicelled scarlet flowers in axillary crowded racemes, sometimes tipped with green or yellow. These and also a few species of related genera are known in cultivation as *thibaudia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Thibaudieæ (thi-bâ-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Thibaudia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Vacciniaceæ*. It is characterized by rather large and usually thick and fleshy or coriaceous flowers with short filaments which are commonly contiguous or connate. It includes 17 genera, of which *Thibaudia* is the type; principally mountain shrubs, many of them natives of the Andes.

thibet, Thibetan, etc. See *tibet*, etc.

thible (thib'l), *n.* [Also *thibel*, *thivel*, *theeril*, *theivil*, *theedle*; dial. variants of *dibble*[1].] 1. A dibble. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A stick used for stirring broth, porridge, etc.; a potstick. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

The *thible* ran round, and tho . . . handfuls of meal fell into the water. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

3†. A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. *Imp. Dict.*

thick (thik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *thicke*, *thikke*, *thykke*, rarely *thig*, < AS. *thicce* = OS. OFries. *thikki* = MD. *dicke*, D. *dik* = MLG. *dick* = OHG. *dicchi*, MHG. *dik*, *dicke*, G. *dick* = Icel. *thykkr* (older forms *thjokkr* or *thjökkr*) = Sw. *tjock* = Dan. *tyk* (Goth. not recorded); cf. OIr. *tiug* (< **tigu*), thick. Cf. *tight*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Having relatively great extent or depth from one surface to its opposite; being relatively of great depth, or extent from side to side: opposed to *thin*.

Thre hundred elne was it [the ark] long,
Naild and sperd, *thig* and strong.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 564.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*.
Deut. xxxii. 15.

If the Sun is incommodious, we have *thick* folding Shutters on the out-Side, and thin ones within, to prevent that. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 198.

2. Having (a specified) measurement in a direction perpendicular to that of the length and breadth; measuring (so much) between opposite surfaces: as, a board one inch *thick*.

The walles of the gallery are about two yardes *thicke* at the least. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33.

Of Fruits, he reckons the Iacapucsya, like a pot, as big as a great bowle, two fingers *thicke*, with a couer on it, within full of Cheanuts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 843.

3. Having numerous separate parts or individuals set or occurring close together; dense; compactly arranged.

He is the pyes patroun and putteth it in hire ere,
That there the thorne is *thikkest* to buylden and brede.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 228.

We supposed him some French mans sonne, because he had a *thicke* blacke bush beard, and the Salvages seldome haue any at all.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 184.

We caught another snow-storm, so *thick* and blinding that we dared not venture out of the harbor.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 16.

4. Having relatively great consistency; also, containing much solid matter in suspension or solution; approaching the consistency of a solid; inspissated: as, *thick* cream; *thick* paste; often of liquids, turbid; muddy; cloudy.

I can selle
Bothe dregges and draffe, and drawe it at on hole,
Thikke ale and thinne ale. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 398.

Forth gusht a stream of gore blood *thick*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 39.

Make the gruel *thick* and slab.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 32.

At the end, or snout, of the glacier this water issues forth, not indeed as a clear bright spring, but as a *thick* stream laden with detritus. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 161.

5. Heavy; profound; intense; extreme; great.

Moyses sithen held up is hond,
And *thikke* therknesse cam on that lond.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3102.

Bote euer-more Sersphe askes and cries,
"Where was Eualac?" the stour was so *thikke*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 235.

6. Obscure; not clear; especially, laden with clouds or vapor; misty; foggy: noting the atmosphere, the weather, etc.

It continued *thick* and boisterous all the night.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 22.

Again the evening closes, in *thick* and sultry air;
There 's a thunder on the mountains, the storm is gathering there. *Bryant*, Count of Greiers.

7. Mentally dull; stupid; devoid of intelligence: as, to have a *thick* head.

He a good wit? hang him, baboon! his wit 's as *thick* as Tewksbury mustard. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 262.

What if you think our reasons *thick*, and our ground of separation mistaken? *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

8. Mentally clouded; befogged; slow, weak, or defective in sense-perception, sometimes in moral perception: as, to be *thick* of sight, hearing, etc.: said of persons or of the organs of sense.

The people muddied,
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 82.

My sight was ever *thick*;
. . . tell me what thou notest about the field.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 21.

I am *thick* of hearing,
Still, when the wind blows southerly.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

A cloudlike change,
In passing, with a grosser film made *thick*
These heavy, horny eyes.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

9. Indistinct in utterance; inarticulate; not clear.

He rose and walked up and down the room, and finally spoke in a *thick*, husky voice, as one who pants with emotion. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 460.

10. Abounding; filled; plentifully supplied: followed by *with* (formerly *of* or *for*).

The Westerne shore by which we sayled we found all along well watered, but very mountanous and barren, the vallies very fertill, but extreame *thicke of* small wood so well as trees.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 176.

His reign [Henry III.'s] was not onely long for continuance, fifty-six years, but also *thick for* remarkable mutations happening therein. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 24.

The air was *thick with* falling snow.
Bryant, Two Travellers.

She looked up at Eve, her eyes *thick with* tears.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 449.

11. Numerous; plentiful; frequent; crowded.

Thei were so *thikke* and so entacched ech amonge other, that no than a thousand fill in to the river.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

These [Oxen and Kine] were . . . exceeding *thicke* from the one end of the Market place . . . to the other.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 55.

The brass-hoof'd steeds tumultuous plunge and bound,
And the *thick* thunder beats the lab'ring ground.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 198.

Lay me,
When I shall die, within some narrow grave,
Not by itself—for that would be too proud—
But where such graves are *thickest*.
Browning, Paracelsus.

12. Being of a specified number; numbering. [Rare.]

There is a guard of spies ten *thick* upon her.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

13. Close in friendship; intimate. [Colloq.]

He
Could conjure, tell fortunes, and calculate tides, . . .
And was thought to be *thick* with the Man in the Moon.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 270.

Don't you be getting too *thick* with him—he 's got his father's blood in him too.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 6.

Half-thick file. See *file*[1].—**Thick coal**, a bed of coal in the Dudley district, England, averaging about thirty feet in thickness, "a source of enormous wealth to the district" (*Hull*).—**Thick focaloid, homeoid, intestine.** See the nouns.—**Thick limestone.** Same as *scar-limestone*.—**Thick register.** See *register*[1], 5 (*b*).—**Thick squall.** See *squall*[1].—**Thick stuff**, in *ship-building*, a general name for all planking above 4 inches in thickness.

All the timber, *thick-stuff*, and plank to be fresh-cut.
Laslett, Timber, p. 76.

Thick 'un, a sovereign; also, a crown, or five shillings. Sometimes written *thickun*. [Cant.]

If you like . . . I will send a few *thickuns* to bring you . . . to Start. *Cornhill Mag.*, VI. 648.

If he feel that it were better for him to quaff the flowing bowl, and he has a drought within him, and a friend or a *thick 'un* to stand by him, he is a poor weak cross-grained fool to refuse.
Percy Clarke, The New Chum in Australia, p. 143.

Through thick and thin, over smooth or rough places; with or without obstruction; despite all opposition; unwaveringly; steadily.

When the horse was laus, he gynneth gon . . .
Forth with "We hee," *thurgh thikke and thurgh thenne.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 146.

Through thick and thin, through mountains and through playns,
Those two great champions did attonce pursew
The fearefull damzell. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 46.

To lie daily, *through thick and thin*, and with every variety of circumstance and detail which a genius fertile in fiction could suggest, such was the simple rule prescribed by his [Alexander Farnese's] sovereign [Philip II.].
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 311.

To lay it on thick, to exaggerate; be extravagant, especially in laudation or flattery. [Colloq.]

He had been giving the squire a full and particular account — à la Henslowe — of my proceedings since I came. Henslowe *lays it on thick* — paints with a will.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xviii.

II. *n.* **1.** The thickest part of anything. (*a*) That part which is of longest measurement across or through; the bulkiest part.

The freke . . .
Brsid out a big sword, bare to hym sone
With a dedly dynt, & derit hym full euyll
Throgh the *thicke* of the thegh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9021.

An' blacksmith 'e strips me the *thick* ov 'is airm, an 'e shaws it to me. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

(*b*) The densest or most crowded part; the place of greatest resort or abundance.

Achimetes . . . in the *thick* of the dust and smoke presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

I am plain Elia — no Seiden, nor Archbishop Usher — though at present in the *thick* of their books.
Lamb, Oxford in the Vacation.

He has lived in the *thick* of people all his life.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 104.

(*c*) The spot of greatest intensity or activity.

He dressed as if life were a battle, and he were appointed to the *thick* of the fight. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

2. The time when anything is thickest.

In the *thick* of question and reply
I fled the house. *Tennyson*, The Sisters.

3. A thicket; a coppice. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They must in fine condemned be to dwell
In *thickes* vaseene, in mewes for minyons made.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 118).

Eft through the *thicke* they heard one rudely rush,
With noyse whereof he from his lofty steed
Downe fell to ground, and crept into a bush.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 21.

4. A stupid person; a dullard; a blockhead; a numskull. [Colloq.]

I told you how it would be. What a *thick* I was to come!
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

thick (thik), *adv.* [< ME. *thicke, thikke*, < AS. *thicce*, thick; from the adj.] In a thick manner, in any sense.

Quo for thro may nogt thole, the *thikker* he sufferes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 6.

He bethought hym full *thicke* in his throo hert,
And in his wit was he war of a wyle sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 147.

The Tree is so *thikke* charged that it semethe that it wolde breke. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 168.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 24.

Plied *thick* and close as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxv.

Thick beats his heart, the troubled motions rise
(So, ere a storm, the waters heave and roll).
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 648.

So *thick* they died the people cried,
"The gods are moved against the land."
Tennyson, The Victim.

Thick and threefold, in quick succession, or in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till an experienced stager discovered the plot. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

thick (thik), *v.* [< ME. *thickcn, thikken*, < AS. *thiccian*, make thick, < *thicce*, thick: see *thick*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make thick; thicken. (*a*) To make close, dense, or compact; specifically, to make compact by fulling.

You may not forget to send some Western karseis, to wit dozens, which be *thicked* well.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 358.

That no cap should be *thicked* or fulled in any mill until the same had been well scoured and closed upon the bank, and half-footed at least upon the foot-stock.
Fuller, Worthies, Monmouthshire. (*Richardson.*)

(*b*) To increase in depth or girth; swell the proportions of (a solid body); fatten.

He [Pliny] writes also that caterpillars are bred by a dew, incrassated and *thicked* by the heat of the sun.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 79.

(*c*) To give firmer consistency to; inspissate.

With sheeps milke *thicked* & salted they dresse and tan their hides. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 90.

The Night-Mare Life-in-Death was she,
Who *thicks* man's blood with cold.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

(*d*) To make obscure or dark; hence, to hide; conceal.

Hauing past three days and three nightes, forsaking all high wayes, *thicked* my self in the great desert, and being utterly tired, . . . and no lesse in feare of them that should seek mee, I conueyed my selfe into a great cane.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 144.

II. *intrans.* To become thick.

But see, the Welkin *thicks* apace,
And stouping Phebus steepes his face.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

thick-and-thin (thik'and-thin'), *a.* **1.** Ready to go through thick and thin; thorough; devoted: as, a *thick-and-thin* supporter; a *thick-and-thin* advocate of a measure. — **2.** Having one sheave thicker than the other. Thick-and-thin blocks were formerly used as quarter-blocks under a yard.

thickback (thik'bak), *n.* A kind of sole-fish, *Solea variegata.* [Local, Eng.]

thickbill (thik'bil), *n.* The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris.* See cut under *bullfinch.* [Prov. Eng.]

thick-brained (thik'brānd), *a.* Stupid; thick-skulled; thick-headed.

The *thick-brain'd* audience lively to awake.
Drayton, Sacrifice to Apollo.

thick-coming (thik'kum'ing), *a.* Coming or following in close succession; crowding.

She is troubled with *thick-coming* fancies,
That keep her from her rest.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 38.

thicken[1] (thik'n), *v.* [= Icel. *thykkna* = Sw. *tjockna* = Dan. *tykne*, become thick; as *thick* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become thick or thicker. (*a*) To grow dense.

Through his young woods how pleased Sabinus stray'd,
Or sate delighted in the *thickening* shade,
With annual joy the reddening shoots to greet.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 90.

No swelling twig puts forth its *thickening* leaves.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 105.

(*b*) To become deeper or heavier; gain bulk.

The downy flakes, . . .
Softly alighting upon all below,
Assimilate all objects. Earth receives
Gladly the *thickening* mantle.
Cowper, Task, iv. 330.

(*c*) Of a liquid, to approach more nearly a state of solidity; gain firmer consistency; also, to become turbid or cloudy. (*d*) To become dark or obscure; specifically, of the weather, etc., to become misty or foggy.

Thy lustre *thickens*,
When he shines by. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3. 27.

The weather still *thickening*, and preventing a nearer approach to the land. *Cook*, Third Voyage, vi. 3.

Through the *thickening* winter twilight, wide apart the battle rolled. *Whittier*, Angels of Buena Vista.

(*e*) To grow more intense, profound, animated, intricate, etc.; become complicated.

Bayes. Ay, now the Plot *thickens* very much upon us.
Pret. What Oracle this darkness can evince?
Sometimes a Fishera Son, sometimes a Prince.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, iii. 2.

The combat *thickens* like the storm that flies.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 908.

A clamour *thicken'd*, mixt with inmost terms
Of art and science. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

(*f*) To gain in number or frequency; hence, to crowd; throng.

The gath'ring murmur spreads, their trampling feet
Beat the loose sands, and *thicken* to the fleet.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 184.

I have not time to write any longer to you; but you may well expect our correspondence will *thicken.*
Walpole, Letters, II. 245.

The differences . . . became . . . numerous and complicated as the arrivals *thickened.*
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xiv.

(*g*) To become indistinct.

Under the influence of which [port], . . . though the heart glows more and more, there comes a time when the brow clouds, and the speech *thickens*, and the tongue refuses to act. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 121.

II. *trans.* To make thick or thicker. (*a*) To make dense, close, or compact; specifically, to full, as cloth.

About which a bright *thickned* bush of golden haire did play,
Which Vulcan forg'd him for his pinme.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 368.

Youngest Autumn, in a bower
Grape-*thicken'd* from the light, and blinded
With many a deep-hued bell-like flower.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

(*b*) To increase in depth, or distance between opposite surfaces; hence, figuratively, to make stouter or more substantial; strengthen.

This may help to *thicken* other proofs
That do demonstrate thinly.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 430.

Now god-like Hector . . .
Squadrons on squadrons drives, and fills the fields
With close-rang'd chariots, and with *thicken'd* shields.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 261.

(*c*) Of liquids, to increase the consistency of; inspissate: as, to *thicken* gravy with flour; also, to render turbid or cloudy.

Whilst others *thicken* all the slimy dews,
And into purest honey work the juice.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Water stop'd gives Birth
To Grass and Plants, and *thickens* into Earth.
Prior, Solomon, i.

(*d*) To obscure with clouds or mist; befog.

Now the *thicken'd* sky
Like a dark ceiling stood; down rush'd the rain.
Milton, P. L., xi. 742.

(*e*) To make more numerous or frequent; redouble: as, to *thicken* blows.

thicken[2] (thik'en), *n.* A spelling of *thick 'un* (which see, under *thick*, *a.*).

thickener (thik'nėr), *n.* [< *thicken*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which thickens; specifically, in *calico-printing*, a substance used to give to the mordant or the dye such consistency as will prevent it from spreading too much, or to add to the weight of the fabric in the process of dyeing. Various materials are used, as gum arabic, gum Senegal, gum tragacanth, jalap, pipe-clay, dextrine, potato- and rice-starch, sulphate of lead, sugar, and molasses, but wheat-starch and flour are the best.

thickening (thik'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thicken*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making or becoming thick.

The patient, as years pass on, shows other evidences of the gouty diathesis, such as . . . gouty *thickenings* of the cartilages of the pinna. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 116.

2. A substance used in making thick; specifically, in *dyeing* and *calico-printing*, same as *thickener.*

Only two mineral *thickenings* are at present employed: namely, kaolin and pipe-clay.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 17.

3. That which has become thick.

Many small miliary deposits existed all over the peritoneum, resembling the whitish-yellow *thickenings* often found on the capsule of the spleen. *Lancet*, 1890, I. 403.

thicket (thik'et), *n.* [< ME. **thicket*, < AS. *thiccet* (pl. *thiccetu*), a thicket, < *thicce*, thick: see *thick.*] A number of shrubs, bushes, or trees set and growing close together; a thick coppice, grove, or the like.

As when a lion in a *thicket* pent,
Spying the boar all bent to combat him,
Makes through the shrubs and thunders as he goes.
Peele, Polyhymnia, i. 124 (Works, ed. Bullen, II. 293).

thicketed (thik'et-ed), *a.* [< *thicket* + *-ed*[2].] Abounding in thickets; covered with thick bushes or trees.

These fields sloped down to a tiny streamlet with densely *thicketed* banks. *H. Hayes*, Sons and Daughters, xviii.

thickety (thik'et-i), *a.* [< *thicket* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in thickets. [Rare.]

thick-eyed (thik'id), *a.* Dim-eyed; weak-sighted.

Thick-eyed musing and cursed melancholy.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 49.

thickhead (thik'hed), *n.* **1.** A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull. — **2.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A shrike-like bird of the subfamily *Pachycephalinæ.* See cut under *Pachycephala.* (*b*) A scansorial barbet of the subfamily *Capitoninæ.* *Coues.* See cut under *Capito.* — **White-throated thickhead.** Same as *thunder-bird*, 1.

thick-headed (thik'hed'ed), *a.* **1.** Having a thick or bushy head.

Bring it near some *thick-headed* tree.
Mortimer, Husbandry. (*Latham.*)

2. Having a thick skull; dull; stupid; doltish. — **3.** In *Crustacea*, pachycephalous; of or pertaining to the *Pachycephala.* — **Thick-headed mullet, shrike**, etc. See the nouns.

thicknee (thik'nē), *n.* A bird of the family *Œdicnemidæ*; a thick-kneed plover, or stone-plover. The common thickknee of European countries is *Œdicnemus crepitans*, also called *Norfolk plover* and by other names. See *stone-plover*, and cut under *Œdicnemus.*

thick-kneed (thik'nēd), *a.* Having thick knees — that is, having the tibiotarsal articulation swollen or thickened, as the young of many wading birds: specifically noting the birds of the family *Œdicnemidæ.* See cut under *Œdicnemus.* — **Thick-kneed bustard**, a thickknee: it is not a bustard.

thickleaf (thik'lēf), *n.* A plant of the genus *Crassula.*

thick-leaved (thik'lēvd), *a.* Having thick leaves; also, thickly set with leaves.

The nightingale, among the *thick-leav'd* spring
That sits alone in sorrow.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

thick-legged (thik'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having thick legs, as an insect. — **Thick-legged lily-beetles**, the *Lagriidæ*, as distinguished from the *Crioceridæ.*

thick-lipped (thik'lipt), *a.* Having thick lips, as a negro; labroid, as a fish; thickened aronnd the edges, as an ulcer.—**Thick-lipped perch.** See *perch*[1].

thicklips (thik'lips), *n.* A person having thick lips—a characteristic of the negro race: used opprobriously.

> What a full fortune does the *thick-lips* owe,
> If he can carry't thus! *Shak.*, Othello, I. 1. 66.

thickly (thik'li), *adv.* In a thick manner, in any sense of the word *thick;* densely; closely; deeply; abundantly; frequently.

thickness (thik'nes), *n.* [< ME. *thiknesse*, < AS. *thicnes*, < *thicce*, thick: see *thick*.] 1. The state or property of being thick, in any sense; specifically, that dimension of a solid body which is at right angles both to its length and to its breadth; the third or least dimension of a solid.

> Sex fyngre thicke a floore thereof thou pave
> With lyme and asshes mixt with cole and sande,
> A flake above in *thiknesse* of thyne hande.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

> The height of one pillar was eighteen cubits; . . . and the *thickness* thereof was four fingers. Jer. lii. 21.

2. That which is thick; the thick of anything; the dense, heavy, deep, or solid part.

> The chambers were in the *thickness* of the wall of the court toward the east. Ezek. xlii. 10.

> This enormous *thickness* of nearly three miles of Old Red Sandstone. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 270.

3. A fold, layer, or sheet, as of cloth or paper.—4. In *founding*, the sand or loam placed temporarily in a mold while it is being prepared for casting. It is afterward removed, and its place is filled with the molten metal.

thickness (thik'nes), *v. t.* [< *thickness*, *n.*] To reduce to a uniform thickness before dressing to shape: said of boards and timber. [Trade use.]

thick-pleached (thik'plēcht), *a.* Thickly interwoven.

> The prince and Count Claudio, walking in a *thick-pleached* alley in my orchard, were thus much overheard by a man of mine. *Shak.*, Much Ado, I. 2. 10.

thick-set (thik'set), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. Set, growing, or occurring closely together; dense; luxuriant.

> His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;
> His neck shoots up a *thick set* thorny wood.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., VIII., Meleager and Atalanta, l. 23.

> Live long, ere from thy topmost head
> The *thick-set* hazel dies.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

2. Thickly studded; abounding; plentifully supplied.

> With windows of this kind the town of Curzola is *thick-set* in every quarter. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 214.

3. Heavily or solidly built; stout; especially, short and stout.

> At Grantham, I believe, he sat up all night to avoid sleeping in the next room to a *thick-set* squinting fellow, in a black wig and a tarnished gold-laced waistcoat.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

> Laying a short, *thick-set* finger upon my arm, he looked up in my face with an investigating air.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxxvi.

Thick-set cord, a kind of thick-set of which the surface is ribbed like that of corduroy.

II. *n.* 1. A close or thick hedge.—2. Very thick or dense underwood; bush; scrub.—3. A kind of fustian having a nap like that of velveteen. It is used for clothes by persons engaged in manual work.

thick-sighted (thik'sī'ted), *a.* Dim of sight; weak-sighted.

> Whereas before she could see some furniture in her house, now she could perceive none; she was erst *thick-sighted*, but now purblind. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 388.

thickskin (thik'skin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One who has a thick skin—that is, one who is insensible to or not easily irritated by taunts, reproaches, ridicule, or the like; a rude, unimpressible person.

> The shallow cat *thick-skin* of that barren sort.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 13.

II. *a.* Same as *thick-skinned.*

> Nor can I bide to pen some hungry scene
> For *thick-skin* ears, and undiscerning eyne.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, I. 8.

thick-skinned (thik'skind), *a.* 1. Having a thick skin or rind: as, a *thick-skinned* animal; a *thick-skinned* orange.—2. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, pachydermatous, as a rhinoceros; belonging to the *Pachydermata*.—3. Insensible to reproach, ridicule, or insult; dull; stolid.

> He is too *thick-skinned* to mind eloquent and indignant criticism. *The American*, IX. 387.

thickskull (thik'skul), *n.* A dull person; a blockhead.

thick-skulled (thik'skuld), *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

> This downright fighting fool, this *thick-skulled* hero.
> *Dryden*, All for Love, iii. 1.

thick-stamen (thik'stā'men), *n.* See *Pachysandra.*

thick-starred (thik'stärd), *a.* Strewn thickly with stars. [Rare.]

> In some wynters nyht whan the firmament is clere and *thikke-sterred*. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 23.

thick-tongued (thik'tungd), *a.* Having a thick tongue; specifically, in *herpet.*, pachyglossate.

thick-wind (thik'wind), *n.* Impeded respiration of the horse, somewhat louder and less free than normal breathing. This may be due to roaring, to asthma (heaves), or to encroachment upon the lungs of a distended stomach or pregnant uterus.

thick-winded (thik'win'ded), *a.* Affected with thick-wind, as a horse.

thick-witted (thik'wit'ed), *a.* Dull of wit; stupid; thick-headed.

> A pretty face and a sweet heart . . . often overturn a *thick-witted* or a light-headed man.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 369.

thicky (thik'i), *a.* [< *thick* + *-y*[1].] Thick. [Rare.]

> It was neere a *thicky* shade,
> That broad leaues of Beech had made.
> *Greene*, Descrip. of the Shepherd and his Wife.

thider†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thither.* *Chaucer.*

thief[1] (thēf), *n.*; pl. *thieves* (thēvz). [Early mod. E. also *theef;* < ME. *thecf*, *thef* (pl. *thewes*, *theves*, *thyeves*, *thifes*), < AS. *theóf* (pl. *thcófas*) = OS. *thiof* = OFries. *thiaf*, *tief* = D. *dief* = MLG. *dēf* = OHG. *diob*, MHG. *diep*, G. *dieb* = Icel. *thiōfr* = Sw. *tjuf* = Dan. *tyv* = Goth. *thiufs* (*thiub-*), thief: root unknown. Hence *thieve*, *theft*.] 1. A person who steals, or is guilty of larceny or robbery; one who takes the goods or property of another without the owner's knowledge or consent; especially, one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force, as opposed to a *robber*, who openly uses violence. In the authorized version of the Bible, however, and in the older literature generally, *thief* is used where we now say *robber.*

> The othre byeth tho little *thyeues*, thet steleth ine the house bread, wyn, an othre thinges.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

> A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, which stripped him of his raiment. Luke x. 30.

> Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with *thieves.*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 238.

> The class that was called "travelling *thieves*," who, without being professional cracksmen, would creep into an unprotected house or rob a hen-roost.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 771.

2. A person guilty of cunning or deceitful acts; a lawless person; an evil-doer: used in reproach.

> Angelo is an adulterous *thief*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 40.

3. An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to gutter. [Prov. Eng.]

> Where you see a *thief* in the candle, call presently for an extinguisher. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 46. (*Latham.*)

> If there bee a *theefe* in the Candle (as wee used to say commonly), there is a way to pull it out, and not to put out the Candle, by clapping an Extinguisher presently upon it. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, 1642 (ed. Arber), p. 77.

4. A tin can to which a small line or beeket is attached, used as a drinking-cup by sailors. It is made heavier on one side, so that it will capsize when it is dropped in the water.—5. A thief-tube.—6. Same as *hermit-crab.* [Local, U. S.]—**Bait-thief,** a fish that takes the bait from a hook without getting caught. [Fishermen's slang.]—**Thieves' Latin.** See *Latin.*—**Thieves' vinegar,** a kind of vinegar made by digesting rosemary-tops, sage-leaves, etc., in vinegar, formerly believed to be an antidote against the plague. It derived its name and popularity from a story that four thieves who plundered the dead during the plague ascribed their impunity to this infusion. It has been long disused as worthless.=**Syn.** *Pilferer*, *Pirate* (see *robber*), pickpocket, cutpurse. See *pillage*, *n.*

thief[2] (thēf), *n.* [< ME. *there*, < AS. *thēfe*, the bramble: see *theve*, *there-thorn.*] The bramble *Rubus fruticosus.* Compare *there-thorn.* *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

thief-catcher (thēf'kach'er), *n.* One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

> My evenings all I would with sharpers spend,
> And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend.
> *Brameton.*

thief-leader (thēf'lē'dėr), *n.* One who leads away or takes a thief. [Rare.]

> A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

thiefly†, (thēf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *theefly*, *theefliche*, *thereli*, *therelich*, *theofliche;* < *thief*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Like a thief; hence, stealthily; secretly.

> *Theuelich* Y am had awey fro the loond of Hebrew.
> *Wyclif*, Gen. xl. 15.

> In the night ful *theefly* gan he stalke.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1781.

thief-stolen (thēf'stō'ln), *a.* Stolen by a thief or thieves. [Rare.]

> Had I been *thief-stol'n*,
> As my two brothers, happy!
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 6. 5.

thief-taker (thēf'tā'kėr), *n.* One whose business it is to find and take thieves and bring them to justice; a thief-catcher.

thiefteously†, *adv.* Same as *theftuously.*

thief-tube (thēf'tūb), *n.* A sampling-tube; a tube which may be inserted in a bung-hole, and, when filled with the liquid in the cask, withdrawn with its contents by placing the thumb over the upper end.

thietsee, *n.* See *theetsee.*

thieve (thēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thieved*, ppr. *thieving.* [< ME. **theven*, < AS. *theófian*, thieve, < *theóf*, a thief: see *thief*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be a thief; practise theft; steal; prey.

> He knows not what may *thieve* upon his senses,
> Or what temptation may rise.
> *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

> Or prowl in courts of law for human prey,
> In venal senate *thieve*, or rob on broad highway.
> *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, I. 13.

II. *trans.* To take by theft; steal.

> My mother still
> Affirms your Psyche *thieved* her theories.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

thieveless (thēv'les), *a.* [Cf. *thewless.*] Cold; forbidding. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

> Wi' *thieveless* sneer to see his modish mien,
> He, down the water, gi'es him this guid-e'en.
> *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

thievery (thēv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *thieveries* (-iz). [= OFries. *deverie* = G. *diebcrei* = Sw. *tjufreri* = Dan. *tyveri;* as *thieve* + *-ery.*] 1. The act or practice of stealing; theft.

> Knaverie, Villanie, and *Thieverie!* I smell it rank, she's stolu, she's gone directlie. *Brome*, Northern Lass, ii. 6.

> We owe a great deal of picturesqueness to the quarrels and *thieveries* of the barons of the Middle Ages.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 254.

2. That which is stolen.

> Injurious time now with a robber's haste
> Crams his rich *thievery* up, he knows not how.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 45.

thieves, *n.* Plural of *thief.*

thievish (thē'vish), *a.* [= D. *diefsch* = MLG. *dēvisch* = G. *diebisch;* as *thief* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Addicted to, concerned in, or characterized by thievery; pertaining in any manner to theft.

> Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce
> A *thievish* living on the common road.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3. 33.

> O *thievish* Night,
> Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
> In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 195.

2. Stealthy; furtive; secret; sly.

> He sitteth lurking in the *thievish* corners of the streets.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. x. 8.

> Thou by thy dial's shady stealth mayst know
> Time's *thievish* progress to eternity.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxvii.

thievishly (thē'vish-li), *adv.* In a thievish manner; like a thief; by theft.

thievishness (thē'vish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being thievish. *Bailey*, 1727.

thig (thig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thigged*, ppr. *thigging.* [< ME. *thiggen*, < AS. *thiegan*, *thiegcan*, take, receive, partake of, = OS. *thiggian*, *thiggean* = OHG. *dikkan*, *thichan*, *thiggen*, MHG. *digen* = Icel. *thiggja*, get, receive, receive hospitality for a night, = Sw. *tigga* = Dan. *tigge*, beg as a mendicant. The E. form and sense are due rather to Scand. The reg. form from AS. *thiegan* would be **thidge.*] **I.** *trans.* To beseech; supplicate; implore; especially, to ask as alms; beg. Compare *thigger.*

> And now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to *thigge*
> At dores vpon dayes, that dayres me full sore.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13549.

II. *intrans.* To make supplication; specifically, to profit by or live on the gifts of others; take alms. See the quotation under *sorn.*

> They were fain to *thigg* and cry for peace and good-will.
> *Pitscottie*, p. 56. (*Jamieson.*)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

thigger (thig'ėr), *n.* [Also Se. *thiggar*, Shetland *tiggar;* = Sw. *tiggare* = Dan. *tigger*, a beggar; as *thig* + *-er*[1].] One who thigs; a beg-

gar; especially, one who solicits a gift (as of seed-corn from one's neighbors), not on the footing of a mendicant, but in a temporary strait or as having some claim on the liberality of others. [Scotch.]

thigh (thī), *n.* [< ME. **thigh, thih, thiz, thy, thee, the, thegh, theh, theg, theo,* < AS. *theóh, theó* = OS. *thio* = OFries. *thiach,* Fries. *tjea* = MD. *diege, dieghe, die, dye, dije,* D. *dije, dij* = MLG. *dech, dec, de* = OHG. *dioh, dieh,* MHG. *diech (dieh-)* = Icel. *thjó,* thigh; connection with *thick* and *thee*[1] uncertain.] 1. That part of the leg which is between the hip and the knee in man, and the corresponding part of the hind limb of other animals; the femoral region, determined by the extent of the thigh-bone or femur; the femur. The fleshy mass of the thigh consists of three groups of muscles: the extensors of the leg, in front; the flexors of the leg, behind; the adductors of the thigh, on the inner side—together with a part of the gluteal muscles, extended on to the thigh from the buttocks. The line of the groin definitely separates the thigh from the belly in front; and the transverse fold of the buttocks (the gluteofemoral crease) similarly limits the thigh behind when the leg is extended. The inner or adductorial muscles are especially well developed in women. The thigh of most mammals and birds is buried in the flesh of what appears to be the trunk; so that the first joint of the hind leg which protrudes from the body is beyond the knee-joint. There are some exceptions to this rule, as the thigh of the camel and elephant. Many reptiles and batrachians have extensive thighs well marked from the trunk, as ordinary lizards, frogs, newts, etc. No thigh is recognized as such in fishes. See cuts under *muscle*[1] and *Plantigrada.*

> Like the bee, . . .
> Our *thighs* pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 77.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The flank, or the feathers overlying this region of the body, corresponding to the thigh proper, which is deeply buried in the common integument of the body. (*b*) Loosely, the next joint of the leg; the crus; the drumstick: especially said when the feathers of this part are conspicuous in length or in color, as the "flag" of a hawk.—3. In *entom.*, the third joint or segment of any one of the six or eight legs of a true insect, or of an arachnidan; the femur, between the trochanter and the tibia or shank. In some insects, as grasshoppers, locusts, crickets, and such saltatorial forms, the thigh is much enlarged, and forms with the tibia a letter A, reaching high above the body; such thighs are technically called *incrassate femora.* The three pairs of thighs of a six-legged insect are distinguished as *anterior, middle,* and *posterior.* See cut under *coxa.*

4†. The lower and larger part of the stalk of a plant; the stock or trunk.

> The vyne hie and of fecunditee
> In braunches VIII ynough is to dilate,
> Aboute his *thegh* lette noo thing growing be.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

thigh†, *v. t.* [ME. *thyen;* < *thigh, n.*] To carve (a pigeon or other small bird).

> *Thye* all maner of small byrdes.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

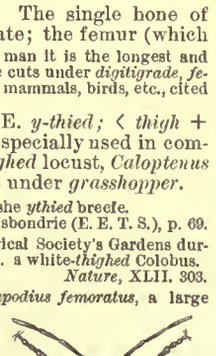
thigh-bone (thī'bōn), *n.* The single bone of the thigh of any vertebrate; the femur (which see for description). In man it is the longest and largest bone of the body. See cuts under *digitigrade, femur,* and the various names of mammals, birds, etc., cited under the word *skeleton.*

thighed (thīd), *a.* [< ME. *y-thied;* < *thigh* + *-ed*[2].] Having thighs: especially used in composition: as, the red-*thighed* locust, *Caloptenus femur-rubrum.* See cut under *grasshopper.*

> The best is like a bosshe *ythied* breefe.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

> The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past week include . . . a white-*thighed* Colobus.
> *Nature,* XLII. 303.

Thighed metapodius, *Metapodius femoratus,* a large predaceous reduviid bug, common in the southern United States, and noted as a destroyer of injurious insects, particularly the cotton-worm, *Aletia xylina,* and the army-worm, *Leucania unipuncta.*



Thighed Metapodius (*Metapodius femoratus*).

thigh-joint (thī'joint), *n.* The coxa, or coxal articulation, usually called *hip-joint* (which see).

thilk† (ᵺilk), *pron. adj.* [Also contr. *thick, thic;* < ME. *thilk, thilke, thylke, thulke,* < AS. *thylc, thyllc, thillic,* that, that same, the same (= Icel. *thvílíkr* = Sw. *desslikes* = Dan. *deslige,* such), < *thỹ,* instr. of *thæt,* that, the, + *-lic,* E. *-ly*[1]: see *like*[2], *-ly*[1], and cf. *such, which* (*whilk*), which have the same terminal element.] This same; that same; that.

> To rekene with hymself, as wel may be,
> Of *thilke* yeer, how that it with hym stood.
> *Chaucer,* Shipman's Tale, l. 79.

> Did not *thilk* bag-pipe, man, which thou dost blow,
> A Farewell on our soldiers erst bestow?
> *Peele,* An Eclogue.

thill (thil), *n.* [Also dial. *fill;* < ME. *thille, thylle,* < AS. *thill* (?), a board, plank, stake, pole, = OHG. *dili,* m., *dillā,* f., MHG. *dille, dil,* G. *diele,* a board, plank, = Icel. *thilja,* a plank, deal, a rower's bench, = Sw. *tilja* = Dan. *tilje,* a pole, stake, beam; akin to AS. *thel,* a board, plank, = MD. *dele,* D. *deel,* a board, plank, floor, = MLG. LG. *dele,* a board, plank, floor, etc.: see *deal*[2], the same word received through the D.] 1. A shaft (one of a pair) of a cart, gig, or other carriage. The thills extend from the body of the carriage, one on each side of the horse. See cut under *sleigh.*

> And bakward beth they *thilles* made full sure,
> As forwarde hath a drey, and in that ende
> An meke oxe that wol drawe & stonde & wende
> Wel yoked be, and forwarde make it fare.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

2. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) The surface upon the tram runs. (*b*) The under-clay. See *under-clay.* [Prov. Eng.]

thill-coupling (thil'kup'ling), *n.* A device for fastening the shafts of a vehicle to the front axle. *E. H. Knight.*

thiller (thil'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *filler;* < *thill* + *-er*[1].] A thill-horse. Compare *wheeler.*

> Five great wains, . . . drawn with five-and-thirty strong cart-horses, which was six for every one besides the *thiller.*
> *Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, ii. 2.

thill-horse (thil'hôrs), *n.* [Also dial. *fill-horse,* sometimes spelled irreg. *phillhorse;* < ME. *thilhors, thylle hors;* < *thill* + *horse*[1].] A horse which goes between the thills or shafts and supports them. *Palsgrave.*

thill-jack (thil'jak), *n.* A tool for connecting the thills of a carriage to the clips of the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

thill-tug (thil'tug), *n.* A loop of leather depending from the harness-saddle, to hold the shaft of a vehicle. *E. H. Knight.*

thimble (thim'bl), *n.* [Also dial. *thimmel, thimetl, thummel;* < ME. *thimbil* (with excrescent *b* as in *thumb*), **thumel,* < AS. *thȳmel,* a thimble, orig. used on the thumb (as sailors use them still); with suffix *-el,* < *thūma,* thumb; cf. (with diff. meaning) Icel. *thumall,* thumb: see *thumb*[1].] 1. An implement used for pushing the needle in sewing, worn on one of the fingers, usually the middle finger of the right hand. It is generally bell-shaped, but as used in some trades is open at the end. The sailmakers' thimble (usually spelled *thummel*) consists of a kind of ring worn on the thumb, and having a small disk like the seal of a ring, with small depressions for the needle.

> Hast thou ne'er a Brass *Thimble* clinking in thy Pocket?
> *Congreve,* Way of the World, iii. 3.

> I sing the *Thimble*—armour of the fair!
> *Ramsay,* The Thimble.

2. In *mech.*, a sleeve, skein, tube, bushing, or ferrule used to join the ends of pipes, shafting, etc., or to fill an opening, expand a tube, cover an axle, etc. It is made in a variety of shapes, and is called *thimble-joint, thimble-coupling, thimble-skein,* etc. See cut under *coupling.*

3. *Naut.*, an iron or brass ring, concave on the outside so as to fit in a rope, block-strap, cringle, etc., and prevent chafe, as well as to preserve shape; also, an iron ring attached to the end of drag-ropes.—**Clue thimble,** a metal sheath or guard serving to prevent wear or chafing of the rope forming the eye of a sail.—**Fairy thimble,** the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Thimble and Bodkin Army,** in *Eng. hist.*, a name given by the Royalists during the Civil War to the Parliamentarian army, in contemptuous allusion to an alleged source of their supplies. See the quotation.

> The nobles being profuse in their contributions of plate for the service of the king [Charles I.] at Oxford, while on the parliamentary side the subscriptions of silver offerings included even such little personal articles as those that suggested the term the *Thimble and Bodkin Army.*
> *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, II. 3.

Witches'-thimble, the fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea.* The name is also given to several other plants. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.] (See also *carbine-thimble.*)

thimbleberry (thim'bl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *thimbleberries* (-iz). See *raspberry,* 2.

thimble-case (thim'bl-kās), *n.* A case for containing a thimble, or two or more thimbles of different patterns for different kinds of work.

> A myrtle foliage round the *thimble-case.*
> *Pope,* The Basset Table.

thimble-coupling (thim'bl-kup'ling), *n.* See *coupling.*

thimble-eye (thim'bl-ī), *n.* The thimble-eyed mackerel, or chub-mackerel, *Scomber colias.*

thimble-eyed (thim'bl-īd), *a.* Having eyes resembling a thimble: used of the chub-mackerel.

thimbleful (thim'bl-fūl), *n.* [< *thimble* + *-ful.*] As much as a thimble will hold; hence, a very small quantity.

> Yes, and measure for measure, too, Sosia; that is, for a *thimble-full* of gold a *thimble-full* of love.
> *Dryden,* Amphitryon, iv. 1.

thimble-joint (thim'bl-joint), *n.* A sleeve-joint with an interior packing, to keep the joints of a pipe tight during expansion and contraction. *E. H. Knight.*

thimble-lily (thim'bl-lil'i), *n.* An Australian liliaceous plant, *Blandfordia nobilis,* with racemed flowers of a form to suggest the name.

thimbleman (thim'bl-man), *n.*; pl. *thimblemen* (-men). Same as *thimblerigger.*

> As the *thimble-men* say, "There 's a fool born every minute." *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 385.

thimble-pie (thim'bl-pī), *n.* Chastisement by means of a sharp tap or blow given with a thimble on the finger. [Prov. Eng.]—**To make thimble-pie.** See the quotation.

> Years ago there was one variety [of thimble] which little boys and girls knew as "dame's thimell." It was in constant use in the *making of "thimell-pie,"* or *"thimmy-pie,"* the dame of the little schools then common in all villages using her thimble—a great iron one—upon the children's heads when punishment was necessary. This was called *thimell-pie making,* and the operation was much dreaded. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 95.

thimblerig (thim'bl-rig), *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea. The ball or pea is put on a table and covered with one of the cups. The operator then begins moving the cups about, offering to bet that no one can tell under which cup the pea lies. The one who bets is seldom allowed to win.

> I will . . . appear to know no more of you than one of the cads of the *thimble-rig* knows of the pea-holder.
> *T. Hook,* Gilbert Gurney, vii.

> A merry blue-eyed boy, fresh from Eton, who could do *thimble-rig,* "prick the garter," "bones" with his face blacked, and various other accomplishments.
> *Whyte Melville,* White Rose, II. iv.

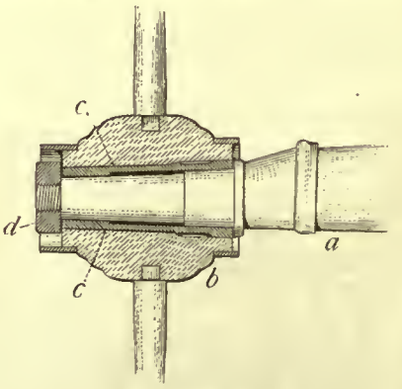
thimblerig (thim'bl-rig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thimblerigged,* ppr. *thimblerigging.* [< *thimblerig, n.*] To cheat by means of thimblerig, or sleight of hand.

thimblerigger (thim'bl-rig'ėr), *n.* [< *thimble-rig* + *-er*[1].] One who practises the trick of thimblerig; a low trickster or sharper. Also *thimbleman.*

thimblerigging (thim'bl-rig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thimblerig, v.*] The act or practice of playing thimblerig; deception or trickery by sleight of hand.

> The explanations of these experts is usually only clever *thimble-rigging.* *J. Burroughs,* The Century, XXVII. 926.

thimble-skein (thim'bl-skān), *n.* In a vehicle,



Thimble-skein.
a, axletree; *b*, hub; *c*, thimble-skein; *d*, nut.

a sleeve over the arm of a wagon-axle, as distinguished from a *strap-skein.* *E. H. Knight.*

thimbleweed (thim'bl-wēd), *n.* An American anemone, *Anemone Virginiana.* It is a plant 2 or 3 feet high with whitish flowers on long upright peduncles, the fruiting heads having the form and markings of a thimble. *Rudbeckia laciniata* has also been thus named.

thimet†, *n.* See *thyme.*

thimmel, *n.* A dialectal form of *thimble.*

thin[1] (thin), *a.* [< ME. *thinne, thynne, thenne, thunne,* < AS. *thynne* = MD. D. *dun* = MLG. *dunne,* LG. *dunn* = OHG. *dunni, thunni,* MHG. *dünne,* G. *dünn* = Icel. *thunnr* = Sw. *tunn* = Dan. *tynd* = Goth. **thunnus* (not recorded), thin, = MHG. *tunewenge;* = W. *teneu* = Gael. Ir. *tana* = OBulg. *tinukŭ* = Russ. *tonkŭ* (with a deriv. suffix) = L. *tenuis,* thin, slim, = Gr. **ταν͡ίς* (in comp.

and deriv.), also *ταναός* (for **ταναϝος*; in comp. *ταναυ-*), stretched out, slim, long, thin, taper, = Skt. *tanu*, stretched out, thin; orig. 'stretched out,' connected with a verb seen in AS. **thenian*, **thennan*, in comp. *ā-thenian* = OHG. *dennan*, MHG. *denen*, G. *dehnen* = Goth. **thanjan*, in comp. *uf-thanjan*, stretch out (a secondary form of AS. **thenan*, etc.), = L. *tendere*, stretch (*tenere*, hold), = Gr. *τείνειν*, stretch, = Skt. √ *tan*, stretch, etc. A very prolific root; from the L. adj. are ult. E. *tenuous*, *tenuity*, *attenuate*, *extenuate*, etc., and from the L. verb root are ult. E. *tend*[1], *attend*, *intend*, etc., *tendon*, etc. (see *tend*[1]); from the Gr., *tone*, *tonic*, etc., *tænia*, *tasis*, etc.] 1. Very narrow in all diameters; slender; slim; long and fine: as, a *thin* wire; a *thin* string.

Then the priest shall see the plague; and, behold, if . . . there be in it a yellow *thin* hair, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean. Lev. xiii. 30.

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,
And slits the *thin*-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 76.

2. Very narrow in one diameter; having the opposite surfaces very near together; having little thickness or depth; not thick; not heavy: as, *thin* paper; *thin* boards: opposed to *thick*.

Kerue not thy brede to *thynne*,
Ne breke hit not on twynne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I'm a cold; this white satin is too *thin* unless it be cut, for then the sun enters.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

The Judge had put on his *thinnest* shoes, for the birch-bark canoe has a delicate floor.
C. F. Woolson, Jupiter Lights, xv.

3. Having the constituent parts loose or sparse in arrangement; lacking density, compactness, or luxuriance; rare; specifically, of the air and other gases, rarefied.

The men han *thynne* Berdes and fewe Heres; but thei ben longe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 207.

These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into *thin* air.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 150.

And woods, made *thin* with winds, their scatter'd honours mourn. *Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Odes, I. xxix. 64.

4. Hence, easily seen through; transparent, literally or figuratively; shallow; flimsy; slight: as, a *thin* disguise.

I come not
To hear such flattery now, and in my presence;
They are too *thin* and bare to hide offences.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 125.

Throned in the centre of his *thin* designs,
Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 93.

We bear our shades about us; self-depriv'd
Of other screen, the *thin* umbrella spread.
Cowper, Task, i. 260.

5. Having slight consistency or viscosity: said of liquids: as, *thin* syrup; *thin* gruel.—6. Deficient in some characteristic or important ingredient; lacking strength or richness; specifically, of liquors, small: opposed to *strong*.

I couthe selle
Bothe dregges and draf, and draw at one hole
Thicke ale and *thynne* ale.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 402.

If I had a thousand sons, the first humane principle I would teach them should be to forswear *thin* potations.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 134.

When banes are craz'd, an' bluid is *thin*.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

7. Of sound, lacking in fullness; faint, and often somewhat shrill or metallic in tone.

Thin hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden*.

In a clear voice and *thin*
The holy man 'gan to set forth the faith.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

8. Limited in power or capacity; feeble; weak.

My tale is doon, for my wytte is *thynne*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 438.

On the altar a *thin* flickering flame
Just showed the golden letters of her name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 384.

9. Meager; lean; spare; not plump or fat.

And the seven *thin* ears devoured the seven rank and full ears. Gen. xli. 7.

No meagre, muse-rid mope, adust and *thin*,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 37.

His face is growing sharp and *thin*.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

10. Limited in quantity or number; small or infrequent; scanty.

You are like to have a *thin* and slender pittance.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 61.

The *thin* remains of Troy's afflicted host
In distant realms may seats unenvied find.
Addison, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 3.

Mr. Powell has a very full congregation, while we have a very *thin* house. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 14.

11. Scantly occupied or furnished; bare; empty: used absolutely or with *of*.

The cheerfulness of a spirit that is blessed will make a *thin* table become a delicacy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

The University being *thin* this Vacation time, the contributions designed for me go on but slowly.
Rev. Simon Ockley (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 353).

When a nation abounds in physicians, it grows *thin of* people. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 21.

12. Having no depth: said of a school of fish. —13. Having insufficient density or contrast to give a good photographic print or a satisfactory image on the screen; weak: said of a negative or a lantern-slide.—**Thin register.** See *register*[1], 5 (*b*).—**Through thick and thin.** See *thick*.—**Too thin**, failing to convince; easily seen through; not sufficient to impose on one.

thin[1] (thin), *adv.* [< *thin*[1], *a.*] Thinly.

Ere you come to Edinburgh port,
I trow *thin* guarded sall ye be.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

thin[1] (thin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thinned*, ppr. *thinning*. [< ME. *thynnen*, < AS. *ge-thynnan*, make thin, < *thynne*, thin: see *thin*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make thin. (*a*) To attenuate; draw or spread out thin; hence, to reduce in thickness or depth: as, to *thin* a board by planing.

How the blood lies upon her cheek, all spread
As *thinned* by kisses! *Browning*, Pauline.

(*b*) To make less dense or compact; make sparse; specifically, to rarefy, as a gas.

Who with the ploughshare clove the barren moors, . . .
Thinned the rank woods.
Wordsworth, Old Scarlet Beech Heads.

(*c*) To reduce in consistency or viscosity: said of liquids: as, to *thin* starch. (*d*) To reduce in strength or richness: as, to *thin* the blood. (*e*) To make lean or spare.

A troublous touch
Thinn'd or would seem to *thin* her in a day.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*f*) To reduce in numbers or frequency.

One half of the noble families had been *thinned* by proscription. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, iii. 8.

Many a wasting plague, and nameless crime,
And bloody war that *thinned* the human race.
Bryant, Death of Slavery.

(*g*) To make bare or empty.

The oppressive, sturdy, man-destroying villains . . .
Thin'd states of half their people. *Blair*, The Grave.

For attempting to keep up the fervor of devotion for so long a time, we have *thinned* our churches.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

II. *intrans.* To become thin. (*a*) To diminish in thickness; grow or become thin: with *out*, *away*, etc.: thus geological strata are said to *thin out* when they gradually diminish in thickness till they disappear. (*b*) To become less dense, compact, or crowded; become sparse; hence, to become scattered; separate.

The crowd in Rotten Row begins to *thin*.
Bulwer, My Novel, v. 4.

My hair is *thinning* away at the crown,
And the silver flights with the worn-out brown.
W. S. Gilbert, Haunted.

thin[2]†, *pron.* A Middle English form of *thine*.

thine (ŦHIN), *pron.* [In defs. 1 and 2 orig. gen. of *thou*; < ME. *thin*, *thyn*, < AS. *thīn* (= OS. OFries. *thīn* = OHG. MHG. *dīn*, G. *dein*, *deiner* = Icel. *thīn* = Goth. *theina*), gen. of *thū*, thou: see *thou*. In def. 3 merely poss. (adj.), < ME. *thin*, *thyn*, < AS. *thīn* = OS. *thīn* = OFries. *thīn*, *din* = MD. *dijn* = OHG. MHG. *dīn*, G. *dein* = Icel. *thinn*, *thīn*, *thitt* = Sw. Dan. *din* = Goth. *theins*, thine; poss. adj. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, *thy*. For the forms and uses, cf. *mine*[1].] 1†. Of thee; the original genitive of the pronoun *thou*.

To-mo[r]we ye sholen ben weddeth,
And, maugre *thin*, to-gidere beddeth.
Havelok (E. E. T. S.), l. 1127.

2. Of thee; belonging to thee. Compare *mine*[1], 2.

Ich haue for-gyne the meny gultes and my grace grauoted
Bothe to the and to *thyne* in hope thow sholdest a-mende.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 135.

O, if to fight for king and commonweal
Were piety in *thine*, it is in these.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 115.

3. Belonging or pertaining to thee: in this sense a possessive. (*a*) Used predicatively.

"Mi sone," heo sede, "haue this ring,
Whil he is *thin* ne dute nothing
That fur the brenne, ne adrenche se."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

A drope of blode if ette thou tiue
We gif zou dome, the wrange is *thine*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Mat. vi. 13.

"Take thou my robe," she said. "for all is *thine*."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*b*) Used attributively, with the force of an adjective: commonly preferred before a vowel to *thy*, and now used only in that situation.

Alle *thine* castles
Ich habbe wel istored.
Layamon, l. 13412.

Sythen alle *thyn* other lymes lapped tul clene,
Thenne may thou se thy saulor & his sete ryche.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 175.

Drink to me only with *thine* eyes. *B. Jonson*, To Celia.

Mine and thine, a phrase noting the division of property among different owners, and implying the right of individual ownership; meum and tuum.

Amonge them [Cubans] the lande is as common as the sonne and water; And that *Myne and Thyne* (the seedes of all mysscheefe) haue no place with them.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 78).

[*Thine*, like *thou*, is now used only in poetry, in solemn discourse, always in prayer, provincially in England, and in the common language of the Friends. In familiar and common language *your* and *yours* are always used in the singular number as well as the plural.]

thing[1] (thing), *n.* [< ME. *thing*, *thyng*, < AS. *thing*, sometimes *thincg*, *thinc*, a thing, also a cause, sake, office, reason, council, = OS. OFries. *thing* = D. *ding* = OHG. *dinc*, MHG. *dinc*, G. *ding* = Icel. *thing*, a thing (rare), pl. articles, objects, things, valuables, jewels, also an assembly, meeting, parish, district, county, shire, parliament, = Sw. Dan. *ting* = Goth. **thigg* (not recorded); cf. AS. deriv. *thingian*, make an agreement, contract, settle, compose (a quarrel), speak, = G. *dingen*, hold court, negotiate, make a contract (*bedingen*, make conditions, stipulate); prob. related to Goth. *theihs* (for **thinhs*?), time, L. *tempus*, time: see *tense*[1], *temporal*[1]. For the development of sense, cf. AS. *sacu* (= G. *sache*, etc.), contention, strife, suit, cause, case, thing (see *sake*[1]); also L. *res*, a cause, case, thing, L. *causa*, a cause, case, ML. and Rom. (It. *cosa* = F. *chose*), a thing. The sense 'a concrete inanimate object' is popularly regarded as the fundamental one, but a general notion such as that could hardly be original.] 1. That which is or may become the object of thought; that which has existence, or is conceived or imagined as having existence; any object, substance, attribute, idea, fact, circumstance, event, etc. A thing may be either material or ideal, animate or inanimate, actual, possible, or imaginary.

Thei gon gladly to Cypre, to reste hem on the Lond, or elles to bye *thingis* that thei have nede to here lyvynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

We were as glad of day lyght as euer we were of any *thynge* in all our lyues.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

Scripture indeed teacheth *things* above nature, *things* which our reason by itself could not reach unto.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Consider not the *things* of this life, which is a very prison to all God's children, but the *things* of everlasting life, which is our very home.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 64.

So prevalent a *Thing* is Custom that there is no altering of a Fashion that has once obtain'd.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 371.

He [Pepys] must always be doing something agreeable, and, by way of preference, two agreeable *things* at once.
R. L. Stevenson, Men and Books, p. 290.

In more limited applications—(*a*) A particular existence or appearance which is not or cannot be more definitely characterized; a somewhat; a something.

What, has this *thing* appear'd again to-night?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 21.

A *thing* which Adam had been posed to name;
Noah had refused it lodging in his ark.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 25.

The round *thing* upon the floor is a table upon which the dishes of their frugal meal were set.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 84.

(*b*) A living being: applied to persons or animals, either in admiration, tenderness, or pity, or in contempt: as, a poor sick *thing*; a poor foolish *thing*.

For Floriz was so fair zongling
And Blauncheflur so suete *thing*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Thing of talk, begone!
Begone, without reply.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The poor *thing* sighed, and, with a blessing, . . . turned from me. *Addison*.

The seeming-injured simple-hearted *thing*
Came to her old perch back.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*c*) A material object lacking life and consciousness.

He himself
Moved haunting people, *things*, and places.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Things differing in temperature, colour, taste, and smell agree in resisting compression, in filling space. Because of this quality we regard the wind as a *thing*, though it has neither shape nor colour, while a shadow, though it has both but not resistance, is the very type of nothingness. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

(*d*) That which is done; an act, doing, undertaking, business, affair, etc.; also, something which is to be done; a duty or task; in the passage from Chaucer, below, in the plural, prayers or devotions.

The folk of that Contree begynnen alle hire *thinges* in the newe Mone; and thei worschipen moche the Mone and the Sonne, and often tyme knelen azenst hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 248.

Daun John was risen in the morwe also,
And in the gardyn walketh to and fro,
And hath his *thinges* seyd ful curteisly.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 91.

A sorry *thing* to hide my head
In castle, like a fearful maid,
When such a field is near.
Scott, Marmion, v. 34.

(*e*) A composition, as a tale, a poem, or a piece of music: used informally or deprecatingly.

I wol yow telle a lytel *thyng* in prose
That oghte liken yow, as I suppose.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 19.

A pretty kind of — sort of — kind of *thing*,
Not much a verse, and poem none at all. *L. Hunt.*

(*f*) [Usually *pl.*] Personal accoutrements, equipments, furniture, etc.; especially, apparel; clothing; in particular, outdoor garments; wraps.

And hem she yaf hir moebles and hir *thing*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 540.

I suppose you don't mean to detain my apparel — I may have my *things*, I presume? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

The women disburdened themselves of their out-of-door *things*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, ii.

(*g*) *pl.* In *law*, sometimes, the material objects which can be subject to property rights; sometimes, those rights themselves. The distinction which is often made between *corporeal* and *incorporeal things* is a consequence of the confusion of these two meanings. *Things real* comprehend lands, tenements, and hereditaments, including rights and profits issuing out of land; *things personal* comprehend goods and chattels; and *things mixed* are such as partake of the characteristics of the two former, as a title-deed. (*h*) *pl.* Circumstances.

There ensued a more peaceable and lasting harmony, and consistent of *things*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Things are in the saddle,
And ride mankind.
Emerson, Ode, inscribed to W. H. Channing.

2. A portion, part, or particular; an item; a particle; a jot, whit, or bit: used in many adverbial expressions, especially after or in composition with *no*, *any*, and *some*. See *nothing*, *anything*, *something*.

Ector, for the stithe stroke stoynyt *no thyng*,
Gryppit to his gode sword in a grym yre,
Drof vnto Diomede, that deryt hym before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7431.

What he commandeth they dare not disobey in the least *thing*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 144.

We have setters watching in corners, and by dead walls, to give us notice when a gentleman goes by, especially if he be *any thing* in drink.
Swift, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

3†. Cause; sake.

Luue him [thy neighbor] for godes *thing*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 67.

An mine gode song for hire *thinge*
Ich turne sundel to murni[n]ge.
Owl and Nightingale (ed. Wright), l. 1595.

A soft thing. See *soft*.—**Fallacies in things.** See *fallacy*.—**Rights of things**, in *law*, rights considered with reference to the object over which they may be asserted.—**The clean thing.** See *clean*.—**The thing**, the proper, desired, or necessary proceeding or result; especially, that which is required by custom or fashion.

A bishop's calling company together in this week [Holy Week] is, to use a vulgar phrase, not *the thing*.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1781.

It was *the thing* to look upon the company, unless some irresistible attraction drew attention to the stage.
Doran, Annals of Stage, I. 182.

The question [of a state church], at the present juncture, is in itself so absolutely unimportant! *The thing* is, to recast religion.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

Flattered vanity was a pleasing sensation, she admitted, but tangible advantage was *the thing* after all.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. v.

Thing-in-itself (translating the German *Ding an sich*), a noumenon.—**Thing of naught** or **nothing**, a thing of no value or importance; a mere nothing; a cipher.

Man is like a *thing of nought*; his time passeth away like a shadow. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cxliv. 4.

Ham. The King is a *thing*—
Guil. A thing, my lord!
Ham. *Of nothing.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 2. 30.

Things in action, legal rights to things not in the possession of the claimant.—**To do the handsome thing by**, to treat with munificence or generosity. [Many analogous phrases are formed by the substitution of other adjectives for handsome: as, to *do the friendly*, *proper*, *square*, or *right thing by* a person.] [Colloq.]

You see I'm *doing the handsome thing by* you, because my father knows yours.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

To know a thing or two, to be experienced or knowing; hence, to be shrewd or sharp-witted. [Colloq.]

My cousin is a sharp blade, but I think I have shown him that we in Virginia *know a thing or two*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xviii.

To make a good thing of, to derive profit from: as, to *make a good thing of* stock-jobbing. [Colloq.]

thing[2] (ting), *n.* [Not from AS. *thing*, a council, but repr. Icel. *thing*, an assembly, conference, = Sw. Dan. *ting*, a court, a place of assembly, a legal trial: see *thing*[1]. Cf. *husting*.] In Scandinavian countries and in regions largely settled by Scandinavians (as the east and north of England), an assembly, public meeting, parliament, or court of law. Also *ting*. See *Althing*, *Landsthing*, *Storthing*, *Folkething*.

Likewise the Swedish King
Summoned in haste a *Thing*,
Weapons and men to bring
To aid of Denmark.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf, xvii.

The change of the English name "moot" for the gathering of the freemen in township or wapentake into the Scandinavian *thing*, or *ting*, . . . is . . . significant of the social revolution which passed over the north with the coming of the Dane.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 115.

thingal (thing'al), *a.* [< *thing*[1] + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to things; real. [Rare.]

Indeed he [Hinton] possessed no true æsthetic feeling at all; there is probably not a single word in all that he wrote which indicates any sense of what he would probably call "*thingal* beauty." *Mind*, IX. 398.

thingamy (thing'a-mi), *n.* Same as *thingummy*.

T-hinge (tē'hinj), *n.* A door-hinge in the shape of the letter T, of which one leaf, a strap, is fastened to the door, and the other, short and wide, is fixed to the door-post.

thinger (thing'ėr), *n.* [< *thing*[1] + *-er*[1].] A realist; one who considers only things or objects; a practical or matter-of-fact person. [Rare and affected.]

Those who were *thingers* before they were mere thinkers.
Gerald Massey, Natural Genesis, I. 16.

thinghood (thing'hụd), *n.* [< *thing*[1] + *-hood*.] The condition or character of being a thing. [Rare.]

The materialism that threatens the American Church is not the materialism of Herbert Spencer. It is the materialism . . . that puts *thinghood* above manhood.
L. Abbott, The Century, XXXVI. 624.

thinginess (thing'i-nes), *n.* [< *thingy* + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of a material thing; objectivity; actuality; reality.—2. A materialistic or matter-of-fact view or doctrine; the inclination or disposition to take a practical view of things. [Recent in both senses.]

thingman (ting'man), *n.*; pl. *thingmen* (-men). [< Icel. *thingmadhr* (*-mann-*), a member of an assembly, a liegeman, < *thing*, assembly, + *madhr* = E. *man*: see *thing*[2] and *man*.] In *early Scandinavian* and *early Eng. hist.*, a house-carl. See *house-carl*.

Then there rode forth from the host of the English twenty men of the *Thingmen* or House-carls, any one man of whom, men said, could fight against any other two men in the whole world.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 301.

thingumajig (thing'um-a-jig″), *n.* [A capricious extension of *thing*[1]. Cf. *thingumbob*.] Same as *thingumbob*.

He got ther critter propped up an' ther *thingermajig* stropped on ter 'im. *The Century*, XXXVII. 913.

thingumbob (thing'um-bob), *n.* [Also dial. *thingumebob*; < *thing*[1] + *-um* (a quasi-L. term.) + *bob*, of no def. meaning. Cf. *thingumajig*, *thingummy*.] An indefinite name for any person or thing which a speaker is at a loss, or is too indifferent, to designate more precisely. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

A lonely grey house, with a *thingumebob* at the top; a servatory they call it. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, i. 2.

A polyp would be a conceptual thinker if a feeling of "Hollo! *thingumbob* again!" ever flitted through its mind. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 463.

thingummy (thing'um-i), *n.* [Also *thingamy*; a capricious extension of *thing*, as if < *thing*[1] + *-um* (a quasi-L. term.) + *-y*[2]. Cf. *thingumbob*.] Same as *thingumbob*.

What a bloated aristocrat *Thingamy* has become since he got his place!
Thackeray, Character Sketches (Misc., V. 343).

"And so," says Xanthias, in the slovenly jargon of gossip, "the *thingummy* is to come off?" "Yes," replies Aeacus in the same style, "directly; and this is where the thingumbobs are to work." *Classical Rev.*, III. 259.

thin-gut† (thin'gut), *n.* A starveling. [Low.]

Thou *thin-gut!*
Thou thing without moisture!
Massinger, Believe as you List, iii. 2. (*Latham.*)

thin-gutted (thin'gut″ed), *a.* Having a thin, lean, or flaccid belly, as a fish.

A slim *thin-gutted* fox. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

thingy (thing'i), *a.* [< *thing*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Material; like a material object; objective; actual; real.—2. Materialistic; practical; given to thinginess; pragmatical: as, a *thingy* person or view. [Recent in both uses.]

think[1] (thingk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thought*, ppr. *thinking*. [< ME. *thinken*, *thynken*, prop. *thenken*, also assibilated *thenchen* (pret. *thought*, *thoughte*, pp. *thought*), < AS. *thencan*, *thencean* (pret. *thohte*, pp. *thoht*) = OS. *thenkian* = OFries. *thanka*, *thenkia*, *tensa* = OHG. *denchan*, MHG. *denken*, G. *denken*, think, = Icel. *thekkja*, perceive (mod. Icel. *thenkja* = Sw. *tänka* = Dan. *tænke*, think, are influenced by the G.), = Goth. *thagkjan*, think; connected with AS. *thanc*, etc., thought, thank (see *thank*); orig. factitive of a strong verb, AS. **thincan*, pret. **thanc*, pp. **thuncen*, which appears only in the secondary form, *thyncan* (pret. *thūhte*, etc.), seem: see *think*[2], which has been more or less confused with *think*[1]. Cf. OL. *tongere*, know, *tongitio(n-)*, knowing. For the relation of the mod. form *think*[1] to AS. *thencan*, cf. that of *drink* and *drench*[1] to AS. *drencan*, and of *sink*, tr., to AS. *sencan*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To judge; say to one's self mentally; form as a judgment or conception.

'Twere damnation
To *think* so base a thought.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 50.

Again *thought* he, Since heretofore I have made a conquest of angels, shall Great-heart make me afraid?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

"What a noble heart that man has," she *thought*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

2. To form a mental image of; imagine: often equivalent to recollect; recall; consider.

"*Thenke*," quod the lewe, "what I thee dede
When thou was with vs in that stede."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Ther nas no man so wys that koude *thenche*
So gay a popelote, or swich a wenche.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 67.

Vlfyn that is wise and a trewe knyght hath ordeyned all this pees, and the beste ordensunce that eny can *thynke*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

If parts allure thee, *think* how Bacon shined,
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 281.

3. To cognize; apprehend; grasp intellectually.

The animal perceives no "object," no "causal nexus," not being able to form such abstractions from his feelings. If man is gifted with another power, and *thinks* an "object" or a "causal nexus," it is because he can detach and fix in signs, rendering explicit what is implicit in feeling. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 5.

We *think* the ocean as a whole by multiplying mentally the impression we get at any moment when at sea.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 203.

4. To judge problematically; form a conception of (something) in the mind and recognize it as possibly true, without decidedly assenting to it as such.

Charity . . . *thinketh* no evil [taketh not account of evil, R. V.]. 1 Cor. xiii. 5.

He sleeps and *thinks* no harme.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

5. To purpose; intend; mean; contemplate; have in mind (to do): usually followed by an infinitive clause as the object.

When he seid all that he *thought* to seye,
Ther nedid noo displeasur to be sought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 204.

No hurte to me they *thinke*.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 184).

I *think* not to rest till I come thither.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 20.

Many of the colonists at Boston *thought* to remove, or did remove, to England.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

6. To hold as a belief or opinion; opine; believe; consider.

The better gowns they have on, the better men they *think* themselves. In the which thing they do twice err; for they be no less deceived in that they *think* their gown the better than they be in that they *think* themselves the better. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Thinking vs enemies, [they] sought the best aduantage they could to fight with vs.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 227.

Besides, you are a Woman; you must never speak what you *think*. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 11.

7. To feel: as, to *think* scorn. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Loue lelli what thou louest al mi lif dawes,
& hate heigeli in hert that thou hate *thenkest*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4720.

Scho fand all wrang that sould bene richt,
I trow the man *thought* richt grit schame.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 121).

8. To modify (an immediate object of cognition) at will; operate on by thought (in a specified way).

Meditation here
May *think* down hours to moments.
Cowper, Task, vi. 85.

In this development [of scientific ethical notions], religion is a fungous growth on the ethical trunk; gods exist in men alone and are *thought* into the world.
New Princeton Rev., I. 152.

To think little of, to think nothing of, to make little or no account of; have little or no hesitation about: as, he *thinks nothing of* walking his thirty miles a day. *To think no more of* is a quasi-comparative form of *to think nothing of*.

The Western people apparently *think no more of* throwing down a railroad, if they want to go anywhere, than a conservative Easterner does of taking an unaccustomed walk across country. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 565.

To think one's penny silver. See *penny*.—**To think out.** (*a*) To gain a clear conception or understanding of, by following a line of thought.

Jevons's idea of Identity is very difficult; I can hardly suppose it to be *thought out*.
B. Bosanquet, Mind, XIII. 360.

(*b*) To devise; plan; project.

It is at least possible that if an attempt to invade England on carefully *thought-out* lines were made, the world would be equally surprised by the result.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 156.

(*c*) To solve by process of thought: as, to *think out* a chess problem.—**To think scorn of.** See *scorn*.—**To think small beer of.** See *beer*[1].=**Syn. 6.** To judge, suppose, hold, count, account. See *conjecture*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the intellect, as in apprehension, judgment, or inference; exercise the cognitive faculties in any way not involving outward observation, or the passive reception of ideas from other minds. In this sense the verb *think* is often followed by *on*, *of*, *about*, etc., with the name of the remote object sought to be understood, recalled, appreciated, or otherwise investigated by the mental process.

Nothinge lefte thei vn-tolde that thei cowde on *thenke*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

Thynke ouer thi synnes be-fore donne and *of* thi freeltes that thou fallis in ilke day.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

And makith his herte as hard as stoon;
Thanne *thenkith* he not *on* heuen blis.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

How we shall carry ourselves in this business is only to be *thought upon*. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

Muckle *thought* the gudewife to herself,
Yet ne'er a word she spak.
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 127).

And Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him. . . . And when he *thought* thereon, he wept.
Mark xiv. 72.

As I observed that this truth—I *think*, hence I am—was so certain and of such evidence that no ground of doubt, however extravagant, could be alleged by the Sceptics capable of shaking it, I concluded that I might, without scruple, accept it as the first principle of the Philosophy of which I was in search.
Descartes, Discourse on Method (tr. by Veitch), p. 33.

Light
Sordello rose—to *think* now; hitherto
He had perceived. *Browning*, Sordello.

To *think* is pre-eminently to detect similarity amid diversity. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 331.

When scarce aught could give him greater fame,
He left the world still *thinking on* his name.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 427.

2. To imagine: followed by *of* or *on*.

And he had also in his Gardyn alle maner of Foules and of Bestes, that ony man myghte *thenke on*, for to have pley or desport to beholde hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

'Tis, I say, their Misfortune not to have *Thought of* an Alphabet. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 49.

3. To attend (on); fasten the mind (on): followed by *of*.

That we can at any moment *think of* the same thing which at any former moment we *thought of* is the ultimate law of our intellectual constitution.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, II. 200.

4. To entertain a sentiment or opinion (in a specified way): with *of*: as, to *think* highly *of* a person's abilities.

But now I forbear, lest any man should *think of* me above that which he seeth me to be. 2 Cor. xii. 6.

Think of me as you please. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 317.

Justice she *thought of* as a thing that might
Balk some desire of hers.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 104.

5. To have a (specified) feeling (for); be affected (toward); especially, to have a liking or fondness: followed by *of*.

Marie Hamilton 's to the kirk gane,
Wi' ribbons in her hair;
The King *thought* mair o' Marie Hamilton
Than ony that were there.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 115).

To think good. See *good*.—**To think long.** (*a*) To long; yearn: usually followed by *after* or *for*.

After his loue me *thenkith long*,
For he hath myne tui dere y-bought.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Have I *thought long* to see this morning's face,
And doth it give me such a sight as this?
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 41.

Ae bit I canno' eat, father, . . .
Till I see my mither and sister dear,
For *lang* for them I *think*.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 185).

(*b*) To think the time long; become weary or impatient, especially in waiting for something.

But gin ye like to ware the time, then ye
How a' the matter stood shall vively see;
'Twill may be keep us baith frae *thinking lang*.
Ross, Helenore, p. 69. (*Jamieson.*)

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

=**Syn. 1.** To contemplate, reason.

think[1] (thingk), *n.* [< *think*[1], *v.*] A thinking; thought.

He thinks many a long *think*.
Browning, Ring and Book, VII. 914.

think[2] (thingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *thinken*, *thenken*, also assibilated *thinchen*, *thunchen* (pret. *thuhte*, *thuzte*, *thoughe*, *thauhte*), < AS. *thyncan* = OS. *thunkian* = OFries. *thinka*, *thinszia*, *tinsa* = OHG. *dunchan*, MHG. *dunken*, G. *dünken* = Icel. *thykkja* = Sw. *tycka* = Dan. *tykkes* = Goth. *thugkjan*, seem, appear: see *think*[1], with which *think*[2] has been more or less confused.] 1. To seem; appear: with indirect object (dative). [Rare except in *methinks*, *methought*.]

If it be wykke, a wonder *thynketh* me,
Whenne every torment and adversite,
That cometh of him, may to me savory *thynke*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 405.

Ye *thenks* as that ye were in a dreme, and I merveile moche of youre grete wisdome where it is be-come.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

The beggers craft *thynkynge* to them moost good.
Barclay, Ship of Fools, I. 303.

The watchman said, Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like the running of Ahimaaz. 2 Sam. xviii. 27.

2†. To seem good.

All his [Priam's] sonnes to sle with sleght of your honde;
Theire riches to robbe, & there rife goodis;
And no lede for to lyue, but that hom selfe [*i. e.*, to the Greeks themselves] *thinke*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4486.

thinkable (thing'ka-bl), *a.* [< *think*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being thought; cogitable; conceivable.

A general relation becomes *thinkable*, apart from the many special relations displaying it, only as the faculty of abstraction develops.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 488.

thinker (thing'kėr), *n.* [< *think*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who thinks; especially, one who has cultivated or exercised to an unusual extent the powers of thought.

A *Thinker;* memor. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 383.

The Democritics and Epicureans did indeed suppose all humane cogitations to be caused or produced by the incursion of corporeal atoms upon the *thinker*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 761.

He considered himself a *thinker*, and was certainly of a thoughtful turn, but, with his own path to discover, had perhaps hardly yet reached the point where an educated man begins to think. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

thinking (thing'king), *n.* [< ME. **thenking*, *thenching;* verbal n. of *think*[1], *v.*] 1. The mental operation performed by one who thinks.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas wherein the mind is active.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. ix. 1.

2. The faculty of thought; the mind.

Has Page any brains? hath he any eyes? hath he any *thinking?* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2. 31.

3. That which is thought; a thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, or the like.

I prithee, speak to me as to thy *thinkings*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 131.

The idea of the perpetuity of the Roman Empire entered deeply into the Christian *thinking* of the middle ages.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 41.

thinkingly (thing'king-li), *adv.* With thought or reflection; consciously; deliberately.

thinly (thin'li), *adv.* [< *thin*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a thin manner; with little thickness or depth; sparsely; slightly; not substantially.

At the unexpected sight of him [his brother], Elidure, himself also then but *thinly* accompanied, runns to him with open Arms. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

The West is new, vast, and *thinly* peopled.
D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

The characters are *thinly* sketched, the situations at once forced and conventional.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 536.

thinner (thin'ėr), *n.* [< *thin*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which thins.

thinness (thin'nes), *n.* [< ME. *thynnesse*, < AS. *thynnys*, < *thynne*, thin: see *thin*[1] and *-ness*.] The state or property of being thin.

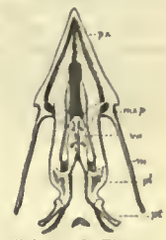
Like those toys
Of glassy bubbles, which the gamesome boys
Stretch to so nice a *thinness* through a quill.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, xii.

thinnify (thin'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thinnified*, ppr. *thinnifying*. [< *thin*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To make thin. [Rare.]

The heart doth in its left side ventricle so *thinnify* the blood that it thereby obtains the name of spiritual.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 4.

thinnish (thin'ish), *a.* [< *thin*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat thin.

Thinocoridæ (thin-ō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thinocorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of limicoline and somewhat charadriomorphic birds of South America, represented by the genera *Thinocorus* and *Attagis*. Their nearest relatives are the sheathbills, with which they have been combined in the family *Chionididæ*. The palatal structure is peculiar in the broadly rounded vomer, the form and connections of which recall the ægithognathous palate; there are no basipterygoids; the nasals are schizorhinal; superorbital fossæ are present; the carotids are two in number; and the ambiens, femorocaudal, semitendinosus, and their accessories are present. In general outward appearance these birds resemble quails or partridges, and they were formerly considered to be gallinaceous rather than limicoline. They nest on the ground, and lay colored eggs. There are two or three species of each of the genera, of southern parts of the continent, extending into the tropics only in elevated regions. The birds have been singularly called *tringoid grouse*.



Palate of *Thinocorus rumicivorus*, one of the *Thinocoridæ*. (One and a half times natural size.)
px, premaxillary; *mx.p*, maxillopalatine; *vo*, broad vomer, rounded off in front; *mx*, malar; *pl*, palatal; *pt*, pterygoid.

thinocorine (thī-nok'ō-rin), *a.* Characteristic of or pertaining to the *Thinocoridæ*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 92.

Thinocorus (thī-nok'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829), also *Tinochorus* (Lesson, 1830), also *Thinochorus* (Agassiz, 1846), also *Thynochorus*, *Thinocoris;* prop. **Thinocorys*, < Gr. *θίς* (*θιν-*), the shore, + *κόρυς*, the crested lark.] The leading genus of *Thinocoridæ;* the lark-plovers, as *T. rumicivorus*, the gachita, of the


Lark-plover (*Thinocorus rumex*).

Argentine Republic, Chili, and other southerly parts of the Neotropical region. This singular bird is common on dry open plains, in flocks. On the ground it resembles a quail, but its flight is more like that of a snipe. It nests on the ground, and lays pale stone-gray eggs heavily marked with light and dark chocolate-brown spots. Other species are described, as *T. ingæ*, but they are all much alike. The genus is also called *Ocypetes* (or *Oxypetes*) and *Itys*.

thinolite (thin'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *θίς* (*θιν-*), shore, + *λίθος*, stone.] A pseudomorphous tufa-like deposit of calcium carbonate, crystalline in form. It is found in great quantities on the shores of Pyramid Lake, Nevada, and at other points within the area of the great Quaternary lake called Lake Lahontan. Its original character is as yet uncertain.

thin-skinned (thin'skind), *a.* 1. Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive; easily offended; irritable.

Rlog's vanity was very *thin-skinned*, his selfishness easily wounded. *Thackeray*, Philip, iv.

2. Having merely a thin superstratum of good soil: said of land. *Halliwell.*

thin-skinnedness (thin'skind-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being thin-skinned; oversensitiveness.

This too great susceptibility, or *thin-skinnedness*, as it has been called, is not confined to us.
L. Cass, France, its King, etc. (ed. 1841), p. 51.

thio-acid (thī-ō-as'id), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *acid*.] A designation somewhat loosely applied to certain acids derived from others by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen, generally but not always in the hydroxyl group.

thio-arsenic (thī-ō-är'se-nik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *ἀρσενικόν*, arsenic.] Containing sulphur and arsenic: applied only to certain arsenic acids (see below).—**Thio-arsenic acid**, an arsenic acid in which sulphur may be regarded as substituted for oxygen. There are three of these acids, not known in the free state, but having well-defined salts. Their formulæ are H_3AsS_3, H_2AsS_2, H_3AsS_4.

thio-ether (thī-ō-ē′thėr), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *ether*.] A compound, analogous to an ether, in which the alkyl radicals are combined with sulphur instead of oxygen; an alkyl sulphid. Thus $(C_2H_5)_2S$ is a thio-ether analogous to $(C_2H_5)_2O$, which is ordinary ether.

thiophene (thī′ō-fēn), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *phen(ol)*.] A compound, C_4H_4S, related to benzene, and forming a large number of derivatives analogous to those of benzin. It may be regarded as benzene in which one of the three acetylene groups CHCH has been replaced by sulphur. It is a colorless limpid oil having a faint odor, and boils at 154° F.

thiosulphate (thī-ō-sul′fāt), *n.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *sulphate*.] A salt of thiosulphuric acid.

thiosulphuric (thī″ō-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *θεῖον*, sulphur, + E. *sulphuric*.] Noting the acid described below.—**Thiosulphuric acid**, an acid differing from sulphuric acid in that the oxygen of one hydroxyl group is replaced by a sulphur atom. Thus, sulphuric acid has the formula $SO_2(OH)_2$, while that of thiosulphuric acid is $SO_2.OH.SH$. The acid itself has not been isolated, but it forms a number of stable crystalline salts, formerly called *hyposulphites*.

thir (ᵺėr), *pron. pl.* [< ME. *thir*, < Icel. *their*, they, *theirsi*, these: see *this*, *they*[1].] These. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> And sen sekenes es sent to the
> *Thir* men sall noght vnserued be.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.
>
> *Thir* breeks o' mine, my only pair,
> That ance were plush, o' guid blue hair.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

Thir and thae, these and those. [Scotch.]

third[1] (thėrd), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *thrid*; < ME. *thirde*, *thyrde*, *thryd*, *thridde*, *thredde*, < AS. *thridda* (ONorth. *thirda*, *thirdda*) = OS. *thriddio* = D. *derde* = MLG. *dridde*, *drudde*, LG. *drudde* = OHG. *dritto*, MHG. G. *dritte* = Icel. *thridhi*, *thridhja* = Sw. Dan. *tredie* = Goth. *thridja* = W. *tryde* = Gael. *treas* = L. *tertius* (> It. *terzo* = Sp. *tercio* = Pg. *terço* = OF. *tiers*, *ters*, F. *tiers*, > E. *tierce*, *terce*) = Gr. *τρίτος* (with slightly different suffix) = Skt. *tritīya*, third; with ordinal formative *-th* > *-d* (see *-th*[2]), from the cardinal, AS. *threó*, etc., three: see *three*. From the L. form are nlt. E. *tercel*, *tiercel*, *tierce*, etc., *tertian*, *tertiary*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next after the second: an ordinal numeral.

> The *thridde* nyght, as olde bookes seyn.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 605.
>
> The *thirden* tune that it play'd then . . .
> Was "Wae to my sister, fair Ellen."
> *The Twa Sisters* (Child's Ballads, II. 243).

2. Being one of three equal subdivisions: as, the *third* part of anything.—**Propositions of third adjacent.** See *adjacent*.—**The third hour**, the third of twelve hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset; the hour midway between sunrise and noon; specifically, the canonical hour of terce. Among the Jews the third hour was the hour of the morning sacrifice.—**Third base.** See *base-ball*, 1.—**Third cousin**, the child of a parent's second cousin; a cousin in the third generation.—**Third-day**, Tuesday, as the third day of the week: so called by the Friends.

> At Harlingen [a monthly meeting should be established] upon the third *third-day* of the month.
> *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

Third estate. See *estate*.—**Third father**, a great-grandfather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Third figure**, in *logic*. See *figure*, 9.—**Third house**, the lobby which connects itself with a legislature (so called because the latter commonly consists of two houses). [Political slang, U. S.]—**Third inversion.** See *inversion* (*c*).—**Third nerve**, in *anat.*, that one of the cranial nerves, in order from before backward, which comes off from the brain next after the optic or second nerve; the oculimotor.—**Third of exchange.** See *first of exchange*, under *exchange*.—**Third opponent**, in *Louisiana law*, one interposing for relief against judicial sale of property in an action to which he was not a party.—**Third order, perfection, person.** See the nouns.—**Third point.** See *tierce point*, under *tierce*.—**Third possessor**, in *Louisiana law*, one who acquires the title to property which is subject to a mortgage to which he is not a party.—**Third staff**, in music for the organ, the staff used for the pedal part.—**Third-year man**, a senior sophister. See *sophister*, 3.

II. *n.* **1.** One of three equal parts into which a unit or total may be divided.

> I forzeue to zou the pricis of salt, and forzeue . . . the *thriddis* of seed. *Wyclif*, 1 Mac. x. 29.
>
> To thee and thine hereditary ever
> Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 82.

2. *pl.* In *Eng.* and *Amer. law*, the third part of the husband's personal property, which goes to the widow absolutely in the case of his dying intestate leaving a child or descendant, given (with various qualifications) by the common law and by modern statutes. The word is sometimes, however, loosely used as synonymous with *dower*, to denote her right to one third of the real property for life.

3. The sixtieth of a second of time or arc.

> Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder*, On Time.

4. In *music*: (*a*) A tone on the third degree above or below a given tone; the next tone but one in a diatonic series. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the third degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined. (*d*) In a scale, the third tone from the bottom; the mediant: solmizated *mi*. The typical interval of the third is that between the first and third tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 4 : 5. Such a third is called *major*; a third a half-step shorter is called *minor* or *lesser*; and one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished*. Major and minor thirds are classed as consonances; diminished thirds as dissonances. In ancient and in early medieval music, however, the major third was dissonant, because tuned according to the Pythagorean system, so as to have the ratio 64 : 81; such a third is called *Pythagorean*. The interval of the third is highly important harmonically, since it determines the major or minor character of triads. See *triad* and *chord*.

5. In *base-ball*, same as *third base*. See *base-ball*, 1.—**Thirds card**, a card 1½ by 3 inches, the size most used for a man's visiting-card. [Eng.]

third[1] (thėrd), *v. t.* [< *third*[1], *a.*] To work at or treat a third time: as, to *third* turnips (that is, to hoe them a third time). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

third[2] (thėrd), *n.* [A transposed form of *thread*, *thrid*[1].] Thread. [Prov. Eng.]

> For as a subtle spider, closely sitting
> In centre of her web that spreadeth round,
> If the least fly but touch the smallest *third*,
> She feels it instantly.
> *A. Brewer*, Lingua (ed. 1617), iv. 6. (*Nares.*)
>
> Your compensation makes amends, for I
> Have given you here a *third* of mine owne life [Miranda].
> *Shak.*, Tempest (folio 1623), iv. 1. 3.

third-borough (thėrd′bur″ō), *n.* [Also *third-borow*, *thridborro*, *tharborough*; < *third*[1] + *borough*[1] as in *headborough*.] A constable, or an under-constable.

> Hobb Andrw he was *thridborro*;
> He bad hom, Pesse! God gyff hom sorro!
> For y mey arrest yow best.
> *Hunttyng of the Hare*, 199. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> I know my remedy; I must go fetch the *third-borough*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 12.

third-class (thėrd′klâs), *a.* Belonging to the next class after the second: specifically noting the third grade of conveyances or accommodations for travel.—**Third-class matter**, in the postal system of the United States, printed matter other than newspapers or periodicals, sent through the mails by the publishers.

thirdendeal (thėr′dn-dēl), *n.* [< ME. *thredendel*, *thriddendele*, < AS. *thridda dǣl* (= MHG. *drittel*, G. *drittel* = Sw. *tredjedel* = Dan. *trediedel*), the third part: see *third*[1] and *deal*[1], and cf. *halfendeal*.] 1†. The third part of anything; specifically, a tertian, as the third part of a tun.

> The fistulose and softer lete it goone
> To cover with, and tweyne of lyme in oon
> Of gravel mynge, and marl in floode gravel
> A *thriddendele* wol sadde it wonder wel.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

In the Rot. Parl. A. D. 1423, mention is made of a "*thredendels*, or tercyan," 84 gallons of wine, or the third part of a "tonel." *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 117, note 1.

2. A liquid measure containing three pints. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwell.* [Doubtful.]

thirding (thėr′ding), *n.* [< *third*[1] + *-ing*[1]. Cf. *thriding*, *riding*[2].] 1. The third part of anything; specifically, the third part of the grain growing on a tenant's land at his death, in some places due to the lord as a heriot. *Bailey*, 1731. Also in plural.—2. A custom practised at the English universities, where two thirds of the original price is allowed by the upholsterers to students for household goods returned to them within the year. *Halliwell.*—3. Same as *riding*[2]. *Urry*, MS. Additions to Ray. (*Halliwell.*)

thirdly (thėrd′li), *adv.* [< *third*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In the third place.

thirdpenny (thėrd′pen″i), *n.* [< *third*[1] + *penny*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a third part of the fines imposed at the county courts, which was one of the perquisites of the earl of the district.

third-rate (thėrd′rāt), *a.* **1.** Of the third rate or order. For the specific naval use, see *rate*[2], *n.*, 8. Hence—**2.** Of a distinctly inferior rank, grade, or quality: as, a *third-rate* hotel; a *third-rate* actor.

> From that time Port Royal fell prostrate from its position of a great provincial mercantile centre into that of a *third-rate* naval station. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 381.

thirdsman (thėrdz′man), *n.*; pl. *thirdsmen* (-men). [< *thirds* for *third* + *man*.] An umpire; an arbitrator; a mediator.

> Ay, but Mac Callum More's blood wadna sit down wi' that; there was risk of Andro Ferrara coming in *thirdsman*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

thirl[1] (thėrl), *n.* [Also *thurl*; < ME. *thirl*, *thirll*, *therl*, *thyrl*, **thorl*, *thurl*, < AS. *thyrel*, a hole, perforation, < *thyrel*, adj., perforated, pierced, orig. **thyrhel* = OHG. *durihhil*, *durchil*, MHG. *durchel*, *durkel*, perforated, pierced; with formative *-el*, from the root of AS. *thurh*, etc., thorough, through: see *thorough*, *through*. Hence *thirl*[1], *v.*, and by transposition *thrill*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and in comp. *nosethirl*, *nostril*.] **1.** A hole; an opening; a place of entrance, as a door or a window. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Thise byeth the vif gates of the cite of the herte, huerby the dieuel geth in ofte ine the vif *therles* of the house.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.
>
> If thou ware in a myrke house one the daye, and alle the *thirlles*, dores, and wyndows ware atokyne that na sone myght enter. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 241. (*Halliwell.*)

2. In *coal-mining*, a short passage cut for ventilation between two headings; a cross-hole. Also *thirling*.—**Stoop and thirl.** See *stoop*[4].

thirl[1] (thėrl), *v.* [< ME. *thirlen*, *thirllen*, *thyrlen*, *therlen*, *thurlen*, *thorlen*, < AS. *thyrlian*, *thirlian*, *thyrelian*, bore, < *thyrel*, a hole, perforation: see *thirl*[1], *n.* Cf. *thrill*[1], a transposed form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce; bore; perforate; drill.

> Thenn *thurled* thay ayther thik side thurg, bi the rybbe.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1357.
>
> That he was myghtful and meke, and mercy gan graunte
> To hem that henge hym hye and hua berte *therlede*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), li. 171.

2. To produce, as a hole, by piercing, boring, or drilling.

> As also that the forcible and violent push of the ram had *thirled* an hole through a corner-tower.
> *Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609). (*Nares.*)

3. Figuratively, to penetrate; pierce, as with some keen emotion; especially, to wound.

> So harde hacches [aches] of loue here hert hadde *thirled*
> That ther nas gle vnder God that hire glad mi3t.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 826.
>
> The fond desire that we in glorie set
> Doth *thirle* our hearts to hope in slipper hap.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 495. (*Nares.*)

4. To cause to vibrate, quiver, or tingle; thrill.

> There was ae sang, amang the rest; . . .
> It *thirl'd* the heart-strings thro' the breast.
> *Burns*, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a hole, as by piercing or boring.

> So *thirleth* with the poynt of remembraunce
> The swerd of sorowe.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 211.
>
> Schalkes they achotte thrughe schrenkande maylez,
> Thurghe brenys browdene bresteż they *thirllede*.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1858.

2. To vibrate; quiver; tingle; thrill.

> Nor that night-wandering, pale, and watery star
> (When yawning dragons draw her *thirling* car . . .).
> *Marlowe and Chapman*, Hero and Leander, i. 108.
>
> And then he speaks with sic a taking art,
> His words they *thirle* like musick thro' my heart.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 2 (song 5).

3. In *coal-mining*, to cut away the last web of coal separating two headings or other workings. *Gresley.*

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all senses.]

thirl[2] (thėrl), *v. t.* [For **therl*, a transposed form of *thrill*[2], *threl*, a var. of *thrall*, *v.*] To thrall, bind, or subject; especially, to bind or astrict by the terms of a lease or otherwise: as, lands *thirled* to a particular mill. See *thirlage*. [Scotch.]

> The inhabitants of the village and barony of Kinross were not more effectually *thirled* (which may be translated enthralled) to the baron's mill than they were to the medical monopoly of the chamberlain. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

thirl[2] (thėrl), *n.* [Cf. *thirl*[2], *v.*] In *Scots law*, a tract of land the tenants of which were bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill: same as *sucken*.

thirlable (thėr′la-bl), *a.* [< ME. *thirlabille*; < *thirl*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being thirled; penetrable. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

thirlage (thėr′lāj), *n.* [< *thirl*[2] + *-age*.] In *Scots law*, a species of servitude, formerly very common in Scotland, and also prevalent in England, by which the proprietors or other possessors of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground, to which mill the lands were said to be thirled or astricted, and also to pay a certain proportion of the grain, varying in different cases, as a remuneration for the grinding, and for the expense of the erection and maintenance of the mill. Also called *sequel*.

thirled† (thėrld), *a.* [< ME. *thirled*, *thorled*, *thurled*; < *thirl*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having thirls or openings; specifically, having nostrils.

Thaire ercs shorte and sharppe, thaire een steep,
Thaire noses *thorled* wyde and patent be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

thirling (thėr'ling), *n.* [Also *thurling*; < ME. *thurlunge*, < AS. *thyrelung*, verbal n. of *thyrelian*, perforate: see *thirl*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of boring or perforating.—2. In *coal-mining*, same as *thirl*[1], 2; in the lead-mines of the north of England, a mark indicating the termination of a set or pitch. *R. Hunt.*

thirst (thėrst), *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *thrust*, *thrist*; < ME. *thurst*, *thorst*, *thirst*, also transposed *thrist*, *threst*, *thrust*, < AS. *thurst*, *thyrst* = OS. *thurst* = D. *dorst* = MLG. LG. *dorst* = OHG. MHG. G. *durst* = Icel. *thorsti* = Sw. Dan. *törst* = Goth. *thaurstei*, thirst; with formative *-t* (*-ti-*), from the verb seen in Goth. *thaursjan*, impers., thirst (*thaurseith mik*, I thirst); whence also AS. *thyrre* = OS. *thurri* = MD. *dorre*, D. *dor* = OHG. *durri*, MHG. *dürre*, G. *dürr* = Icel. *thurr* = Sw. *torr* = Dan. *tör* = Goth. *thaursus*, dry, withered; akin to Goth. *thairsan*, be dry, = L. *torrere* (orig. **torsere*), parch with heat (cf. *terra* (**tersa*), dry ground, the earth), = Gr. *τέρσεσθαι*, become dry (*τερσαίνειν*, dry up, wipe up), = Skt. √ *tarsh*, thirst; cf. Ir. *tart*, thirst, drought, etc. From the L. source are ult. E. *torrent*, *torrid*, *terra*, *terrene*[1], *terrestrial*, *inter*[1], etc.] 1. A feeling of dryness in the mouth and throat; the uncomfortable sensations arising from the want of fluid nutriment; the uneasiness or suffering occasioned by want of drink; vehement desire for drink. The sensations of thirst are chiefly referred to the thorax and fauces, but the condition is really one affecting the entire body. The excessive pains of thirst compared with those of hunger are due to the fact that the deprivation of liquids is a condition with which all the tissues sympathize. Every solid and every fluid of the body contains water, and hence abstraction or diminution of the watery constituents is followed by a general depression of the whole system. Thirst is a common symptom of febrile and other diseases. Death from thirst, as of persons in a desert, appears to be invariably preceded by acute mania.

Than he commanded him to Presoun, and alle his Tresoure aboute him; and so he dyed for Hungre and *Thirst*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 230.

Raymounde tho lepte vp hys coursere vppon,
To the fantain and wel of *thrust* gan to go.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 765.

Among sensations of Organic Life, I may cite *Thirst* as remarkable for the urgency of its pressure upon the will.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 318.

2. Figuratively, an ardent desire for anything; a craving.

Over all the countrie she did ranoge
To seeke young men to quench her flaming *thrust*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 50.

Yet do their beating breasts demand the strife,
And *thirst* of glory quells the love of life.
Addison, The Campaign.

thirst (thėrst), *v.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *thrust*, *thrist*; < ME. *thirsten*, *thursten*, transposed *thristen*, < AS. *thyrstan* = OS. *thurstian* = D. *dorsten* = MLG. *dorsten* = OHG. *dursten*, MHG. G. *dursten*, *dürsten* = Icel. *thyrsta* = Sw. *törsta* = Dan. *törste*; from the noun; cf. Goth. *thaursjan*, impers., thirst: see *thirst*, *n.* Cf. *athirst*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To experience uncomfortable sensations for want of drink; have desire to drink; be dry.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he *thirst*, give him drink. Rom. xii. 20.

2. To have a vehement desire; crave.

My soul *thirsteth* for God. Ps. xlii. 2.

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues, and perfections of all men living were in the present possession of one, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still be sought and earnestly *thirsted* for.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

He *thirsted* for all liberal knowledge.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

II. *trans.* To have a thirst for, literally or figuratively; desire ardently; crave: now usually followed by an infinitive as the object.

The eternal God must be prayed to, . . . who also grant them once earnestly to *thirst* his true doctrine, contained in the sweet and pure fountains of his scriptures.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 283.

That unhappy king, my master, whom
I so much *thirst* to see. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 524.

He seeks his Keeper's Flesh, and *thirsts* his Blood.
Prior, Solomon, i.

thirster (thėrs'tėr), *n.* [< *thirst* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which thirsts.

Having seriously pleaded the case with thy heart, and reverently pleaded the case with God, thou hast pleaded thyself from . . . a lover of the world to a *thirster* after God. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 13.

thirstily (thėrs'ti-li), *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

From such Fountain he draws, diligently, *thirstily*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

thirstiness (thėrs'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being thirsty; thirst. *Bailey*, 1727.

thirstle (thėr'sl), *n.* A dialectal form of *throstle*.

thirstless (thėrst'les), *a.* [< *thirst* + *-less*.] Having no thirst.

Thus as it falls out among men of *thirstless* minds in their fortunes.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, p. 502. (*Latham.*)

thirstlewt, *a.* [ME. *thurstlew*; < *thirst* + *-lew* as in *drunkelew*.] Thirsty. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 75.

thirsty (thėrs'ti), *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *thristy*; < ME. *thursti*, *thresti*, *thristi*, < AS. *thurstig*, *thrystig* = OFries. *dorstig*, *torstig* = D. *dorstig* = MLG. *dorstich*, LG. *dorstig* = OHG. *durstag*, MHG. *durstec*, G. *durstig* = Sw. Dan. *törstig* (cf. Icel. *thyrstr*), thirsty; as *thirst* + *-y*[1].] 1. Feeling thirst; suffering for want of drink.

As cold waters to a *thirsty* soul, so is good news from a far country. Prov. xxv. 25.

What streams the verdant succory supply,
And how the *thirsty* plant drinks rivers dry.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. Dry; parched; arid.

The parched ground shall become a pool, and the *thirsty* land springs of water. Isa. xxxv. 7.

The word "desert" is used, in the West, to describe alike lands in which the principle of life, if it ever existed, is totally extinct, and those other lands which are merely *thirsty*. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 298.

3. Vehemently desirous; craving: with *after*, *for*, etc.

To be *thirsty after* tottering honour.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 40.

4†. Sharp; eager; active.

We've been *thirsty*
In our pursuit. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.

5. Causing thirst. [Rare.]

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that ravin down their proper bane,
A *thirsty* evil; and when we drink we die.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 134.

Thirsty thorn. See *thorn*[1].

thirteen (thėr'tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *thretteen*; < ME. *thrittene*, *threttene*, *threottene*, < AS. *threótȳne* = OFries. *threttene* = D. *dertien* = MLG. *druttein*, LG. *dartein* = OHG. *drizēn*, MHG. *drizehen*, *drīzēn*, G. *dreizehn* = Icel. *threttān* = Sw. *tretton* = Dan. *tretten* = Goth. **threistaihun* = L. *tredecim* (> It. *tredeci* = Pg. *treze* = Sp. *trece* = F. *treize*) = Gr. *τρεισ(καί)δεκα* = Skt. *trayodaça*, thirteen; as *three* + *ten*.] I. *a.* Being three more than ten; consisting of one more than twelve: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The number which consists of the sum of twelve and one, or of ten and three.—2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13, XIII, or xiii.—3. A silver shilling worth 13 pence, current in Ireland during the early part of the nineteenth century.

F. A. M. is doubtless chronologically correct as to the shilling in Ireland having been worth thirteen pence previous to 1825–6, but colloquially it continued to be called a *thirteen* to a considerably later period—so late as 1835 to my knowledge. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., i. 77.

thirteener (thėr'tēn'ėr), *n.* [< *thirteen* + *-er*[1].] 1. Same as *thirteen*, 3. [Colloq.]

For it was a shillin' he gave me, glory be to God. No, I niver heard it called a *thirteener* before, but mother has.
Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, [I. 484.

2. The thirteenth one of any number of things; specifically, in *whist*, the last card of a suit left in the hands of a player after the other twelve have been played.

thirteen-lined (thėr'tēn'līnd), *a.* Noting the leopard spermophile, or Hood's marmot, *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, a very common striped and spotted ground-squirrel of North America. The allusion is to the number of stripes (representing the thirteen original States) in the flag of the United States, suggested by the markings of the animal. See cut under *Spermophilus*.

thirteenth (thėr'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the form of *thirteen*; < ME. *threttethe*, also (after Icel.) *threttende*, < AS. *threóteótha* = OFries. *thredtinda* = D. *dertiende* = OHG. *drittezēndo*, MHG. *dritzehende*, *drīzehende*, G. *dreizehnte* = Icel. *threttandi* = Sw. *trettonde* = Dan. *trettende* = Goth. **thridjataihunda*; as *thirteen* + *-th*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Next after the twelfth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting any one of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.—**Thirteenth cranial nerve**†, the chorda tympani regarded as distinct from the seventh or facial nerve. *Sapolini.*

II. *n.* 1. One of thirteen equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a thirteenth part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music*, the interval, whether melodic or harmonic, between any tone and a tone one octave and six degrees distant from it; also, a tone distant by such an interval from a given tone; a compound sixth.

thirtieth (thėr'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the mod. form *thirty*; < ME. *thrittithe*, *thrittuthe*, *thrittazte*, < AS. *thritigotha*, etc.; as *thirty* + *-eth*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Next after the twenty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* 1. Any one of thirty equal parts into which anything is divided.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a thirtieth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

thirty (thėr'ti), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *thretty*; < ME. *thirty*, *thritty*, *thritti*, *thretty*, *thriti*, < AS. *thritig*, *thrittig* = OS. *thritig* = OFries. *thritich*, *thritech* = D. *dertig* = MLG. *dortich*, LG. *dortig*, *dörtig* = OHG. *drizug*, MHG. *drīzec*, G. *dreissig* = Icel. *thrjātīu* (cf. also *thritugr*, *thri-tōgr*) = Sw. *trettio* = Dan. *tredive* = Goth. *threis tigjus*; cf. L. *triginta* (> It. Pg. *trenta* = Sp. *treinta* = F. *trente*, > E. *trent*[2]) = Gr. *τριάκοντα*, dial. *τρῆκοντα* = Skt. *trinçat*, thirty; as *three* + *-ty*[1].] I. *a.* Being thrice ten, three times ten, or twenty and ten.—**Thirty Tyrants.** See *tyrant*.—**Thirty years' war**, a series of European wars lasting from 1618 to 1648. They were carried on at first by the Protestants of Bohemia and various Protestant German states against the Catholic League headed by Austria. Afterward Sweden and later France joined the former side, and Spain became allied with the latter.

II. *n.* 1. The number which consists of three times ten.—2. A symbol representing thirty units, as 30, XXX, or xxx.

thirtyfold (thėr'ti-fōld), *a.* Thirty times as much or as many. Mat. xiii. 8.

Thirty-nine Articles. See *article*.

thirty-one (thėr'ti-wun'), *n.* A game resembling vingt-un, but with a longer reckoning.

He is discarded for a gamester at all games but *one and thirty*. *Earle*, Microcosm. (*Nares.*)

thirty-second (thėr'ti-sek'ond), *a.* Second in order after the thirtieth.

thirty-second-note (thėr'ti-sek'ond-nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a sixteenth-note; a demi-semiquaver.—**Thirty-second-note rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

thirtytwo-mo (thėr'ti-tō'mō), *n.* [An E. reading of 32*mo*, which stands for XXXIImo, a way of writing L. (*in*) *tricesimo secundo*, 'in thirty-second.' So 16*mo*, 12*mo*, are read according to the E. numbers.] A leaf from a sheet of paper folded for a book regularly in thirty-two equal parts. Commonly written 32*mo*. When the size of the sheet is not specified, the leaf is supposed to be a medium 32mo of the size 3 by 4½ inches. A book made up of such leaves is called a 32*mo*.

this (THis), *a.* and *pron.*; pl. *these* (THēz). [< ME. *this*, *thys*, older *thes*, pl. *thas*, *thæs*, *thes*, *theos*, *theise*, also after Scand. *thir* (Sc. *thir*), < AS. *thes*, m., *theós*, f., *this*, n., pl. *thās*, = OS. **thesa*, m., *thius*, f., *thit*, n., = OFries. *this*, *thes*, *thius*, *thit* = MD. *dese*, *dise*, *dit*, D. *deez*, *deze*, *dit* = MLG. *desse* = OHG. *diser*, *desēr*, MHG. *diser*, G. *dieser* (*diese*, f., *dieses*, *dies*, neut.) = Icel. *thessi*, *thessi*, *thetta* = Sw. *denne*, *denna*, *detta* = Dan. *denne*, *dette* = Goth. **this*, this; < **tha*, the pronominal base of *the*, *that*, etc., + *-s*, earlier *-se*, *-si*, prob. orig. identical with AS. *se*, etc., the (but by some identified with the impv. (AS. *seó*, OHG. *sē*, Goth. *sai*) of the verb *see*[1]). The pl. of *this* appears in two forms, *these* (< ME. *thes*, *thæs*) and *those* (< ME. *thās*, < AS. *thās*), the latter being now associated with *that*, of which the historical pl. is *tho*, now obs. Hence *thus*.] I. *a.* That is now present or at hand: a demonstrative adjective used to point out with particularity a person or thing that is present in place or in thought. It denotes—(*a*) Some person or thing that is present or near in place or time, or is nearer in place or time than some other person or thing, or has just been mentioned or referred to, and is therefore opposed to or the correlative of *that*: as, *this* city was founded five hundred years ago, or one hundred years earlier than *that* (city); *this* day; *this* time of night; *these* words.

Of *theise* three Greynes sprong a Tree, as the Aungelle seyde that it schoide, and bere a Fruyt thorghe the whiche Fruyt Adam schoide be saved.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.

Frote youre visage with *this* herbe, and youre handes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

In *thys* cite I abode Tewysday, all day and all nyght.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

From the town you last came through, calle.l Brailsford, it is five miles; and you are not yet above half a mile on *this* side. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 222.

(*b*) Time just past or just at hand; the last or the next. The reference, whether to past or to future, is determined by the circumstances; *this evening* may mean either the evening now approaching, or next to come, or the evening now present, or the evening just past: as, it has occurred twice *this* year; I shall take care not to fail *this* (next) time. In this connection *this* is sometimes used for *these*, the sum being reckoned up, as it were, in a total.

The owle ek, which that hette Ascaphilo,
Hath efter me shright al *this* nyghtes two.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 320.

I learn'd in Worcester, as I rode along,
He cannot draw his power *this* fourteen days.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 126.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes.
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

[In Shakspere the phrase *this night* occurs, meaning *last night*.

Glouc. My troublous dream *this night* doth make me sad.
Duch. What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
With sweet rehearsal of my morning's dream.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 22.]

This . . . here. See *here*[1].—**This other**†, the other.

And hem liked more the melodye of this harpour than eny thinge that *this other* mynstralles dideu.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 621.

You denied to fight with me *this other* day.
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 140.

This present. See *present*[1].

II. *pron.* This person or thing. (*a*) It denotes—Some person or thing actually present or at hand: as, is *this* your coat? Who is *this?*

This is a spell against them, spick and span new.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Fie, what an idle quarrel is *this;* was *this* her ring?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.

(*b*) Something that has just preceded or has been mentioned or referred to.

Alle *thes* were there wythoute fable,
Wythoute ham of the rounde table.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 179.

When they heard *this* [the discourse of Peter] they were pricked in their hearts. Acts ii. 37.

Suetonius writes that Claudius found heer no resistance, and that all was done without stroke; but *this* seems not probable. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

I know no evil which touches all mankind so much as *this* of the misbehaviour of servants.
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

(*c*) Emphatically, something that is to be immediately said or done: as, Let me tell you *this:* I shall lend you no more money.

But know *this*, that if the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. Mat. xxiv. 43.

(*d*) Elliptically, this person, place, state, time, position, circumstance, or the like: as, I shall leave *this* [place or town] to-morrow; *this* [state of affairs] is very sad; I shall abstain from wine from *this* [time] on; by *this* [time] we had arrived at the house.

This [that is, this one] is so gentil and so tendre of herte
That with his deth he wol his sorwes wreke.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 904.

I shall, between *this* and supper, tell you most strange things from Rome. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 3. 43.

By *this* the vessel half her course had run.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 95.

When opposed to *that*, *this* refers to the person or thing that is nearer, *that* to the person or thing that is more distant; so, with things that have just been expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned (and therefore nearer in time to the speaker), and *that* to the thing first mentioned (as being more remote).

Two ships from far making amain to us:
Of Corinth *that*, of Epidaurus *this*.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 94.

A body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

These will no taxes give, and *those* no peuce;
Critics would starve the poet, Whigs the prince.
Dryden, Prol. to Southern's Loyal Brother, i. 10.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment *these*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 22.

This is sometimes opposed to *the other*.

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design *the other*, before you arraign him.
Dryden.

It was sometimes used elliptically for *this is*.

This 'a good Fryer, belike.
Shak., M. for M. (folio 1623), v. 1. 131.

From this out. See *from*.—**To put this and that together.** See *put*[1].

this (ŦHis), *adv.* [A var. of *thus*, or an elliptical use of *for this*. Cf. *that*, *adv.*] For this; thus. [Obsolete or colloq.]

What am I, that thou shouldst contemn me *this?*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 205.

None of the portraits mentioned by Walpole . . . are dated *this* early.
J. P. Norris, in Shakespeariana, May, 1884, p. 181.

thisbe (thiz'bē), *n.* [< NL. *thisbe*, the specific name, < Gr. Θίσβη, a proper name.] The clear-winged moth *Hemaris thisbe*.

thisness (ŦHis'nes), *n.* [< *this* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being this; hæcceity. [Rare.]

thistle (this'l), *n.* [Formerly also or dial. *thissle;* < ME. *thistel, thistile, thystylle* (pl. *thistles*), < AS. *thistel* = D. *distel* = MLG. LG. *distel* = OHG. *distula, distil*, MHG. G. *distel* = Icel. *thistill* = Sw. *tistel* = Dan. *tidsel*, thistle; cf. Goth. *deinō* in comp. *wigadeinō*, 'way-thistle.'] One of numerous stout composite weeds, armed with spines or prickles, bearing globular or

Common Thistle (*Cnicus lanceolatus*).
1, upper part of stem with heads; 2, a leaf; *a*, achene with pappus.

thickly cylindrical heads with purple, yellow, or white flowers and no rays, and dispersing their seed by the aid of a light globe of pappus. The name applies in general to the members of the genus *Cnicus* (including the former *Cirsium*), the common or plumed thistle, in which the pappus is plumose or feathered, of *Carduus*, the plumeless thistle, in which the pappus is simple, and of *Onopordon*, the cotton-thistle, also with qualifying words to plants of other genera.—**Argentine thistle**†, an old name of the cotton-thistle. See *Onopordon.*—**Blessed thistle**, one of the star-thistles, *Centaurea* (*Cnicus*) *benedicta*, once reputed to counteract poison. It is a low branching annual with lobed, weakly prickly leaves and light-yellow heads, 1½ inches high, sparingly naturalized from Europe southward in the United States.—**Boar-thistle**, a frequent variant of *bur-thistle.*—**Bull-thistle**, a name in America of *Cnicus lanceolatus* (see *common thistle*, below): cited also from Ireland.—**Canada thistle**, the usual name in the United States of *Cnicus arvensis*, the corn-thistle, or creeping thistle, of Great Britain: a native of Europe and Asia, thence spread to North America and other lands. It is less robust than many other thistles, being only a foot or two high and rather slender, and bears very prickly pinnatifid leaves and numerous small purple-flowered heads. It is one of the very worst of weeds on account of its deep-laid, extensively creeping, and sprouting rootstock.—**Carline thistle.** See *Carlina.*—**Common thistle**, in general, a plant of the genus *Cnicus;* specifically, *C. lanceolatus*, the spear-, bur-, or bull-thistle. It is a stout branching plant from 2 to 4 feet high, with very prickly decurrent leaves and handsome purple heads—a troublesome weed, but without perennial creeping rootstock.—**Corn-thistle.** See *Canada thistle.*—**Cotton thistle.** See *cotton-thistle, Onopordon*, and *Scotch thistle* (below).—**Creeping thistle.** See *Canada thistle.*—**Cursed thistle**, the creeping or Canada thistle.—**Distaff-thistle**, a thistle-like plant, *Carthamus lanatus*, of Europe and Asia: an erect, rigid, cobwebby species with large pale-yellow heads.—**Dwarf thistle.** Same as *stemless thistle.*—**Fish-bone** or **herring-bone thistle**, *Cnicus* (*Chamæpeuce*) *Casabonæ*, found on islands off the south coast of France. The name doubtless alludes to the spines, borne in threes on the margin of the leaves.—**Friar's thistle.** Same as *friar's-crown.*—**Fuller's-thistle**, the teazel.—**Globe thistle.** (*a*) See *globe-thistle.* (*b*) The artichoke.—**Golden thistle**, a name for yellow-flowered species of the composite genus *Scolymus*, one of which is the Spanish oyster-plant. See *oyster-plant.*—**Hare-** or **hare's-thistle.** Same as *hare's-lettuce.*—**Herring-bone thistle.** See *fish-bone thistle*, above.—**Holy thistle.** Same as *blessed thistle.*

Canada Thistle (*Cnicus arvensis*).
Upper part of stem with heads; *a*, a flower; *b*, achene with pappus.

Get you some of this distilled Carduus Benedictus, and lay it to your heart. . . . I meant, plain *holy-thistle.*
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 80.

Horse thistle. (*a*) The common thistle (see *horse-thistle*). (*b*†) The wild lettuce, *Lactuca Scariola*, var. *virosa.*—**Hundred-headed thistle**, or **hundred thistle**, an umbelliferous plant, *Eryngium campestre*, so called from the numerous flower-heads.—**Jersey thistle**, one of the star-thistles, *Centaurea aspera* (*C. Isnardi*).—**Lady's** or **Our Lady's thistle.** (*a*) See *milk-thistle* and *Silybum.* (*b*) Same as *blessed thistle.*—**Mexican thistle**, *Cnicus* (*Erythrolæna*) *conspicuus*, a tall plant with rigid spiny leaves, the heads 3 inches long, with yellow florets and scarlet involucral scales.—**Order of the Thistle** (in full *The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle*), a very old Scottish order which has often been renewed and remodeled, and is still in existence. The devices of the order are St. Andrew's cross, or saltier, and a thistle-flower with leaves; these enter into the different badges, the collar, star, etc. The motto is "Nemo me impune lacessit." The ribbon is green.—**Pasture-thistle**, a low stout species, *Cnicus pumilus*, with from one to three very large purple, or rarely white, sweet-scented heads: found in the Atlantic United States.—**Saffron-thistle**, the safflower.—**St. Barnaby's thistle**, the yellow star-thistle, *Centaurea solstitialis:* so named as blooming about St. Barnaby's day.—**Scotch thistle**, a kind of thistle regarded as the national emblem of Scotland, but the precise species to which the name properly belongs is not settled. Most authorities consider it to be the cotton-thistle, *Onopordon Acanthium*, though this is not native in Scotland; others, the milk-thistle, *Silybum* (*Carduus*) *Marianum;* while some, with greater probability, refer it to the common *Cnicus lanceolatus.* The thistle intended when the emblem came into use is uncertain, owing to the fact that the figures on old coins and in paintings were not meant to be botanically exact. See cuts above and under *Onopordon.*—**Spear-thistle**, the common thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus:* so called from its lance-shaped leaves.—**Stemless thistle**, a European thistle, *Cnicus acaulis*, having a tuft of prickly spreading leaves and a few largish purple heads, scarcely rising above the ground. Also *dwarf thistle*, and locally *pod-thistle.*—**Swamp-thistle**, a tall species, *Cnicus muticus*, with single or few deep-purple heads on the branches: found in damp soil in the eastern United States.—**Swine-thistle.** Same as *sow-thistle.*—**Syrian thistle**, *Cnicus* (*Notobasis*) *Syriacus*, of the Mediterranean region. It is a plant from 1 to 4 feet high, with milky-veined leaves, the heads, one to three, on short axillary branches, each head embraced by a rigid pinnatifid spiny-pointed bract.—**Tall thistle**, a common species of the United States east of the Mississippi, *Cnicus altissimus*, a branching plant sometimes 10 feet high, the leaves covered with close white wool beneath, the flowers light-purple.—**Virgin Mary's thistle.** Same as *milk-thistle.*—**Way-thistle**, the Canada thistle.—**Welted thistle**, an Old World species, *Carduus acanthoides*, resembling the musk-thistle.—**Wolves'-** or **wolf's-thistle**†, *Carlina acaulis.*—**Woolly-headed thistle.** Same as *friar's-crown.*—**Yellow thistle**, *Cnicus horridulus*, of the Atlantic United States, a stout plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with very spiny leaves and pale-yellow or purple heads. (See also *bur-thistle, hedgehog-thistle, melancholy-thistle, melon-thistle, milk-thistle, musk-thistle, pine-thistle, pod-thistle, sow-thistle, star-thistle, torch-thistle.*)

thistle-bird (this'l-bėrd), *n.* The American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris* or *Spinus tristis*, or another thistle-finch (which see).

Among the occasional visitors to the yard were two American goldfinches, or *thistle-birds.*
The Atlantic, LXVI. 260.

thistle-butterfly (this'l-but″ėr-flī), *n.* The painted-lady, *Vanessa* or *Pyrameis cardui*, a cosmopolitan butterfly whose larva feeds on the thistle. See cut under *painted-lady.*

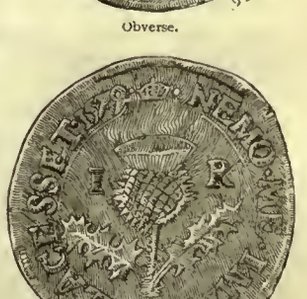
thistle-cock (this'l-kok), *n.* The common corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria.* See cut under *bunting.* [Prov. Eng.]

thistle-cropper (this'l-krop″ėr), *n.* The domestic ass; a donkey.

thistle-crown (this'l-kroun), *n.* [So named from the thistle on the coin.] An English gold coin of the reign of James I., current 1604–11, weighing about 30 grains, and worth 4*s.* or 4*s.* 4½*d.* (about $1 or $1.10).

thistle-digger (this'l-dig″ėr), *n.* A form of spade with a narrow, forked blade, with which the root of a thistle can be cut below the crown. A projection from the back of the blade serves as a fulcrum, by the aid of which the severed plant can be pried up.

Obverse.



Reverse

Thistle-dollar.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

thistle-dollar (this'l-dol″ėr), *n.* A Scottish silver coin, also called the *double merk*, issued in 1578 by James VI. It weighed 342.6 grains troy, and was worth 23*s.* 8*d.* Scotch (nearly 2*s.* English) at the time of issue.

thistle-down (this'l-doun), *n.* The pappus of the thistle, by which the achenia are borne by the wind to great distances. See cuts under *thistle.*

As a *thistle-downe* in th' ayre doth flie,
So vainly shalt thou too and fro be tost.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 634.

First loves were apt to float away from memory as *thistle-downs* upon a summer breeze. *The Century*, XL. 681.

thistle-finch (this'l-finch), *n.* One of several different fringilline birds which feed to a notable extent on the seeds of the thistle and various related composites. This name, or an equivalent, is traceable to the *ἀκανθίδες* of Aristotle (compare the extract given under *thistlewarp* below), and covers numerous species of linnets, siskins, goldfinches, etc., of similar habits and of closely related subgeneric groups, for the explanation of which see *spinus*. Also *thistle-bird*, and formerly *thistlewarp*.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Thistle-merk of James VI.— (British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Carduelis, a linnet, a *thistlefinch*.
Nomenclator (1585), p. [57. (*Halliwell.*)

thistle-merk (this'l-mėrk), *n.* A Scottish silver coin, issued in 1601 by James VI. It weighed 104.7 grains troy, and was worth 13*s.* 4*d.* Scotch (13½*d.* English) at the time of issue.

thistle-plume (this'l-plōm), *n.* A plume-moth, *Pterophorus carduidactylus*, whose larva feeds on thistle-heads. [U. S.]

thistle-tube (this'l-tūb), *n.* In chemical glassware, a funnel-tube in which the flaring part of the funnel is connected with a bulb of considerably larger diameter, from the bottom of which a tube extends downward, thus presenting a profile strikingly similar to the stalk of a thistle and its composite flower (whence the name).

thistlewarp† (this'l-wârp), *n.* [< *thistle* + *warp*. Cf. *moldwarp*.] The goldfinch or siskin; a thistle-finch.

Two sweet birds, surnamed th' Acanthides,
Which we call *Thistle-warps*, that near no seas
Dare ever come, but still in couples fly,
And feed on thistle-tops, to testify
The hardness of their first life in the last.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, vi. 277.

thistly (this'li), *a.* [< *thistle* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of or abounding in thistles.

The land, once lean,
Or fertile only in its own disgrace,
Exults to see its *thistly* curse repeal'd.
Cowper, Task, vi. 768.

The ground is *thistly*, and not pleasurable to bare feet.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 218.

2. Resembling a thistle or some attribute of a thistle; prickly.

The rough Hedg-hog . . .
On 's *thistly* bristles rowles him quickly in.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

A beautiful Maltese [cat] with great yellow eyes, fur as soft as velvet, and silvery paws as lovely to look at as they were *thistly* to touch.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 48.

thiswise† (ŦHis'wīz), *adv.* [< *this* + *-wise*.] In this manner; thus.

Which text may *thiswise* be understood: that, as that sin shall be punished with everlasting damnation in the life to come, even so shall it not escape vengeance here.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 24.

thithen†, *adv.* See *thethen*.

thither (ŦHiŦH'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *thider, thyder, thydur, thuder, theder, thedur, thudere*, < AS. *thider, thyder* = Icel. *thadhra*, thither; cf. Goth. *thathrō*, thence, then; < **tha*, the pronominal base of *the, that*, etc., + *-der*, a compar. suffix seen also in *hither, whither, after, yonder*, etc. Cf. Skt. *tatra*, there, thither.] 1. To that place: opposed to *hither*.

Whan the kouherd com *thid[er]e* he koured lowe
To bi-hold in at the hole whi his hound berkyd.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 47.

Where I am, *thither* ye cannot come. John vii. 34.

2. To that point, degree, or result; to that end.

This wrestler shall clear all: nothing remains but that I kindle the boy *thither*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 179.

Hither and thither. See *hither*.

thither (ŦHiŦH'ėr), *a.* [< *thither, adv.*] Being in that place or direction; hence, further; more remote; opposite: opposed to *hither*. [Rare.]

They crossed from Broadway to the noisome street by the ferry, and in a little while had taken their places in the train on the *thither* side of the water.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, ii.

thither (ŦHiŦH'ėr), *v. i.* [< *thither, adv.*] To go thither. [Rare.]—**To hither and thither.** See *hither*.

thitherto (ŦHiŦH-ėr-tō'), *adv.* [< *thither* + *to*[1].] To that place or point; so far. [Rare.]

The workmen's petitions also laid particular stress on the point that by the *thitherto* prevailing laws the journeymen lawfully educated for their trade had acquired a right similar to property.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxcii.

thitherward (ŦHiŦH'ėr-wārd), *adv.* [< ME. *thiderward, thederward, thyderward, thuderward*, < AS. *thiderweard*, < *thider*, thither, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*.] Toward that place, point, or side; in that direction.

When thou goys in the gate, go not to faste,
Ne hyderword ne *thederward* thi hede thou caste.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 46.

Long he wander'd, till at last a gleam
Of dawning light turn'd *thitherward* in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 500.

thitherwards (ŦHiŦH'ėr-wārdz), *adv.* [< ME. *thiderwards*, < AS. *thiderwardes*, < *thiderweard* + adv. gen. *-es*.] Same as *thitherward*.

thitling† (ŦHit'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hamlet.

Cities, borroughs, baronies, hundreds, towns, villages, *thitlings*. *Milton*, Articles of Peace with the Irish, xviii.

thitsee (thit'sē), *n.* See *theetsee*.

thitto, *n.* See *Sandoricum*.

thivel (thiv'l), *n.* Same as *thible*.

Thlaspi (thlas'pī), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675; earlier in Matthioli, 1554), < L. *thlaspi*, < Gr. *θλάσπι, θλάσπις*, a kind of cress the seed of which was crushed and used as a condiment, < *θλᾶν*, crush, bruise.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Thlaspideæ*. It is characterized by equal petals, stamens without appendages, and a sessile emarginate pod with laterally compressed winged or keeled valves, and two or more seeds in each cell. There are about 30 species, natives chiefly of northern regions, both temperate and arctic. They are usually smooth annuals, sometimes perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves, the stem-leaves with an auricled clasping base, and the racemed flowers either white, pink, or pale-purple. For *T. arvense* of Europe, see *penny-cress*, and cuts under *accumbent* and *pod*.

Thlaspideæ (thlas-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Thlaspi* (*Thlaspid-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of cruciferous plants, characterized by a siliele compressed contrary to the usually narrow partition, and by straight accumbent cotyledons. It includes 16 genera, of which *Thlaspi* (the type), *Iberis* (the candytuft), and *Teesdalia* are the most important.

thlipsencephalus (thlip-sen-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *thlipsencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *θλῖψις*, pressure (see *thlipsis*), + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster the upper part of whose skull is absent, as a result of abnormal intracranial pressure during fetal life.

thlipsis (thlip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θλῖψις*, pressure, compression, < *θλίβειν*, press, distress.] In *med.*, compression of vessels, especially constriction by an external cause; oppression.

tho[1] (ŦHō), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *tho, tha*, < AS. *thā*, then; as a relative, when; < **tha*, the pronominal base seen in *the, that*, etc.] **I.** *adv.* Then; thereupon. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tho redde he me how Sampson loste his heres.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 721.

Athen. He will enforce, if you resist his suit.
Ida. What *tho*? *Greene*, James IV., ii.

II.† *conj.* When.

Tho he was of nyne hundred ger and two and thritti old,
His strengthe faylede of his limes.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 21.

tho[2]† (ŦHō), *def. art.* and *pron.* [< ME. *the, tha*, < AS. *thā*, pl. of *se* (*the*), *seó, thæt*, the def. art.: see *the*[1].] **I.** *def. art.* The (in plural); those.

Out of the gospel he *tho* wordes caughte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 498.

II. *pron.* Those; they.

Been ther none othere maner resemblances
That ye may likne youre parables to,
But if a sely wyf be oon of *tho*?
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 370.

tho', **tho**[3] (ŦHō), *conj.* A common abbreviated spelling of *though*.

thoelt, *n.* An old spelling of *thole*[2].

thof† (ŦHof), *conj.* [< ME. *thof, thofe;* a dial. form of *though*, the orig. guttural *gh* (*h*) changing to *f*, as also in *dwarf*, and as pronounced in *rough, trough*, etc.] Though.

But yet deghit not the Duke, *thof* hym dere thoilt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8069.

There is not a soul of them all, *thof* he might not care a brass penny for you before, who will not till a bumper to your health now. *J. Baillie.*

thoft[1] (thoft), *n.* [Either a mod. var. of *thought*[4], itself a var. of the earlier *thoft*, or representing the earlier *thoft* unaltered, < ME. **thoft*, < AS. *thofte* (= Icel. *thopta* = Sw. *toft* = Dan. *tofte*), a rowing-bench; hence *gethofta*, a companion, orig. a companion on a rowing-beneh ('thoft-fellow'); cf. ME. fem. *thuften, thuhten*, a handmaid.] A rowing-beneh: used in the compound *thoft-fellow*. [Prov. Eng.]

thoft[2] (thoft), *n.* A dialectal form of *thought*[1].

thoft-fellow (thoft'fel'ō), *n.* [< *thoft*[1] + *fellow*.] A fellow-oarsman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tholance (thō'lans), *n.* [< *thole*[1] + *-ance*.] Sufferance. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

thole[1] (thōl), *r.*; pret. and pp. *tholed*, ppr. *tholing*. [< ME. *tholen, tholien*, < AS. *tholian* = OS. *tholean, tholōn* = OFries. *tholia* = OHG. *dolēn*, MHG. *doln* = Icel. *thola* = Sw. *tåla* = Dan. *taale* = Goth. *thulan*, suffer; akin to Gr. *τλῆναι*, suffer (*τλήμων*, miserable, *πολύτλας*, much-suffering, *τολμᾶν*, risk, suffer, etc.), L. *tolerare*, endure, *tollere*, bear, lift, raise (pp. *latus* for **tlatus*, pret. *tuli*, used to supply the pret. and pp. of *ferre*, bear). Cf. *tolerate*, etc. Hence AS. *gethyld* = D. *geduld* = OHG. *dult*, MHG. *dult*, G. *ge-duld*, endurance, patience; D. *dulden* = OHG. *dultan*, MHG. *dulten*, G. *dulden*, suffer.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bear; undergo; sustain; put up with; stand.

Thei prechen that penaunce is profitable to the soule,
And what myschief and malese Cryst for man *tholed*.
Piers Ploweman (B), xiii. 76.

We've done nae ill, we'll *thole* nae wrang.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 172).

Thou goest about a-sighing and a-moaning in a way that I can't stand or *thole*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xvi.

2. To experience; feel; suffer.

God, that *tholede* passiun,
The holde, sire, longe aliue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

So muche wo as I have with you *tholed*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 248.

The long reign of utter wretchedness, the nineteen winters which England had *tholed* for her sins.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 219.

3. To tolerate; permit; allow.

I salle hys commandement holde, gif Criste wil me *thole!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4151.

Trewly he is on-lyue,
That *tholede* the Jewes his flessh to riffe,
He lete vs fele his woundes fyue,
Oure lorde verray.
York Plays, p. 453.

4. To admit of; afford.

He gaed to his gude wife
Wi' a' the speed that he coud *thole*.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 3).

5. To give freely. *Halliwell.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To endure grief, pain, misfortune, etc.; suffer.

Manne on molde, be meke to me,
And hane thy maker in thi mynde,
And thynke howe I hane *tholid* for the,
With pereles paynes for to be pyned.
York Plays, p. 372.

2. To be patient or tolerant; bear (with); be indulgent.

Thenne he thulged with hir threpe, & *tholed* hir to speke, & ho bere on hym the belt, & bede hit hym swythe, & he granted.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1859.

3. To wait; stay; remain. *Jamieson; Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

thole[1]† (thōl), *n.* [ME. *thole* (= Icel. *thol*); < *thole*[1], *v.*] Patience; endurance; toleranee.

For ic am god, gelus and strong,
Min wreche is hard, min *thole* is long.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3496.

thole[2] (thōl), *n.* [Also *thowl, thowel*, and formerly *thoel;* early mod. E. *tholle;* < ME. *thol, tholle*, < AS. *thol* (glossed *scalmus*) = MD. *dol, dolle*, D. *dol* = LG. *dolle*, a thole, = Icel. *tholtr*, a wooden peg, the thole of a boat, a pin, = Dan. *tol*, a thole, pin, stopper; cf. Icel. *tholir*, also *thöll* (*thall-*), = Norw. *toll, tall*, a fir-tree, = Sw. *tall*, dial. *tål*, a pine-tree.] 1. A pin inserted in the gunwale of a boat, or in a similar position, to act as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. The oar is sometimes secured to the thole by a loop of cordage; but more frequently there are two pins between which the oar plays, in which case the thole is properly the pin against which the oar presses when the stroke is made. It is common, however,

Thole.

to speak of the two together as the *tholes*. Also called *thole-pin*.

They took us for French, our boats being fitted with *thoels* and grummets for the oars in the French fashion.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, v. (*Davies.*)

With what an unusual amount of noise the oars worked in the *thowels!* *Dickens*, Great Expectations, iiv.

The sound of their oars on the *tholes* had died in the distance. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

2. The pin or handle of a scythe-snath.—3†. A cart-pin.

Tholle, a cartpynne, cheuille de charette.
Palsgrave, p. 280.

thole[3] (thōl), *n.* [< L. *tholus*, < Gr. *θόλος*: see *tholus*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) Same as *tholus;* sometimes, a vaulted niche, or recess in a temple, where votive offerings were suspended.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils,
Cæsar returns in triumph!
J. Fisher, Fuimus Troes, iii. 2.

(*b*) The scutcheon or knot at the center of a timber vault.

tholemod†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *tholemōd* (= Icel. *tholinmōdr;* cf. Sw. *tålmodig* = Dan. *taalmodig*), having a patient mind, < *tholian*, endure, + *mōd*, mind, mood: see *mood*[1].] Patient; forbearing.

The fyfte [deed of mercy] es to be *tholemode* when men mysdose vs. *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

tholemodly†, *adv.* [ME., < *tholemod* + *-ly*[2].] Patiently.

He [God] abit *tholemodliche*,
He fur-geft litliche.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 240.

tholemodness†, *n.* [ME., < *tholemod* + *-ness*.] Patience; forbearance; long-suffering.

The uirtue of merci, thet is zorge and *tholemodnesse* of othremanne kuead and of othremanne misdede.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

thole-pin (thōl′pin), *n.* Same as *thole*[2], 1.

Thollon prism. A form of prism sometimes used in spectrum-analysis, which gives a high degree of dispersion. It is a triple prism, consisting of a 90° prism of dense glass within, having an additional prism of small angle (say 15°) cemented to each side with edges in reversed position to the central prism; the compound prism would thus have an angle of 60°. Also called *Rutherfurd prism*.

tholobate (thol′ō-bāt), *n.* [< Gr. *θόλος*, a dome, + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, walk.] In *arch.*, a substructure supporting a dome.

tholus (thō′lus), *n.*; pl. *tholi* (-lī). [Also *tholos;* < L. *tholus*, < Gr. *θόλος*, a dome, a rotunda, any circular building.] In *classical arch.*, any circular building, as that designed by Polycletus at Epidaurus; also, a dome or cupola; a domed structure; specifically, at Athens, the round chamber, or rotunda, a public building connected with the prytaneum, in which the prytanes dined.

The Thirty Tyrants on one occasion summoned him, together with four others, to the *Tholus*, the place in which the Prytanes took their meals. *G. H. Lewes.*

The Athenian Archæological Society has excavated the *tholos* of Amyclæ, near Sparta. *Athenæum*, No. 3264, p. 648.

Thomæan, Thomean (tō-mē′an), *n.* [< LL. *Thomas*, < Gr. Θωμᾶς, a Hebrew name.] Same as *Christian of St. Thomas* (which see, under *Christian*).

Thomaism (tō′ma-izm), *n.* Same as *Thomism*.

Thomasite (tom′as-īt), *n.* [< *Thomas*, the name of the founder of the sect, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Christadelphian*.

Thomas's operation. See *operation*.

thomet, *n.* An obsolete form of *thumb*[1].

Thomean, *n.* See *Thomæan*.

Thomisidæ (thō-mis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thomisus* + *-idæ*.] A family of laterigrade spiders, typified by the genus *Thomisus*. The species are numerous and wide-spread. They are mostly known as *crab-spiders*, from their peculiar manner of running sidewise or backward, as a crab is supposed to do, and also from their general shape, the body being broad and the legs, or some of them, being usually held bent forward and moved like those of the crustaceans whose appearance is thus suggested.

Thomism (tō′mizm), *n.* [< *Thom-as* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the followers of Thomas Aquinas, an eminent theologian of the thirteenth century (died 1274). Thomas Aquinas held two sources of knowledge—faith and reason—the doctrines of unconditional predestination and efficacious grace, and a physical as well as a moral efficacy in the sacraments; and he denied the doctrine of the immaculate conception. His theology, embodied in his great work, "Summa Theologiæ," was based on a philosophical system rather than on either the Bible or the traditional teaching of the church. It was an attempt to reconcile Aristotelian philosophy with the Christian faith. It is of very high authority in the Roman Catholic Church, and its influence is great even outside of that church. Also *Thomism*.

Thomist (tō′mist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Thom-as* + *-ist*.]
I. *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas.

Scotists and *Thomists* now in peace remain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 444.

Thomists, a name often given to the followers of Thomas Aquinas, who, besides adopting the Aristotelian philosophy, in opposition to Duns Scotus, who held the Platonic, also taught the doctrines of Augustine on the subject of original sin, free grace, etc. He condemned the dogma of the immaculate conception, in opposition to Scotus. The two sects were also divided on the question of the sacraments, as to whether grace was conferred by them physically or morally—the *Thomists* holding the former, the Scotists the latter. . . . The *Thomists* were Realists, while the Scotists were Nominalists; and although the Roman see naturally inclined to favor the doctrines of the Scotists, the prestige of Aquinas was so great that the *Thomists* ruled the theology of the Church up to the time of the controversy between the Molinists and the Jansenists, when the views of the Scotists substantially prevailed.
McClintock and Strong, Cyclopædia of Biblical, etc., Literature, x. 373.

II. *a.* Same as *Thomistic*.

The recent revival in different countries of the *Thomist* philosophy, now again authoritatively proclaimed to be the sheet-anchor of Catholic doctrine. *Mind*, IX. 159.

Thomistic (tō-mis′tik), *a.* [< *Thomist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Thomists or Thomism. [Rare.]

Yet in the *Thomistic* system the ancient thinker often conquers the Christian. *Mind*, XI. 445.

Thomistical (tō-mis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *Thomistic* + *-al*.] In the manner of the Thomists, or of Thomas Aquinas; subtle; over-refined.

How far, lo! M. More, is this your strange *Thomistical* sense [interpretation] from the fiat letter?
Tyndale, Supper of the Lord (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 244.

Thomisus (thō′mis-us), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer), < Gr. *θωμίσσειν* or *θωμίζειν*, whip, scourge.] The typical genus of *Thomisidæ*, or crab-spiders.

Thomite (tō′mīt), *n.* [< *Thom-as* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Thomæan*.

Thomomys (thō′mō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Maximilian, 1839), < Gr. *θωμός*, a heap, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] 1. One of two genera of *Geomyidæ* or pocket-gophers, differing from *Geomys* in having the upper incisors smooth or with only a fine marginal (not median) groove. The external ears, though small, have a distinct auricle; the fore feet are moderately fossorial; and none of the species are as large as those of *Geomys*. They range from British America to Mexico, and from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific. The northern form is *T. talpoides;* a western is *T. bulbivorus*, the camass-rat of the Pacific slope; a southern is *T. umbrinus;* the smallest is described as *T. clusius*, of the Rocky Mountain region, about five inches long. In habits these gophers closely resemble the species of *Geomys*. The generic name indicates the little piles of earth with which they soon dot the surface of the soft soil in which they work. See cut under *camass-rat*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

I found also bones and fragments of the Elephas primigenius, and the greater part of the skeleton of a *Thomomys*.
Amer. Nat., Nov., 1889, p. 979.

Thompson's solution of phosphorus. See *solution*.

thomsenolite (tom′sen-ō-līt), *n.* [Named after Dr. J. *Thomsen* of Copenhagen.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found with pachnolite and cryolite in Greenland, also in Colorado.

Thomsen's disease. [Named after Dr. *Thomsen* of Schleswig-Holstein, who was himself a sufferer from the disease, and the first to describe it.] An affection characterized by inability to relax at once certain groups of muscles that have been contracted after a period of rest. It runs in families, beginning very early in life. Also called *myotonia congenita*.

Thomson effect. See *effect*.

Thomsonian (tom-sō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thomson* (Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts, 1769–1843) + *-i-an*.] I. *a.* Noting or pertaining to a system of botanical medicine, one of whose doctrines is that, as all minerals are from the earth, their tendency is to carry men into their graves, whereas the tendency of herbs, from their growing upward, is to keep men out of their graves.

II. *n.* An adherent of the Thomsonian theory.

Thomsonianism (tom-sō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Thomsonian* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Thomsonian school.

The career of Thomson was unique, and even to this day *Thomsonianism* has its votaries, and lobelia and rum sweats are retained with the tenacity of old friends.
Pop. Sci. News, XXIII. 61.

thomsonite (tom′son-īt), *n.* [< *Thomson* (Thomas Thomson, a Scottish chemist, 1773–1852) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure, in spherical concretions or compact. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

Thomson's electrometer, mirror-galvanometer, siphon-recorder, etc. See *electrometer*, *galvanometer*, etc.

thong (thông), *n.* [< ME. *thong, thwong, thwang,* < AS. *thwang, thwong* (= Icel. *thvengr*), thong, latchet, esp. of shoes, < **thwingan* (**thwang* in pret.), constrain: see *twinge*.] A long narrow strip of leather; a narrow strap, used as a fastening, a halter, reins, the lash of a whip, the latchet of a shoe, and in many other ways. See cut under *snow-shoe*.

Queme quyssewes [cuisses] then, that coyntlych closed
His thik thrawen thygez, with *thwonges* to-tachched.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 579.

After cutte that pece into *thwanges* smal,
Lete it not be brode, but narow as may be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 568.

A lethern *thong* doth serve his wast to girt.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

From the high box they [coachmen] whiri the *thong* around,
And with the twining lash their shins resound.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 37.

thong (thông), *v.* [< ME. *thwongen;* < *thong*, *n.*]
I.† *trans.* To provide, fit, or fasten with a thong.

Thongede scheon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike with a thong, or with a similar implement, as the lash of a whip.

She has hit Mrs. Bonnington on the raw place, and smilingly proceeds to *thong* again.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iv.

2. To rope; stretch out into viscous threads or filaments. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

thong-seal (thông′sēl), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*. See cut under *Erignathus*.

thongy (thông′i), *a.* [< *thong* + *-y*[1].] Ropy; viscid. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

thonk, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thank*.

thonwanget, *n.* See *thunwange*.

thoöid (thō′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *θώς* (*θωός*), a beast of prey of the wolf kind, + *εἶδος*, form.]
I. *a.* Wolfish; resembling or related to the wolf; lupine: as, "the *thoöid* or lupine series" of canines, *W. H. Flower*.

II. *n.* A member of the thoöid or lupine series of canine quadrupeds, as a wolf, dog, or jackal: as, "*thoöids*, or lupine forms," *Huxley*.

thoom (thöm), *n.* A dialectal form of *thumb*[1].

Thor (thôr), *n.* [< Icel. *Thōrr*, a contr. of **Thonrr* = AS. *Thunor:* see *thunder* and *Thursday*.] 1. The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder. He was the son of Odin, or the supreme being, and Jörth, the earth. He was the champion of the gods, and was called in to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. He always carried a heavy hammer (*mjölnir*, the crusher), which, as often as he discharged it, returned to his hand of itself; he possessed a girdle which had the virtue of renewing his strength. Thor is represented as a powerful man in the prime of life, with a long red beard, a crown on his head, a scepter in one hand, and his hammer in the other. Thursday is called after him, and his name enters as an element into a great many proper names.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of macrurous crustaceans. *J. S. Kingsley*, 1878.—**Thor's day.** See *Thursday*.—**Thor's hammer.** See *hammer*[1].

thoracabdominal (thō″rak-ab-dom′i-nal), *a.* [< *thorax* (*thorac-*) + *abdomen:* see *abdominal*.] Pertaining or common to the thorax and the abdomen: as, the *thoracabdominal* cavity of any vertebrate below a mammal.

thoracacromial (thō″rak-a-krō′mi-al), *a.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + NL. *acromion:* see *acromial*.] Of or pertaining to the chest and the shoulder, or the thorax and the pectoral arch; acromiothoracic: specifically noting a group of muscles. *Coues*, 1887.

thoracaorta (thō″rak-ā-ôr′tä), *n.*; pl. *thoracaortæ* (-tē). [NL., < *thorax* (*thorac-*) + *aorta*.] The thoracic aorta, contained in the cavity of the thorax, and with which the abdominal aorta is continuous. See cut under *thorax*. *Coues.*

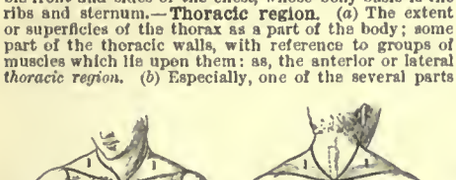
thoracentesis (thō″ra-sen-tē′sis), *n.* [NL., for **thoracocentesis*, < L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + Gr. *κέντησις*, < *κεντεῖν*, puncture: see *center*[1].] The operation of puncturing the chest, as in hydrothorax or empyema, and withdrawing the contained fluid; paracentesis thoracis.

thoraces, *n.* Plural of *thorax*.

thoracetron (thō-ra-sē′tron), *n.*; pl. *thoracetra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + Gr. *ἦτρον*, the abdomen.] The thorax, or second division of the body, of some crustaceans, as the king-crab: correlated with *cephaletron* and *pleon*. *Owen*, 1872.

thoracic (thō-ras′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *thoracique* = Sp. *torácico* = Pg. *thoracico* = It. *toracico*, < NL. **thoracicus*, < L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax: see *thorax*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the thorax or chest: as, *thoracic* walls, contents, organs, or structures. (*a*) Contained in the thorax; intrathoracic; as, the *thoracic* viscera. (*b*) Dorsal, as a

vertebra which bears functional ribs; entering into the formation of the thorax: specifically noting such vertebræ (all vertebræ being dorsal in one sense). (*c*) Pertaining to the head and thorax of some animals; cephalothoracic: as, *thoracic* appendages. (*d*) Attached to the thorax: as, *thoracic* limbs or appendages; the *thoracic* girdle (that is, the pectoral arch, or shoulder-girdle, of a vertebrate); pectoral in position, as the ventral fins of some fishes. (*e*) Pertaining to the front and sides of the thorax or to the breast; pectoral: as, the mammary glands of man are *thoracic*. (*f*) Done or effected by means of the thorax: as, *thoracic* respiration. (*g*) Affecting the thorax or its organs: as, *thoracic* diseases, symptoms, or remedies. 2. Having a thorax (of this or that kind); belonging to the *Thoracica:* as, the *thoracic* cirripeds.—3. Having the ventral fins thoracic in position; belonging to the *Thoracici:* as, a *thoracic* fish.—**Thoracic angles**, the corners of the thorax, or of the prothorax in insects with wing-covers.—**Thoracic aorta**, that section of the aorta which traverses the cavity of the thorax. It extends from the origin of the vessel to its passage through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm, where it becomes the abdominal aorta. The term is also restricted to the straight or descending part of the aorta (excluding the arch). In this sense the thoracic aorta begins where the arch ends, about opposite the fifth thoracic vertebra. The branches of the thoracic aorta are the pericardial, bronchial (the nutrient vessels of the lungs), esophageal, postmediastinal, and the usually ten pairs of intercostals. See cuts under *diaphragm* and *thorax*.—**Thoracic artery**, one of several branches given off by the axillary artery in the second and third sections of its course, and distributed chiefly to the pectoral muscles and adjacent soft tissues. Four such vessels are named in man as the *superior, acromial, long*, and *alar*. They are also called *suprathoracic, acromiothoracic* or *thoracacromial, longithoracic*, and *alithoracic*.—**Thoracic axis**, the common trunk of the acromiothoracic and superior thoracic arteries, when these are given off together.—**Thoracic duct**. See *duct*, and cut under *diaphragm*.—**Thoracic ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Thoracic girdle**, the pectoral girdle, or scapular arch. See cuts under *epipleura, omosternum*, and *sternum*.—**Thoracic grooving**, the longitudinal depressions along the sternum on either side in rachitic or pigeon-breasted children.—**Thoracic index**, the ratio between the antero-posterior and transverse diameters of the thorax.—**Thoracic limbs**, the fore limbs of a vertebrate; the arms of a man, fore legs of a quadruped, wings of a bird, pectoral fins of a fish; the appendages of the scapular arch, or shoulder-girdle; in invertebrates, the appendages proper to the thorax, generally the ambulatory and chelate, as distinguished from abdominal appendages, mouth-parts, etc. See cut under *Araneida*.—**Thoracic nerves**. (*a*) *Anterior thoracic*, two branches, the external and internal, arising from the outer and inner cords of the brachial plexus and distributed to the pectorales muscles. (*b*) *Posterior thoracic*, a branch from the upper two or three nerves of the brachial plexus, passing on the side of the chest to be distributed to the serratus magnus. Also called *long thoracic*, and *external respiratory nerve of Bell*.—**Thoracic parietes**, the walls of the chest; especially, the movable front and sides of the chest, whose bony basis is the ribs and sternum.—**Thoracic region**. (*a*) The extent or superficies of the thorax as a part of the body; some part of the thoracic walls, with reference to groups of muscles which lie upon them: as, the anterior or lateral *thoracic region*. (*b*) Especially, one of the several parts



Thoracic Regions, bounded by thick black lines.

1, 1, right and left humeral; 2, 2, right and left subclavian; 3, 3, right and left mammary; 4, 4, right and left axillary; 5, 5, right and left subaxillary or lateral; 6, 6, right and left scapular; 7, 7, right and left interscapular; 8, 8, right and left superior dorsal, or subscapular. The viscera of the thorax are indicated by dotted lines *a*, diaphragm; *b*, heart; *c*, lungs; *d*, liver; *e*, kidneys; *f*, stomach.

into which the surface of the human thorax is divided or mapped out by certain imaginary lines, which to some extent denote the situation of the contained viscera, and thus serve for medical and surgical purposes. These regions, unlike some of the corresponding abdominal regions, are all in pairs (right and left), in one nomenclature known as the *humeral, subclavian, mammary, axillary, scapular, interscapular*, and *subscapular*.—**Thoracic region of the spine**, that portion of the spine which is composed of thoracic vertebræ. Also called *dorsal region*.—**Thoracic shield**, one of the three plates covering the thoracic rings in insect larvæ.—**Thoracic vertebra**, any vertebra which bears a developed rib entering into the formation of a thorax. Also called *dorsal vertebra*.—**Thoracic viscera**, the viscera contained within the cavity of the thorax—namely, the heart, lungs, thymus, a section of the esophagus, thoracic duct, thoracic aorta, caval veins, and other large vessels.—**Transverse thoracic furrow**, in many *Diptera*, "a suture crossing the mesothorax and ending on each side a little before the base of the wing: its presence or absence, and form, are important characters in classification" (*Osten Sacken*).

II. *n.* 1. A thoracic structure; especially, a thoracic artery or nerve, or a rib-bearing dorsal vertebra.—2. A thoracic fish.

Thoracica (thō-ras′i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **thoracicus:* see *thoracic*.] The principal group of the *Cirripedia*, by some recognized as an order, consisting of the ordinary sessile and pedunculated cirripeds, or barnacles and acorn-shells, in which the abdomen is rudimentary and there are six thoracic segments with as many pairs of cirrose limbs. See *Cirripedia, Lepas, Balanus*.

thoracicabdominal, thoracicacromial, *a.* Same as *thoracabdominal, thoracacromial*.

Thoracici† (thō-ras′i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **thoracicus:* see *thoracic*.] In *ichth.*, the third one of four Linnean orders of fishes (the others being *Apodes, Jugulares, Abdominales*), characterized by the thoracic position of the ventral fins, which are placed beneath the pectorals. By Cuvier and others the term has been recognized with various limitations, but it is no longer used in classifying fishes, though the adjective *thoracic* remains as a descriptive term in its original sense.

thoracico-acromialis (thō-ras′i-kō-a-krō-mi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *thoracico-acromiales* (-lēz). [NL., < **thoracicus*, thoracic, + *acromialis*, acromial.] The acromiothoracic artery, a branch of the axillary, given off just above the pectoralis minor, and dividing into three sets of branches.

thoracicohumeral (thō-ras′i-kō-hū′me-rạl), *a.* [< NL. **thoracicus*, thoracic, + *humeralis*, humeral.] Pertaining to the thorax and the humerus, or to the chest and the upper arm.

thoracicohumeralis (thō-ras′i-kō-hū-me-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *thoracicohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *thoracicohumeral*.] An artery, a branch of the thoracico-acromialis, which descends upon the arm with the cephalic vein in the interval between the great pectoral and deltoid muscles.

thoraciform (thō-ras′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, noting the mesonotum when it is very large and forms the main part of the upper surface of the thorax, as in *Diptera* and most *Hymenoptera*.

thoracipod (thō-ras′i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + Gr. πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having thoracic limbs differentiated as ambulatory legs, as a crab or lobster; belonging to the *Thoracipoda;* malacostracous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thoracipoda;* a crustacean which walks on specialized thoracic limbs (pereiopods); a malacostracan.

Thoracipoda (thō-ra-sip′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *thoracipod*.] In some systems, a subclass or superorder of *Crustacea* corresponding to *Malacostraca;* the higher series of crustaceans, contrasted with the entomostracans or *Gnathopoda*. The name refers to the fact that, the seven anterior or cephalic segments being specialized for sensation and nutrition, the next or thoracic segments distinctively subserve locomotion. The name is proposed as a substitute for *Malacostraca*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 655.

thoracipodous (thō-ra-sip′ō-dus), *a.* [< *thoracipod* + *-ous*.] Same as *thoracipod*.

thoracispinal (thō-ras-i-spī′nạl), *a.* [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), the thorax, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal*.] Of or pertaining to the thoracic section of the spinal column: as, a *thoracispinal* nerve. *Cones*, 1887.

thoracodidymus (thō-rā-kō-did′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *thoracodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), thorax, + διδυμος, double.] In *teratol.*, a double monster the two bodies of which are joined at the thorax.

thoracogastrodidymus (thō-rā-kō-gas-trō-did′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *thoracogastrodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), thorax, + γαστήρ, stomach, + διδυμος, double.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with united thoraces and abdomen.

thoracometer (thō-ra-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), the thorax, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the range of respiratory movement of any point in the thorax.

thoracopagus (thō-ra-kop′a-gus), *n.*; pl. *thoracopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), the thorax, + πάγος, that which is firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with more or less fusion of the thoraces.

thoracoplasty (thō-rā′kō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), thorax, + πλάσσειν, put in a certain form.] Removal of a section of one or more ribs for the cure of a fistula of the chest-wall following empyema.

Thoracostraca (thō-ra-kos′tra-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), the thorax, + ὄστρακον, a shell.] In some systems, a division of malacostracous crustaceans, including the podophthalmous or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs, shrimps, prawns, and lobsters: nearly conterminous with *Podophthalma*.

thoracostracous (thō-ra-kos′tra-kus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Thoracostraca*.

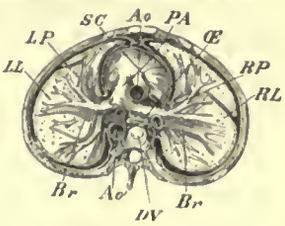
thoracotheca (thō-rā-kō-thē′kạ), *n.*; pl. *thoracothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), the thorax, + θήκη, a case.] In *entom.*, the trunk-case of a pupa, or that part of the integument which covers the thorax. Also *cytotheca*.

thoracotomy (thō-ra-kot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), the thorax, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of free incision through the thoracic walls. Compare *thoracentesis*.

thorah, *n.* See *torah*.

thoral (thō′rạl), *a.* [Prop. *toral*, < L. *torus*, ML. erroneously *thorus*, a cushion, couch, bed: see *torus*.] Of or pertaining to the marriage-bed; nuptial; specifically, in *palmistry*, noting the line or mark of Venus on the hand.

thorax (thō′raks), *n.*; pl. *thoraces* (thō-rā′sēz). [< L. *thorax* (*thorac-*), < Gr. θώραξ (θωρακ-), a breastplate, also the part of the body covered by the breastplate, the thorax.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a part of the trunk between the head or neck and the abdomen or tail, in any way distinguished, as by containing the heart and lungs, by being inclosed with large ribs, or by bearing certain limbs not borne elsewhere. The name is applied both to the walls and to the cavity of this part of the body, but not to the contents of the cavity, and properly not to the thoracic appendages. In all vertebrates the thorax represents several of the segments or somites of the body succeeding the cervical and succeeded by the abdominal or pelvic segments. It is generally defined by the elongation of several ribs and the connection of some or most of these with a breast-bone, the thoracic skeleton thus forming a bony cage or frame which contains and defends the principal organs of circulation and respiration. In invertebrates, however, the thorax is defined upon other considerations. (*a*) In man and all mammals the thorax is sharply marked off from the rest of the trunk by the lack of developed cervical and lumbar ribs, and its cavity is completely shut off from that of the abdomen by the diaphragm. The human thorax is of conical figure, somewhat like the frustum of a cone, narrowed above, broad below, of greater width than depth, and in cross-section somewhat cardiform or heart-shaped, from the intrusion of the backbone. Its truncated apex presents to the neck; its concave base is formed by the diaphragm. The cavity is divided into a pair of large pleural cavities, right and left, for the lungs, and a third submedian pericardial cavity for the heart. Where the opposite pleural cavities do not quite meet and fit, both before and behind, is an interpleural space, the anterior and posterior mediastinal cavity, or premediastinum and post-mediastinum. Besides the heart and lungs and their respective serous sacs (pericardium and pleura), the thorax contains many other structures, as the thoracic duct and thoracic aorta, many branches of the latter, etc. The thorax of other mammals differs from that of man chiefly in size, shape, degree of movability, etc., but not in actual structure or office. (*b*) In birds the thorax is relatively very capacious and expansive. The sternum is of enormous size; long ribs frequently extend into the sacral region, and others, shorter, into the cervical region, so that the thorax encroaches in both directions. Its cavity is not shut off from that of the abdomen by any diaphragm. The ribs have a movable joint between their vertebral and sternal parts, contributing to the expansibility of the chest. Most of the abdominal as well as proper thoracic viscera are actually inclosed by the thoracic walls. See cut under *epipleura*. (*c*) In those reptiles and batrachians which have breast-bones a thorax is distinguished much as it is in higher vertebrates. In serpents, which have no sternum, and whose ribs extend from head to tail, there is no distinction between thorax and abdomen; and the case is similar with turtles. In a few reptiles the thorax develops wing-like parachutes serving for a kind of flight. (*d*) In fishes a thorax, or a thoracabdominal region, is usually well marked by long ribs from a postanal solid and fleshy part of the body, but there is no distinction of thoracic and abdominal cavities. The thorax may bear the pectoral fins, or these and the ventrals, or neither.



Cross-section of Human Chest viewed from above, showing heart, lungs, and great vessels in place. Each lung is invested with pleura and the heart with pericardium; the dark borders around the lungs and heart are cavities of pleura and of pericardium; the interval between pleural cavities of opposite sides is the mediastinum; the anterior mediastinum is entirely black; the middle is occupied by the heart, the posterior by the esophagus, etc.

RL, right lung; *LL*, left lung; *RP* and *LP*, two pulmonary veins; *PA*, pulmonary artery branching to each lung; *Ao*, ascending part of arch of aorta; *Ao′*, descending aorta (intervening arch of aorta cut away); the line from *Ao* rests upon heart; *SC*, superior vena cava; *Br* and *Br*, right and left bronchi, cut end of each presenting; *Œ*, esophagus collapsed; *DV*, body of a thoracic or dorsal vertebra.

2. In *entom.*, that part of the body which is situated between the head and the abdomen, and in adult insects alone bears the wings and legs, when there are any. In the typical or hexapod insects the thorax is almost always a well-marked region, distinguished from the head in front and from the abdomen behind by bearing the only locomotory appendages which these insects possess in the adult state—namely, one or two pairs of wings and three pairs of legs. The thorax typically consists of three segments or somites of the body, one to each pair of legs, respectively named, from before backward, the *prothorax*, the *mesothorax*, and the *metathorax*, or sometimes the *prothorax, medithorax*, and

post-thorax. The hard crust of each of these segments may and normally does consist of a number of pieces or individual sclerites, on the dorsal or tergal, on the lateral or pleural, and on the ventral or sternal aspects. These sclerites are known as *tergites*, *pleurites*, and *sternites*; they have also other names, and many of the individual sclerites have specific designations. Thus, dorsal sclerites or parts of each segment may be known as *pronotum*, *mesonotum*, and *metanotum*, and so with pleural and sternal sclerites of each thoracic segment. (See *sclerite*, and cuts under *mesothorax* and *metathorax*.) In ordinary descriptive entomology the name *thorax* has two special restrictions: (1) to the pronotum of coleopterous, hemipterous, and orthopterous insects; and (2) to the large mesothorax of dipterous insects (see *thoraciform*).

3. In *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*, a part of the body in advance of and in any way distinguished from the abdomen or tail, but usually blended with the head to form a cephalothorax. In ordinary arachnidans, as spiders, and in the higher crustaceans, as crabs, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, and crawfishes, several segments of the body are more or less completely fused in one mass; and the limbs are often so gradually metamorphosed into mouth-parts that even these indicia fail to discriminate a thorax from the head in every case. Generally, however, the bearing of eight or ten legs, developed as ambulatory organs, serves to denote a thorax. In many or most of the lower or entomostracous crustaceans a thorax is indistinguishable from the abdomen as well as from the head, and the character of its appendages does not always decide the case. See *Decapoda*, *Tetradecapoda*, *Thoracipoda*, *thoracetron*.

4. A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet; more especially, the cuirass or corselet worn by the ancient Greek warriors, corresponding to the lorica of the Romans. It consisted of a breastplate and a backpiece fastened by buckles, and was often richly ornamented.—**Cornute, dimerous, isthmiate thorax.** See the adjectives.—**Rectus thoracis.** See *rectus*.—**Transversus thoracis.** Same as *sternocostalis*.

thoret, *adv.* An obsolete form of *there*.

Thoresday†, *n.* A Middle English form of *Thursday*.

Thoresenet, *n.* [ME., < *Thores*, Thor's (see *Thursday*), + *ene*, even: see *even*^{2}.] The eve of Holy Thursday (Ascension day).

Hii hy gonne an holy *Thoresene*, þen toun asaly þere
Stalwardlyche ȝ vaste ýnou, noblemen ia tht were.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 394 (quoted in Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 374).

thoria (thō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Thor*.] An oxid of thorium, ThO_2. When pure it is a white powder, without taste, smell, or alkaline reaction on litmus. Its specific gravity is 9.4. It is insoluble in all acids except sulphuric.

thoric (thō′rik), *a.* [< *thorium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or derived from, thorium.

thorina (thō-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-ina*^{1}.] Same as *thoria*.

thorinum (thō-rī′num), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-in-um*.] Same as *thorium*.

thorite (thō′rīt), *n.* [< *Thor* + *-ite*^{2}.] A silicate of thorium, generally compact with conchoidal fracture, and of a black color, or, as in the variety orangite, orange-yellow. It is found in Norway in considerable quantity, especially in the neighborhood of Arendal. As found it always contains water, but the original mineral was doubtless anhydrous, and isomorphous with zirconium, silicate, or zircon. Some varieties of the mineral, called *uranothorite*, contain a considerable amount of uranium.

thorium (thō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Thor* + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Th; atomic weight, 231.9. The metallic base of the earth thoria, discovered by Berzelius, in 1828, in a mineral from Norway, to which the name of *thorite* is now given, and which consists essentially of the silicate of thorium. This earth has also been found in various other rare minerals. The metal thorium, as artificially prepared, resembles nickel in color, has a specific gravity of 7.66 to 7.8, takes fire when heated in the air, and burns with a bright flame; it dissolves readily in nitric acid, but only with difficulty in hydrochloric acid. Its chemical relations place it in the same group with tin. Also *thorinum*.

thorlt, *v.* An obsolete form of *thirl*^{1}.

thorn^1 (thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *thorn*, < AS. *thorn* = OS. OFries. *thorn* = D. *doorn* = MLG. *dorn* = OHG. MHG. G. *dorn* = Icel. *thorn* = Sw. *torn* = Dan. *torn*, *tjörn* = Goth. *thaurnus*, thorn, = OBulg. *trŭnŭ* = Serv. Bohem. *trn* = Pol. *tarn*, a thorn, = Russ. *ternŭ*, the blackthorn; cf. Skt. *tarna*, a blade of grass.] 1. A sharp excrescence on a plant: usually a branch, or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point; a spine; a prickle. See *spine*, 1.

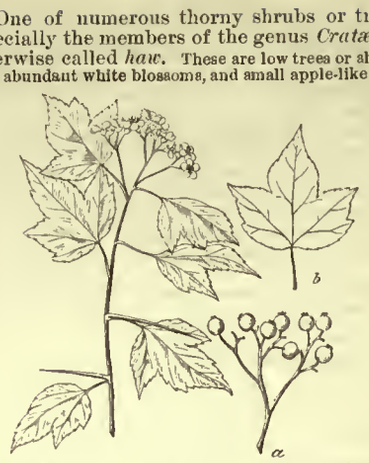
O thin heaued wes set te crune of scharpe *thornes*, that with eauriche thorn wrang ut te reade blod of thin heali heaued. *Wooing of Our Lord* (Morris and Skeat, I. 127).

But ne're the rose without the *thorn*.
Herrick, The Rose.

2. Figuratively, that which wounds or annoys; a cause of discomfort or irritation; a painful circumstance.

I am amazed, methinks, and lose my way
Among the *thorns* and dangers of this world.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 141.

3. One of numerous thorny shrubs or trees, especially the members of the genus *Cratægus*, otherwise called *haw*. These are low trees or shrubs with abundant white blossoms, and small apple-like fruit



Flowering Branch of Washington Thorn (*Cratægus cordata*). *a*, the fruit; *b*, leaf, showing the nervation.

sometimes edible. The wood is hard and close-grained—in some species, as the hawthorn, useful for turnery and even for wood-engraving. Several acaciaa and various other plants receive the name. See *hawthorn*, and specific names below.

The rose also mid hire rude [redness],
That cumeth ut of the *thorne* wude.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 444 (Morris and Skeat, I. 183).

All about the *thorn* will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. In *zoöl.*, some sharp process, horn, or spine. See *spine*, 3.—5. In *entom.*, one of certain geometrid moths: an English book-name. The little thorn is *Epione advenaria;* the early thorn is *Selenia illunaria*.—6. In *lace-making*, a small pointed projection used to decorate the cordon-net, etc. Compare *spine*, 5.—7. The Anglo-Saxon letter þ, equivalent to *th;* also, the corresponding character in Icelandic.

The English letter *thorn*, þ, survived and continued in use down to the 15th century, when it was transformed to y. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 160.

A thorn in the flesh or side, a source of constant annoyance.

There was given to me a *thorn* [or stake, R. V., margin] *in the flesh*, the messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure. 2 Cor. xii. 7.

Buffalo-thorn, *Acacia Latronum*, of India, a low tree with an umbrella-like top when old, and bearing long prickles.—**Christ's thorn.** See *Christ's-thorn*, *Paliurus*, and *nebbuk-tree*. In Germany the holly is said to be the Christ's-thorn.—**Cockspur-thorn**, the American *Cratægus Crus-galli*, also called *Newcastle thorn*. It reaches the height of 30 feet, is of a table-like growth, and has dark shining leaves, and thorns 4 inches long. It is planted for ornament in Europe, being perhaps the best American species for the purpose, as it is also for hedging.—**Egyptian thorn**, *Acacia Arabica* (*A. vera*), one of the gum-arabic trees.—**Elephant-thorn**, *Acacia tomentosa*.—**Evergreen thorn**, the pyracanth, *Cratægus Pyracantha*, of southern Europe. It is a favorite in culture for its luxuriant evergreen foliage and abundant orange-scarlet fruit. Being of a spreading and trailing habit, it is in England often trained upon walls.—**Glastonbury thorn**, a variety of hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, var. *præcox*, which puts forth leaves and flowers about Christmas. This variety is said to have originated at Glastonbury Abbey, England, and it was believed that the original tree was the staff with which Joseph of Arimathea aided his steps on his wanderings from the Holy Land to Glastonbury, where, according to tradition, he became the founder of the celebrated abbey.—**Jerusalem thorn.** See *Parkinsonia*.—**Jews' thorn.** Same as *Christ's-thorn*.—**Karoo thorn**, the karoo doorn or doorn boom of South Africa, *Acacia horrida*, a tree with very sharp spines from ½ inch to 3 inches long.—**Lily thorn**, a plant of the West Indian rubiaceous genus *Catesbæa*, particularly *C. spinosa* with large yellow nodding flowers, and *C. parviflora* with small white flowers. These plants are spiny in the axils of the leaves.—**Newcastle thorn.** See *cockspur-thorn*, above.—**Parsley-leafed thorn**, the parsley-haw, *Cratægus apiifolia*, of the southern United States.—**Pear-thorn.** Same as *pear-haw* (which see, under *haw*).—**Pyracanth thorn**, the evergreen thorn.—**Sallow-thorn.** See *Hippophaë*.—**Scarlet-fruited thorn**, the scarlet or red haw, *Cratægus coccinea*, a small tree common northward in North America, with finely cut-toothed leaves and small scarlet, barely edible haws.—**Scorpion-thorn, scorpion's thorn.** Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.—**September thorn.** See *September*.—**Silkworm-thorn**, a small Chinese tree, *Cudrania triloba*, of the nettle family. Its leaves are considered as good as those of the mulberry for silkworms, but are more difficult to gather on account of thorns.—**Thirsty thorn**, *Acacia Seyal*.—**Wait-a-bit thorn**, the grapple-plant.—**Washington thorn**, *Cratægus cordata*, found in Virginia, and thence southward and westward. It was formerly widely planted for hedges, being disseminated from near Washington city. See cut above.—**Waythorn**, the buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus:* so called as springing up along highways. [Prov. Eng.]—**White thorn.** (*a*) In England, the common hawthorn: so called from its lighter bark in contrast with the sloe or blackthorn. (*b*) In the United States, sometimes, the scarlet-fruited thorn. (*c*) See *Macrocnemum*.—**Willow-thorn.** Same as *sallow-thorn*. (See also *blackthorn*, *buckthorn*, *camel's-thorn*, *mouse-thorn*, *orange-thorn*.)

thorn^1 (thôrn), *v. t.* [< *thorn*^{1}, *n.*] 1. To prick or pierce with or as with a thorn. [Rare.]

I am the only rose of all the stock
That never *thorn'd* him.
Tennyson, Harold, i. 1.

2. To fasten with a thorn.

Somtimes the Plane, somtimes the Vine they shear,
Choosing their fairest tresses heer and there;
And with their sundry locks, *thorn'd* each to other,
Their tender limbs they hide from Cynthias Brother.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

thorn^2† (thôrn), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Supplied (?).

Ye'll eat and drink, my merry men a',
An' see ye be weell *thorn*.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 339).

thorn^2†, *v. i.* [< *thorn*^{2}, *a.*] To be supplied (?).

When they had eaten and well drunken,
And a' had *thorn'd* fine;
The bride's father he took the cup,
For to serve out the wine.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 335).

thorn-apple (thôrn′ap′l), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Datura*, chiefly *D. Stramonium*. The name refers to the large spiny capsule. See *stramonium*.—2. A fruit of some species of *Cratægus* or thorn-tree; a haw; also, the tree itself.

thornback (thôrn′bak), *n.* [< ME. *thornbak*, *thornbake;* < *thorn*^{1} + *back*^{1}.] 1. A kind of ray or skate, *Raia clavata*, common on the British coasts, distinguished by the short and strong spines which are scattered over the back and tail. It grows about 2 feet long, and is very voracious, feeding on small flounders, herrings, sandeels, crabs, lobsters, etc. Many are taken every year, and the flesh is considered to be excellent. The female is in Scotland called *maiden-skate*.


Thornback (*Raia clavata*).

The spreading ray, the *thornback* thin and flat.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 166).

2. The common British spider-crab, *Maia squinado*. Sometimes called *king-crab*. See cut under *Maia*.

thornback-ray (thôrn′bak-rā), *n.* Same as *thornback*, 1.

thornbill (thôrn′bil), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphomicron:* a book-name. These notable hummers are large (averaging over four inches long), with broad forked tail, the gorget pendent like a beard, and specially short sharp bill (whence both the generic and vernacular names). Six species are described, one of the best-known being *R. heteropogon*. They range from the Colombian States through Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. The genus has three synonyms—*Chalcostigma*, *Lampropogon*, and *Eupogonus*.


Thornbill (*Rhamphomicron heteropogon*).

thorn-bird (thôrn′bêrd), *n.* A South American dendrocolaptine bird, originally *Furnarius anumbi* (Vieillot, after Azara), now *Anumbius acuticaudatus* (and rarely *Sphenopyga anumbi*).


Thorn-bird (*Anumbius acuticaudatus*).

It is about 8 inches long, brown varied with black, white, and chestnut, and noted for the great size of the nest which it builds, of twigs and thorns, in bushes. It is a well-known Argentine type, a sort of large synallaxine bird with short wings, stout feet, and sharp tail-feathers.

thorn-broom (thôrn′bröm), *n.* The furze, *Ulex Europæus.*

thorn-bush (thôrn′bůsh), *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

The lanthorn is the moon; I, the man in the moon; this *thorn-bush*, my *thorn-bush*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 263.

thorn-devil (thôrn′dev′l), *n.* A certain spiny lizard, *Moloch horridus.*

Thorn-devil (*Moloch horridus*).

thorned (thôrnd), *a.* [< *thorn*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Bearing thorns; thorny.

Silvery-green with *thorned* vegetation, sprawling lobes of the prickly pear. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 207.

thornen (thôr′nen), *a.* [< ME. *thornen*, *thernen*, < AS. *thyrnen* (= OFries. *thornen* = OHG. *durnin*), of thorn, < *thorn*, thorn: see *thorn*[1] and *-en*[2].] Made of thorns.

thorn-headed (thôrn′hed′ed), *a.* Acanthocephalous: as, the *thorn-headed* worms (the members of the order *Acanthocephala*). See cut under *Acanthocephala.*

thornhog† (thôrn′hog), *n.* [ME., < *thorn*[1] + *hog*[1].] A hedgehog. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 66.

thorn-hopper (thôrn′hop′ėr), *n.* A tree-hopper, *Thelia cratægi*, which lives on the thorn and other rosaceous trees.

thorn-house (thôrn′hous), *n.* A salt-evaporating house in which the brine is caused to trickle down over piles of brush or thorns, in order to give greater exposure for evaporation.

thornless (thôrn′les), *a.* [< *thorn*[1] + *-less.*] Free from thorns.

Youth's gay prime and *thornless* paths.
Coleridge, Sonnet to Bowles.

Thy great
Forefathers of the *thornless* garden, there
Shadowing the snow-limb'd Eve.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 3.

thorn-oyster (thôrn′ois′tėr), *n.* A thorny bivalve of the family *Spondylidæ*. See cut under *Spondylus.*

thornstone (thôrn′stōn), *n.* In the manufacture of salt, a concretion of carbonates of lime, magnesia, manganese, and iron, and some chlorids, which accumulates in the thorns of a thorn-house.

thorn-swine (thôrn′swīn), *n.* A porcupine.

thorntail (thôrn′tāl), *n.* [< *thorn*[1] + *tail*[1].] A humming-bird of the genus *Gouldia*, having long sharp tail-feathers (whence the genus is also called *Prymnacantha*). The one with the most spine-like rectrices is *G. popelairei*, 4½ inches long, the male of a shining grass-green color, varied in some places with red, steel-blue, black, and white. It inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

thorn-tailed (thôrn′tāld), *a.* In *herpet.*, having spinose scales on the tail: specific in the phrase *thorn-tailed agamas.* See *Uromastix.*

thorny (thôr′ni), *a.* [< ME. *thorny* = D. *doornig* = MHG. *dornic*, G. *dornig*; as *thorn*[1] + *-y*[1]. The AS. form is *thorniht* = G. *dornicht.*] 1. Abounding in or covered with thorns; producing thorns; prickly; spiny.

The steep and *thorny* way to heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 48.

And the *thorny* balls, each three in one,
The chestnuts throw on our path.
Browning, By the Fireside.

2. Characteristic of or resembling a thorn; sharp; irritating; painful.

The sharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 224.

A sharp *thorny*-toothed satirical rascal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

3. In *zoöl.*, spinous; prickly; echinate.—**Thorny lobster**, the spiny lobster. See cut under *Palinurus.*—**Thorny oyster.** Same as *thorn-oyster.*=**Syn. 1.** Spinose, spinous, briery, sharp.

thorogummite (thō-rō-gum′īt), *n.* [< *thorium* + *gummite.*] A mineral occurring in massive forms of a dull yellowish-brown color, and containing silica and the oxids of uranium, thorium, and the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. It is somewhat related to gummite, but is distinguished by containing thorium. It occurs with gadolinite and other rare minerals in Llano county, Texas.

thorough (thur′ō), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *thorow*; often written briefly *thoro'*; < ME. *thorouz*, *thorou*, *thoruz*, *thoruh*, *thoru*, *thorw*, *thorz*, *thurezh*, *thurez*, *thuruh*, *thourh*, *thurgh*, *thurgh*, *thurch*, *thurth*, *thurh*, < AS. *thurh*, rarely and chiefly in comp. *thyrh*, *therh*, ONorth. *therh* = OS. *thurh*, *thuru* = OFries. *thruch*, *truch*, Fries. *troch*, also *dör* = MD. *deur*, *door*, D. *door* = MLG. *durch*, *dor* = OHG. *duruh*, *dhurah*, *durih*, MHG. *durch*, *dur*, G. *durch* = Goth. *thairh*, thorough, through; orig., as the AS. (ONorth.) and Goth. forms indicate, with radical *e* (AS. *therh*, > **theorh*, > *thurh*); prob. orig. neut. acc. ('going through') of the adj. appearing in OHG. *derh*, 'pierced,' whence also ult. AS. dim. *thyrel* (**thyrhel*) (= OHG. *durhil*, *durihil*, etc.), pierced, as a noun, *thyrel*, a hole (see *thirl*[1], *n.*), and Goth. *thairko*, a hole (see *thirl*[1], and cf. *thurrock*); perhaps ult. connected with AS. *thringan*, etc., press, crowd (press through): see *thring*, *throng*[1]. Hence, by transposition, *through*[1], the common modern form, differentiated from *thorough* as prep. and adv. For the form *thorough*, < AS. *thurh*, cf. *borough*[1], < AS. *burh*, and *furrow*, < AS. *furh.*] **I.** *prep.* Through. See *through*[1], a later form of *thorough*, now the exclusive form as a preposition and adverb.

He that wol *thorghe* Turkye, he gothe toward the Cytee of Nyke, and passethe *thorghe* the zate of Chienetout.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 21.

Whan that dede was don deliuerli & sone
Gode lawes *thurth* his lond lelly he sette.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5475.

And thus we Sayled *thorow* the Gulf of Seynt Elene, otherwyse caliyd the Gulf of Satalie, And com a long the Costes of Turkey, And ther we saw the Mowntaynes of Macedonye. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

Over hill, over dale,
Thorough bush, *thorough* brier,
Over park, over pale,
Thorough flood, *thorough* fire.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 3, 5.

II. *adv.* Through: as, *thoroughgoing.* See *through*[1], *adv.*

thorough (thur′ō), *a.* [< *thorough*, *adv.*] 1. Going through; through, in a literal sense: a form now occurring only in dialectal use or in certain phrases and compounds. See *through*[1], *a.*

Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

2. Going through, as to the end or bottom of anything; thoroughgoing. Hence—(*a*) Penetrating; searching; sharp; keen.

The intuitive decision of a bright
And *thorough*-edged intellect to part
Error from crime. *Tennyson*, Isabel.

(*b*) Leaving nothing undone; slighting nothing; not superficial.

To be a *thorough* translator, he must be a *thorough* poet.
Dryden, Translatioo.

(*c*) Fully executed; having no deficiencies; hence, complete in all respects; unqualified; perfect.

Me seemes the Irish Horse-boyes or Cullies . . . in the *thorough* reformation of that realme . . . should be entt of. *Spenser*, State of Ireland

Dark night,
Strike a full silence, do a *thorow* right
To this great chorus.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i.

A *thorough* discussion of the evils and dangers of all paper money, by whomsoever issued.
The Nation, XXI. 112.

(*d*) Earnest; ardent. [Rare.]

She 's taen him in her arms twa,
And gien him kisses *thorough*.
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

Thorough framing†, the framing of doors and windows.—**Thorough stress.** See *stress*[1].—**Toll thorough.** See *toll*[1].

thorough (thur′ō), *n.* [< *thorough*, *a.* or *adv.*] 1. That which goes through. Specifically—(*a*) A thoroughfare; a passage; a channel.

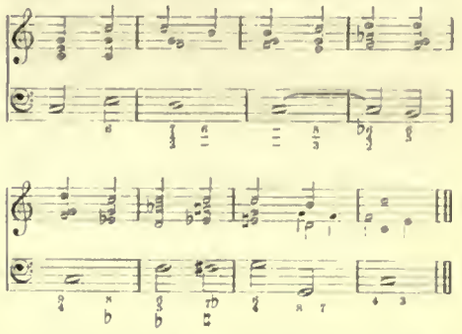
If any man would siter the natural course of any water to run a contrary way, . . . the alteration must be from the head, by making other *thoroughs* and devices.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 303. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) A furrow between two ridges. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) Same as *perpend*[3].

2. In *Brit. hist.*, in the reign of Charles I., the policy of Strafford and Laud of conducting or carrying through ('thorough') the administration of public affairs without regard to obstacles. Hence the word is associated with their system of tyranny.

The dark, gloomy countenance, the full, heavy eye, which meet us in Strafford's portrait, are the best commentary on his policy of *Thorough*.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng., p. 509.

thorough-bass (thur′ō-bās), *n.* 1. In *music*, a figured bass, or basso continuo—that is, a bass voice-part written out in full throughout an entire piece, and accompanied by numerals which indicate stenographically the successive chords of the harmony.—2. A system of stenographic marks, especially numerals, thus used with a bass for the purpose of indicating the harmony.—3. The science or art of harmonic composition in general: so called because of the prevalence of such stenographic systems: a loose usage. The ordinary system of thorough-bass, that of numerals, appears first in a publication of Richard Dering in 1597, and its earliest systematic presentation was by Viadana in 1612. In this system numerals are used to indicate the intervals between each tone of the given bass and the constituent tones of the chord to which it belongs so far as is necessary for clearness. If the bass tone is the root of a triad, no numeral is used, unless, perhaps, in an opening chord, to mark the desired position of the soprano, or where a previous chord might occasion ambiguity. The first inversion of a triad is indicated either



by ⅚ or simply by 6; the second inversion by ⅔. A seventh-chord is marked by 7; its first inversion by ⁶₅ or by ⁶₃; its second inversion by ⁴₃ or by ⁴₂; and its third inversion by ⁴₂, ⁴₃, or simply 2. A chord of the ninth is marked 9, etc. A suspension is indicated by a numeral corresponding to its interval from the bass, followed usually by a careful noting of the interval of the resolution. In two successive chords having tones in common that are held over from one to the other in the same voices, the numerals required to indicate them in the first chord are given, and are followed in the second by dashes to mark their continuance. Every chromatic deviation from the original tonality is indicated. If the deviation occurs in a tone a third above the bass, a ♯, ♭, or ♮ is generally used alone; but if it affects a tone already indicated by a numeral, the accidental required is prefixed to the numeral, except that, in place of a ♯ thus prefixed, it is customary to use a dash drawn through the numeral itself (as 8 or 4). A passage that is to be performed without chords—that is, in unison or in octaves—is marked *tasto solo*, or *t. s.* It is practically possible to indicate in these ways every element in the most complicated harmonic writing, so that an entire accompaniment may be presented on a single staff. The interpretation of such a score requires a thorough knowledge of the principles of part-writing. In consequence of the wide-spread use of this system, the first inversion of a triad is often colloquially called a *six-chord*, the second inversion a *six-four chord*, etc.

thorough-bolt (thur′ō-bōlt), *n.* In *mech.*, a bolt that passes through a hole and is secured in place by a nut screwed upon its projecting end: distinguished from a *tap-bolt.*

thoroughbore†, *v. t.* [ME. *thorouboren* (= OHG. *durhporōn*, MHG. *durchborn*, G. *durchbohren*); < *thorough* + *bore*[1].] To bore through; perforate. *R. Manning*, Hist. of England (ed. Furnivall), l. 16184.

thorough-brace (thur′ō-brās), *n.* A strong band of leather extending from the front C-spring to the back one, and supporting the body of a coach or other vehicle. *E. H. Knight.*

thorough-braced (thur′ō-brāst), *a.* Provided with or supported by thorough-braces.

The old-fashioned *thorough-braced* wagon.
S. O. Jewett, Country Doctor, p. 19.

thoroughbred (thur′ō-bred), *a.* and *n.* [Also *throughbred*; < *thorough* + *bred.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of pure or unmixed breed, stock, or race; bred from a sire and dam of the purest or best blood. See II.

Many young gentlemen canter up on *thorough-bred* hacks, spatter-dashed to the knee.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.

Hence—2. Having the qualities characteristic of pure breeding; high-spirited; mettlesome; elegant or graceful in form or bearing: sometimes applied colloquially to persons.—3. Thoroughgoing; thorough.

Your *thoroughbred* casuist is apt to be very little of a Christian. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23, note.

Cushing, scarce a man in years,
But a sailor *thoroughbred*.
The Century, XXXVIII. 730.

II. *n.* An animal, especially a horse, of pure blood, stock, or race; strictly, and as noting horses, a race-horse all of whose ancestors for a given number of generations (seven in England, five in America) are recorded in the stud-book.

In America the name is now loosely given to any animal that is of pure blood and recorded pedigree, or is entitled to be recorded in a stud-book, herd-book, or flock-register, and whose ancestry is known and recorded for five generations of dams and six of sires. In the most restricted sense a *thoroughbred* is the English race-horse, with ancestry recorded in the stud-book; a *pure-bred* is a similarly bred animal of another breed, with recorded ancestry in herd-books, stud-books, flock-books, or other pedigree-records. Sometimes applied colloquially to persons.

In the [American] "Stud Book," I have laid it down as a rule that to pass a *thoroughbred* [be entitled to registry in the Stud Book, if a breeding animal] a horse must have at least six pure and known crosses, and for reasons there given have admitted mares one degree short of that standard [that is, six generations for sires, and five for dams].
Wallace, Trotting Register, I. 14.

Horse for horse, a *thoroughbred* is an animal of more endurance and swiftness than a halfbred; he is as fine a fencer as any halfbred, and his pace is certainly greater.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 407.

thoroughfare (thur'ō-fār), *n.* [Also *through-fare* (q. v.); formerly sometimes *thoroughfair, thorowfair;* < ME. *thurghfare,* < AS. *thurhfaru,* a thoroughfare, < *thurh,* thorough, through, + *faru,* a going: see *thorough* and *fare*[1].] 1. That through which one goes; a place of travel or passage.

This world nis but a *thurghfare* ful of wo.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1989.

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in;
A *thoroughfare* of news.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 79.

Specifically—(*a*†) A place through which much traffic passes.

This [Panama] is a flourishing City by reason it is a *thoroughfair* for all imported or exported Goods and Treasure to and from all parts of Peru and Chili.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 179.

Those townes that we call *thorowfaires* haue great and sumptuous innes builded in them.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 16 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

(*b*) A road for public use; a highway; a public street, unobstructed and open at both ends.

Not willing to be known,
He left the barren-beaten *thoroughfare.*
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*c*) A strait of water, or a neck of land connecting two bodies of water, habitually traversed by wild fowl in migrating or passing to and from their feeding-grounds. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

2. Passage; travel; transit.

Hell and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare.* *Milton*, P. L., x. 393.

thoroughfoot (thur'ō-fůt), *n.* The disarrangement in a tackle caused by one or both of the blocks having been turned over through the parts of the fall.

thoroughgate† (thur'ō-gāt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorowgate;* < *thorough* + *gate*[2].] A thoroughfare.

That corner is no *thorow gate.*
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

thorough-girt†, *a.* [ME. *thurgh-girt.*] Pierced through.

Thurgh-girt with many a grevous blody wounde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 152.

thorough-go† (thur'ō-gō), *v. t.* [ME. *thurhgon* (cf. AS. *thurhgangan;* = G. *durchgehen*); < *thorough* + *go.*] To go through.

thoroughgoing (thur'ō-gō″ing), *a.* [< *thorough, adv.,* + *going.* Cf. *throughganging.*] Unqualified; out-and-out; thorough; complete.

What I mean by "evolutionism" is consistent and *thoroughgoing* uniformitarianism.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 212.

Admirers of Kant, Hegel, and Schopenhauer are as different and marked individualities as *thorough-going* Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 300.

=Syn. See *radical.*

thorough-joint (thur'ō-joint), *n.* In *anat.*, a perfectly movable joint or articulation of bones; diarthrosis of any kind; arthrodia. *Coues.*

thorough-lighted†, *a.* Same as *through-lighted.*

thoroughly (thur'ō-li), *adv.* [< *thorough* + *-ly*[2].] Cf. *throughly.*] In a thorough manner; unqualifiedly; fully; completely.

thoroughness (thur'ō-nes), *n.* [< *thorough* + *-ness.*] The condition or character of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

thoroughout†, *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *thorghe-out, thurthout;* < *thorough* + *out.* Cf. *through-out.*] Throughout. *J. Bradford,* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 323.

And *thorghe out* many othere Iles, that ben abouten Inde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 4.

thorough-paced (thur'ō-pāst), *a.* Literally, perfectly trained to go through all the possible paces, as a well-trained horse; hence, perfect or complete; going all lengths; thoroughgoing; downright; consummate.

It can hardly be that there ever was such a monster as a *thorough-paced* speculative Atheist in the world.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 89.

I never knew a *thorough-paced* female gamester hold her beauty two winters together.
Addison, Guardian, No. 120.

thorough-pin (thur'ō-pin), *n.* A swelling in the hollow of the hock of the horse, appearing on both inner and outer aspects, and caused by distention of the synovial sheath of the flexor perforans tendon playing over the side of the joint; also, a similar swelling on the posterior aspect of the carpal joint, or so-called knee of the fore leg.

thorough-shot (thur'ō-shot), *n.* Same as *thorough-pin.*

thorough-sped† (thur'ō-sped), *a.* Fully accomplished; thorough-paced.

Our *thorough-sped* republic of Whigs. *Swift.*

thorough-stem (thur'ō-stem), *n.* Same as *thoroughwort.*

thorough-stitch†, *adv.* Same as *through-stitch.*

thorough-stone† (thur'ō-stōn), *n.* Same as *through-stone.*

thoroughwax (thur'ō-waks), *n.* [Also *thorow-wax* and *throw-wax;* < *thorough,* through, + *wax,* grow, the stem appearing to grow through the leaf.] A plant, *Bupleurum rotundifolium:* same as *hare's-ear,* 1.

thoroughwort (thur'ō-wėrt), *n.* A composite plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum,* common in eastern North America. It has a stout hairy stem, 2 to 4 feet high, with opposite leaves united at the base (connate-perfoliate), the stem thus passing through the blade (whence the name). The flowers are white, many in a head, the heads in a large compound corymb. The leaves and tops form an officinal as well as domestic drug of tonic and diaphoretic properties, in large doses emetic and aperient. The name is extended to other species of the genus. Also *boneset* and *Indian sage.*

Upper Part of the Stem with the Inflorescence of Thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*).
a, a mature head; *b*, achene with pappus.

thorow†, *prep., adv.,* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *thorough.*

thorow-leaf (thur'ō-lēf), *n.* Same as *thoroughwax.*

thorow-wax (thur'ō-waks), *n.* Same as *thoroughwax.*

thorp (thôrp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorpe;* < ME. *thorp, throp,* < AS. *thorp* (used esp. in names of places) = OS. OFries. *thorp* = D. MLG. *dorp,* a village, = OHG. MHG. G. *dorf* = Icel. *thorp,* a village, rarely farm, = Sw. *torp,* a farm, cottage, = Dan. *torp,* a hamlet, = Goth. *thaúrp,* a field. Connections uncertain; cf. G. dial. (Swiss) *dorf,* visit, meeting. Cf. W. *tref,* village, = OIr. *treb,* settlement, tribe, village, connected with L. *tribus,* tribe: see *tribe.* On the other hand, cf. Icel. *thyrpast,* refl., press, throng, < *thorp,* a village, with Gr. *τύρβη,* L. *turba,* crowd, throng; AS. *threp, thrōp,* village; Lith. *troba,* building.] A group of houses standing together in the country; a hamlet; a village: used chiefly in place-names, and in names of persons derived from places: as, Al*thorp,* Copmans*thorpe.*

The cok that orloge is of *thorpes* lyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

Some of the Yorkshire *thorpes* are still simply isolated farmsteads, which have not, as in most cases, grown into hamlets or villages.
Isaac Taylor, N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 437.

thorpsman (thôrps'man), *n.*; pl. *thorpsmen* (-men). A villager.

Or else to call in from the fields and waters, shops and work-houses, from the inbred stock of more homely women and less filching *thorps-men.*
Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge (1674). (*Halliwell.*)

thorter-ill (thôr'tėr-il), *n.* Same as *louping-ill.* [Scotch.]

Thos (thōs), *n.* See *Thous.*

those (ŦHōz), *a.* and *pron.* [Pl. of *that;* etymologically the same as *these,* q. v.] See *this* and *that.*

thosse† (thos), *n.* An unidentified fish.

The merchants of Constantinople . . . send their barkes vnto the riuer of Tanais to buy dried fishes, Sturgeons, *Thosses,* Barbils, and an infinite number of other fishes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 93.

Thoth (tōt or thoth), *n.* [< Gr. Θώθ, Θωίθ, Θείθ, < Egypt. *Tehut.*] An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks assimilated to their Hermes (Mercury). He was the god of speech and hieroglyphics or letters, and of the reckoning of time, and the source of wisdom. He is represented as a human figure, usually with the head of an ibis, and frequently with the moon-disk and -crescent. Also *Tat.*

Ibis-headed Thoth, wearing the moon-crescent and -disk. (From Champollion's "Panthéon Égyptien.")

thother†. An obsolete contraction of *the other.*

thou (ŦHou), *pron.* [< ME. *thou, thow, thu* (in enclitic use attached to a preceding auxiliary, *tou, tow—artow,* art thou, *hastou,* hast thou, etc.), < AS. *thū* (gen. *thīn,* dat. *thē,* acc. *thē,* ōlder and poet. *thee,* instr. *thē;* pl. nom. *gē* (ye), gen. *eówer* (your), dat. *eów* (you), acc. *eów,* poet. *eówic* (you); dual. nom. *git,* gen. *incer,* dat. *inc,* acc. *ine, incit*) = OS. *thū* = OFries. *thu* = MD. *du* (mod. D. uses the pl. *gij,* = E. *ye,* for sing.) = MLG. LG. *du* = OHG. MHG. *du, dū,* G. *du* = Icel. *thū* = Sw. Dan. *du* = Goth. *thu* = W. *ti* = Gael. Ir. *tu* = OBulg. *ti* = Russ. *tui,* etc., = L. *tu* = Gr. σύ, Doric τύ = Skt. *tvam,* thou, orig. **tva,* one of the orig. Indo-Eur. personal pronouns (cf. *I, he, the*[1], *that,* etc.). Hence *thine, thy.*] A personal pronoun of the second person, in the singular number, nominative case, the possessive case being *thy* or *thine,* and the objective *thee:* plural, *ye* or *you, your, you.* See *thine* and *you.*

Wel sone, bute *thu* fiitte,
With swerde ihc *the* anhitte.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

Thi soule with synne is goostly slayn,
And *thou* withoute sorewe *thi* synne tellis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 199.

Thou 'rt fallen again to *thy* dissembling trade.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

"O what dost *thee* want of me, wild boar," said he.
Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove (Child's Ballads, VIII. 146).

I beg *thee* by the Filial Love
Due to *thy* Father. *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

O *thou!* bold leader of the Trojan bands,
And *you,* confed'rate chiefs from foreign lands!
Pope, Iliad, xii. 69.

In ordinary English use the place of *thou* has been taken by *you,* which is properly plural, and takes a plural verb. *Thou* is now little used except archaically, in poetry, provincially, in addressing the Deity, and by the Friends, who usually say not *thou* but *thee,* putting a verb in the third person singular with it: as, *thee* is or is *thee?*

O *thou* that hearest prayer, unto *thee* shall all flesh come.
Ps. lxv. 2.

The priest asked me, "Why we said *Thou* and *Thee* to people? for he counted us but fools and idiots for speaking so." I asked him "Whether those that translated the scriptures, and made the grammar and accidence, were fools and idiots, seeing they translated the scriptures so, and made the grammar so, *Thou* to one, and *You* to more than one, and left it so to us?" *George Fox*, Journal, 1665.

And if *thou* marries a good un I'll leäve the land to *thee.*
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, N. S.

Formerly it was used in general address, and often bore special significance, according to circumstances, as noting —(*a*) equality, familiarity, or intimacy; (*b*) superiority on the part of the speaker; (*c*) contempt or scorn for the person addressed (see *thou, v.*).

I will begin at *thy* heel, and tell what *thou* art by inches, *thou* thing of no bowels, *thou!* *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 54.

thou (ŦHou), *v.* [< ME. *thowen* (= Icel. *thūa* = Sw. *dua* = ML. *tuare;* cf. F. *tutoyer*); < *thou, pron.* Cf. *thout.*] I. *trans.* To address as "thou": implying (except when referring to

the usage of the Friends) familiarity, wrath, scorn, contempt, etc.

She was neuer heard so much as to *thou* any in anger.
Stubbes, Christal Glasse (New Shak. Soc.), p. 198.

Taunt him with the license of ink: if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 48.

II. *intrans.* To use *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, and *thine* in discourse, as do the Friends.

though (ŦHō), *conj.* and *adv.* [Also written briefly *tho'*, *tho;* < ME. *though*, *thoughe*, *thogh*, *thoz*, *thoh*, *thow*, *thoo*, *tho*, *thauh*, *thaz*, *thau*, *thail*, *thez*, *thei*, *theiz*, *theizh*. etc., < AS. *theáh*, *thēh* = OS. *thōh* = OFries. *thāch* = D. *doch* = MLG. *doch* = OHG. *dōh*, *doh*, MHG. *doch*, G. *doch* = Icel. *thó* = Sw. *dock* = Dan. *dog* = Goth. *thauh*, though (the Goth. form indicating a formation < **tha*, pronominal base of *that*, etc., + *-uh*, an enclitic particle).] **I.** *conj.* 1. Notwithstanding that; in spite of the fact that; albeit; while: followed by a clause, usually indicative, either completely or elliptically expressed, and noting a recognized fact.

Thog the asse spae, frigtede he [Balaam] negt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3978.

Thaz Arther the hende kyng at herte hade wonder,
He let no semblaunt be aene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 467.

This child, *the* hit were zung, wel hit understod,
For seli child is sone i-lered ther he wole beo god.
Life of Thomas Beket, p. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

He 's young and handsome, *though* he be my brother.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Her plans, *though* vast, were never visionary.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

2. Conceding or allowing that; however true it be that; even were it the case that; even if: followed by a subjunctive clause noting a mere possibility or supposition.

I parfourned the penaunce the preest me enioyned,
And am ful sori for my synnes, and so I shal euere
Whan I thinke there-on, *theighs* I were a pope.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 609.

We . . . charge noght his chaterynge, *thogh* he chide euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1931.

Nay, take all,
Though 'twere my exhibition to a royal
For one whole year.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

What would it avail us to have a hireling Clergy, *though* never so learned? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. Hence, without concessive force, in the case that; if: commonly used in the expression *as though*.

And schalle be youre Deffence in all aduersaite,
As though that y were dayly in youre sight.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 40.

In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded. Gen. xl. 10.

O, how can Love's eye be true,
That is so vex'd with watching and with tears?
No marvel, then, *though* I mistake my view.
Shak., Sonnets, cxlviii.

The beauty of her flesh abash'd the boy,
As tho' it were the beauty of her soul.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. Nevertheless; however; still; but: followed by a clause restricting or modifying preceding statements.

Lecherie . . . is on of the zeuen dyadliche zennes, *thaz* ther by zome bronches thet ne byeth nazt dyadlich zenne.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Glad shall I be if I meet with no more such brunts; *though* I fear we are not got beyond all danger.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

As though. See def. 3.—**Though that†**, though.

Though that my death were adjunct to my act,
By heaven, I would do it. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 3. 57.

What though (elliptically for *what though the fact* or *case is so*), what does that matter? what does it signify? need I (we, you, etc.) care about that?

I keep but three men, . . . but *what though?* yet I live like a poor gentleman born. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 286.

=Syn. *Although*, *Though*, etc. (See *although*.) *While*, *Though*. See *while*.

II. *adv.* Notwithstanding this or that; however; for all that.

Would Katharine had never seen him *though!*
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 26.

I' faith, Sneer, *though*, I am afraid we were a little too severe on Sir Fretful. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

though-all† (ŦHō'âl), *conj.* [ME. *though al*, *thof al*, etc.; < *though* + *all*. Cf. *although*.] Although.

I am but a symple knave,
Thof all I come of curtayse kynne.
York Plays, p. 121.

Nowe loke on me, my lorde dere,
Thof all I put me noght in pres.
York Plays, p. 122.

thoughlesst (ŦHō'les), *conj.* [ME. *thagles;* < *though* + *-less* as in *unless*.] Nevertheless; still; however.

Thagles the wone is kneaduol, and may wel wende to zenne dyadlich. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

thought[1] (thât), *n.* [< ME. *thought*, *thouht*, *thoht*, *thozt*, *thuzt*, *ithozt*, < AS. *gethōht*, also *theaht*, *getheaht* = OS. *githâht*, f., thinking, belief, = D. *gedachte* = OHG. **daht*, MHG. *dâht*, f., thought, OHG. *gedâht* (cf. OHG. *anadâht*, MHG. *andâht*, G. *andacht*, attention, devotion (= Goth. *andathahts*, attention), G. *bedacht*, deliberation) = Icel. *thōtti*, *thōttr*, thought, = Goth. *thuhtus*, thought (the above forms being more or less confused); with formative *-t* or *-tu*, < AS. *thencan* (pret. *thōhte*), etc., think: see *think*[1].] 1. The act or the product of thinking. Psychologically considered, thought has two elements—one a series of phenomena of consciousness during an interval of time in which there is no noticeable interruption of the current of association by outward reactions (peripheral sensations and muscular efforts); the other a more or less definite acquisition to the stock of mental possessions—namely, a notion, which may repeatedly present itself and be recognized as identical. The former of these elements is the act of thinking as it appears to consciousness; the latter is the lasting effect produced upon the mind, likewise considered from the point of view of consciousness. (*a*) In the most concrete sense, a single step in a process of thinking; a notion; a reflection.

"They are never alone," said I, "that are accompanied with noble *thoughts*." *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Truth shall nurse her,
Holy and heavenly *thoughts* still counsel her.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5. 30.

Some to Conceit alone their taste confine,
And glittering *thoughts* struck out at every line.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 290.

To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality.

(*b*) The condition or state of a person during such mental action.

Horn sat upon the grunde,
In *thuzte* he was ihunde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Sir Bedivere . . . paced beside the mere,
Counting the dewy pebbles, fix'd in *thought*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

(*c*) A synonym of *cognition* in the common threefold division of modes of consciousness: from the fact that *thought*, as above described, embraces every cognitive process except sensation, which is a mode of consciousness more allied to volition than to other kinds of cognition.

Feeling, *thought*, and action are to a certain extent opposed or mutually exclusive states of mind.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 657.

(*d*) The objective element of the intellectual product.

Thought always proceeds from the less to the more determinate, and, in doing so, it cannot determine any object positively without determining it negatively, or determine it negatively without determining it positively.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 313.

Thought is, in every case, the cognition of an object, which really, actually, existentially out of *thought*, is ideally, intellectually, intelligibly within it; and just because within in the latter sense, is it known as actually without in the former. *Mind*, No. 35, July, 1884.

(*e*) A judgment or mental proposition, in which form the concept always appears.

Thought proper, as distinguished from other facts of consciousness, may be adequately described as the act of knowing or judging things by means of concepts.
Dean Mansel, Prolegomena to Logic, p. 22.

(*f*) An argument, inference, or process of reasoning, by which process the concept is always produced.

Without entering upon the speculations of the Nominalists and the Realists, we must admit that, in the process of ratiocination, properly called *thought*, the mind acts only by words. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

(*g*) A concept, considered as something which, under the influence of experience and mental action, has a development of its own, more or less independent of individual caprices, and that (1) in the life of an individual, and (2) in history: as, the gradual development of Greek *thought*. (*h*) The subjective element of intellectual activity; thinking.

By the word *thought* I understand all that which so takes place in us that we of ourselves are immediately conscious of it. *Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), i. § 9.

(*i*) The understanding; intellect.

For our instruction, to impart
Things above earthly *thought*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 82.

What never was seen or heard of may yet be conceived; nor is anything beyond the power of *thought* except what implies an absolute contradiction.
Hume, Inquiry concerning Human Understanding, ii.

2. An intention; a design; a purpose; also, a half-formed determination or expectation with reference to future action: with *of*: as, I have some *thought of* going to Europe.

They have not only *thoughts of* repentance, but general purposes of doing the acts of it at one time or other.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

The sun was very low when we came to this place, and we had some *thoughts of* staying there all night; but the people gave us no great encouragement.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 106.

3. *pl.* A particular frame of mind; a mood or temper.

I would not there reside,
To put my father in impatient *thoughts*
By being in his eye. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 243.

It glads me
To find your *thoughts* so even.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

4†. Doubt; perplexity.

When the lordes vndirstod that kynge Arthur was gon and lefte his londe, than thei hadde grete *thought* wherefore it myght be; but no wise cowde thei devise the cause.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

5. Care; trouble; anxiety; grief.

There is another thynge . . .
Which cause is of my deth for sorwe and *thought*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 579.

In this *thought* and this anguyssh was the mayden by the coniurison of Merlin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 608.

Take no *thought* [be not anxious, R. V.] for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink. Mat. vi. 25.

Gonzales was done to death by Gasca. Soto died of *thought* in Florida; and ciuill wars eate vp the rest in Peru. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 571.

6. A slight degree; a fraction; a trifle; a little: used in the adverbial phrase *a thought:* as, *a thought* too small.

Here be they are every way as fair as she, and *a thought* fairer, I trow. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Though I now totter, yet I think I am *a thought* better. *Swift*, Letter, Aug. 12, 1727.

Elemental law of thought. See *elemental*.—**Free thought.** See *free*.—**Objective thought.** See *objective reason*, under *objective*.—**Second thoughts**, maturer or calmer reflection; after-consideration: as, on *second thoughts*, I will not speak of it.

Is it so true that *second thoughts* are best?
Not first, and third, which are a riper first?
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Upon or with a thought, with the speed of thought; in a twinkling; immediately.

The fit is momentary; *upon a thought*
He will again be well. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 55.

I will be here again, even *with a thought*.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 10.

What is my thought like? a game in which one or more of the players think of a certain object, and the rest, through questions as to what that thought or object is like, try to guess it.=**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Feeling*, etc. (see *sentiment*); imagination, supposition.

thought[2] (thât). Preterit and past participle of *think*[1].

thought[3] (thât). Preterit of *think*[2].

thought[4] (thât), *n.* [Also *thowt;* dial. form of *thoft*[1]; in part a corruption of *thwart*[1].] A rower's seat; a thwart. [Prov. Eng.]

The *thoughts*, the seats of rowers in a boat.
Dict. of Moor. (*Halliwell*, under *thowte.*)

thoughted (thâ'ted), *a.* [< *thought*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having thoughts: used chiefly in composition with a qualifying word.

Low-*thoughted* care. *Milton*, Comus, l. 6.

Those whom passion hath not blinded,
Subtle-*thoughted*, myriad-minded.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

Shallow-*thoughted*, and cold-hearted.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 102.

thoughten† (thâ'tn). An old preterit plural (and irregular past participle) of *think*[1].

Be you *thoughten*
That I came with no ill intent.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 115.

thought-executing (thât'ek'sē-kū-ting), *a.* Effective with the swiftness of thought. Compare *upon a thought*, under *thought*[1].

You sulphurous and *thought-executing* fires,
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 4.

thoughtful (thât'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *thoughtful*, *thohtful*, *thoztful;* < *thought*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Occupied with thought; engaged in or disposed to reflection; contemplative; meditative.

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 347.

No circumstance is more characteristic of an educated and *thoughtful* man than that he is ready, from time to time, to review his moral judgements.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 91.

2. Characterized by or manifesting thought; pertaining to thought; concerned with or dedicated to thought.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the Muses' shades.
Pope, Choruses to Tragedy of Brutus, i. 7.

Much in vain, my zealous mind
Would to learned Wisdom's throne
Dedicate each *thoughtful* hour.
Akenside, Odes, ii. 9.

His coloring (in so far as one can judge of it by reproduction) is pleasing if not perceptibly *thoughtful*.
The Nation, XLVII. 460.

3. Mindful, as to something specified; heedful; careful: followed by *of* or an infinitive.

For this they have been *thoughtful* to invest
Their sons with arts and martial exercises.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 73.

Thoughtful of thy gain,
Not *of* my own. *J. Philips*, Cider, i. 364.

4. Showing regard or consideration for others; benevolent; considerate; kindly.

And oh! what business had she to be so ungrateful and to try and thwart Philip in his *thoughtful* wish of escorting them through the streets of the rough, riotous town?
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

5. Full of care; anxious; troubled.

O *thoughtful* herte, plungyd in dystres.
Lydgate, Life of Our Lady. (*Hoppe.*)

Around her crowd distrust and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight and tormenting care.
Prior.

=Syn. 1. Reflective, pensive, studious.—3. Considerate, regardful.

thoughtfully (thât'fûl-i), *adv.* In a thoughtful or considerate manner; with thought or solicitude.

thoughtfulness (thât'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being thoughtful; meditation; serious attention; consideration; solicitude.

thoughtless (thât'les), *a.* [< *thought*[1] + *-less.*]
1. Devoid of or lacking capacity for thought.

Just as a blockhead rubs his *thoughtless* skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 7.

A fair average human skull, which might have belonged to a philosopher, or might have contained the *thoughtless* brains of a savage. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 181.

2. Unthinking; heedless; careless; giddy.

He was lively, witty, good-natur'd, and a pleasant companion, but idle, *thoughtless*, and imprudent to the last degree. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 159.

They cajole with gold
And promises of fame the *thoughtless* youth.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

That *thoughtless* sense of joy bewildering
That kisses youthful hearts amidst of spring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 396.

=Syn. 2. *Heedless, Remiss*, etc. (see *negligent*), regardless, inattentive, inconsiderate, unmindful, flighty, harebrained.

thoughtlessly (thât'les-li), *adv.* In a thoughtless, inconsiderate, or careless manner; without thought.

In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live. *Garth.*

thoughtlessness (thât'les-nes), *n.* The state of being thoughtless, heedless, or inconsiderate.

What is called absence is a *thoughtlessness* and want of attention about what is doing. *Chesterfield.*

thought-reader (thât'rē″dėr), *n.* A mind-reader.

We are all convinced that when mistakes are made the fault rests, for the most part, with the thinkers, rather than with the *thought-readers.*
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 43.

thoughtsick (thât'sik), *a.* [< *thought* + *sick.*] Sick from thinking.

Heaven's face doth glow;
Yea, this solidity and compound mass,
With tristful visage, as against the doom,
Is *thought-sick* at the act. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 51.

thoughtsome (thât'sum), *a.* [< *thought*[1] + *-some.*] Thoughtful. *Encyc. Dict.*

thoughtsomeness (thât'sum-nes), *n.* Thoughtfulness. *N. Fairfax*, Bulk and Selvedge of the World. (*Encye. Dict.*)

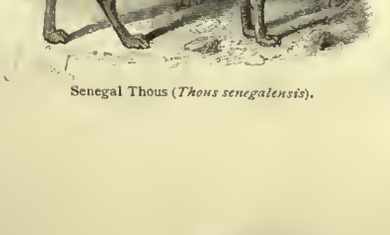
thought-transfer (thât'tråns″fėr), *n.* Same as *telepathy*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 704. [Recent.]

thought-transference (thât'tråns″fėr-ens), *n.* Same as *telepathy.* [Recent.]

thought-transferential (thât'tråns-fe-ren″-shal), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to thought-transference; telepathic. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, XVII. 461. [Recent.]

thought-wave (thât'wāv), *n.* A supposed undulation of a hypothetical medium of thought-transference, assumed to account for the phenomena of telepathy. [Recent.]

Thous (thō'us), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), also *Thos*, < Gr. *θώος, θώς*, a kind of wild dog: see *thooïd.*] 1. A genus of canines, or a section of *Canis*, combining some characters of foxes with others of wolves. The group is not well marked, but has been made to cover several African forms which represent the peculiar South American fox-wolves, and come under the general head of jackals. Some of them are brindled with light and dark colors on the back. Among them are *T. anthus*, the wild dog of Egypt; *T. variegatus*, the Nubian thous; *T. mesomelas*, the black-backed or Cape jackal; *T. senegalensis*, the Senegal thous or jackal; etc. See also cut under *jackal.*



Senegal Thous (*Thous senegalensis*).

2. [*l. c.*] A jackal of this genus: as, the Senegal *thous.*

thousand (thou'zand), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *thousand, thousend, thusend*, < AS. *thūsend* = OS. *thusund-ig* = OFries. *thūsend, dūsent* = D. *duizend* = OLG. *thūsint*, MLG. *dusent*, LG. *dusend* = OHG. *thūsunt, dūsunt, tūsent*, MHG. *tūsent, tūsunt*, G. *tausend* = Icel. *thūsund* (also *thūshund, thūshundradh*, conformed to *hund, hundradh*, hundred) = Sw. *tusen* = Dan. *tusende* = Goth. *thūsundi*, thousand. Though all numerals up to 100 belong in common to all the Indo-Eur. languages, this word for *thousand* is found only in the Teut. and Slav. languages: = OBulg. *tysęshta* = Serv. *tisuca* = Pol. *tysiąc* = Russ. *tysiacha* = OPruss. *tūsimtons* (pl. acc.) = Lith. *tukstantis* = Lett. *tūkstōts*, etc. Possibly the Slavs borrowed the word in prehistoric times from the Teut.] **I.** *a.* Numbering ten hundred; hence, of an indefinitely large number.

Themperour hire throli thonked many *thousand* sithe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5154.

That Cry
Which made me look a *thousand* ways
In bush, and tree, and sky.
Wordsworth, To the Cuckoo.

II. *n.* 1. The number ten hundred, or ten times ten times ten; hence, indefinitely, a great number. Like *hundred, million*, etc., *thousand* takes a plural termination when not preceded by a numeral adjective.

Ther com . . . xl[M1] [people], what on horse bakke and on fote, with-oute hem that were in the town, whereof ther were vj[M1]; but the story seith that in tho dayes fyve hundred was cleped a *thousande.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 205.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand. Ps. xci. 7.

How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the public whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment! *Watts.*

2. A symbol representing the number ten hundred, as M, 1,000.—3. In *brick-making*, a quantity of clay sufficient for making a thousand bricks. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 104.—**One of or in a thousand,** an exception to the general rule; a rare example or instance.

Now the glass was *one of a thousand.* It would present a man, one way, with his own features exactly; and turn it but another way, and it would show . . . the Prince of pilgrims himself. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Upper ten thousand. See *upper.*

thousandeal†, *n.* [ME. *thousandeelle;* < *thousand* + *deal*[1]. Cf. *halfendeal, thirdendeal.*] A thousand times.

For in good feythe this leveth welle,
My wille was bettre a *thousandeelle.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.
[(*Halliwell.*)

thousandfold (thou'zand-fōld), *a.* [< ME. *thusendfold, thusendfeld* (= D. *duizendvoud* = G. *tausendfältig* = Sw. *tusenfaldt* = Dan. *tusendfold*); < *thousand* + *-fold.*] A thousand times as much.

thousand-legs (thou'zand-legz), *n.* Any member of the class *Myriapoda*, particularly one of the chilopod order; a milleped. The common household *Cermatia* (or *Scutigera*) *forceps* is specifically so called in some parts of the United States. See also cuts under *milleped, myriapod*, and *Scutigera.*

A Thousand-legs (*Lysiopetalum lactarium*).

thousandth (thou'zandth), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; < *thousand* + *-th*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Last in order of a series of a thousand; next after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* One of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided.

thoutt, *v. t.* [ME. *thowten* (= Dan. *dutte*); < *thou, pron.* Cf. *yeet.*] To thou.

Thowtyne, or seyn thow to a mann (thowyn, or sey thu). Tuo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 492.

thow[1]†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *thou.*

thow[2]†, *n.* A variant of *thew*[2].

thow[3], *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *thaw.*

thowel, thowl, *n.* Variants of *thole*[2].

thowless (thou'les), *a.* [A var. of *thewless.* Cf. *thieveless.*] Slack; inactive; lazy. [Scotch.]

I will not wait upon the *thowless*, thriftless, fissenless ministry of that carnal man, John Halitext, the curate.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

thowmbet, *n.* An old spelling of *thumb*[1].

Thracian (thrā'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Thracius*, Thracian, *Thracia*, Thrace, < Gr. Θράκιος, Ionic Θρήκιος, Θρήκιος, Thracian, < Θράκη, Ionic Θρήκη, Thrace, < Θρᾷξ, Ionic Θρήϊξ, Θρῆξ, a Thracian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Thrace, a region in southeastern Europe (formerly a Roman province), included between the Balkans and the Ægean and Black Seas.

The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals,
Tearing the *Thracian* singer in their rage.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 49.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Thrace.

thrack† (thrak), *v. t.* [Appar. < ME. **threkken, thrucchen*, < AS. *thryccan* (= OHG. *drucchen*, MHG. *drucken, drücken*, G. *drücken*, etc.), press, oppress.] To load or burden.

Certainly we shall one day find that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thrack'd* with great possessions and greater corruptions.
South, Sermons, II. vi.

thragget, *v. t.* Apparently an error for *shragge* (see *shrag*).

Fell, or cutte downe, or to *thragge.* Succido.
Huloet, Abecedarium (1552). (*Nares.*)

thralt, *n.* An old spelling of *thrall.*

thraldom (thrâl'dum), *n.* [Also *thralldom*, and formerly *thraldome;* < ME. *thraldom* (= Icel. *thrældōmr* = Sw. *trälldom* = Dan. *trældom*); < *thrall* + *-dom.*] The state or character of being a thrall; bondage, literal or figurative; servitude.

Every base affection
Keeps him [man] in slavish t[h]*raldome* & subjection.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

"Such as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God," and not such as live in *thraldom* unto men.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

thralhood† (thrâl'hûd), *n.* [ME. *thralhod, thralhede;* < *thrall* + *-hood.*] Thraldom.

Thanne is mi *thralhod,*
Iwent in to knigthod.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

thrall (thrâl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *thral, thralle, threl, threlle* (pl. *thralles, thrales, threlles, threles*), < late AS. *thrǣl* (pl. *thrǣlas*), < Icel. *thræll* = Sw. *träl* = Dan. *træl*, a thrall, prob. = OHG. *dregil, drigil, trigil, trikil*, a serf, thrall; Teut. form **thragila* (contracted in Scand.), perhaps orig. 'a runner,' hence an attendant, servant; < AS. *thrægian* (= Goth. *thragjan*), run, < *thrag, thrah*, a running, course; cf. Gr. τροχίλος, a small bird said to be attendant on the crocodile, < τρόχος, a running, < τρέχειν, run (see *trochil, trochus*, etc.). The notion that *thrall* is connected with *thrill*[1], as if meaning orig. 'thrilled'—i. e. 'one whose ears have been thrilled or drilled in token of servitude'—is ridiculous in theory and erroneous in fact. The AS. *thrǣl*, thrall, cannot be derived from *thyrelian, thyrlian*, thirl (see *thirl*[1], *thrill*[1]), and if it were so derived, it could not mean 'thrilled,' or 'a thrilled man.'] **I.** *n.* 1. A slave; a serf; a bondman; a captive.

And se thi sone that in seruage
For mannis soule was made a *thralle.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

In a dungeon deepe huge nombers lay
Of caytive wretched *thralls*, that wayled night and day.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 45.

The actual slave, the *thrall*, the theow, is found everywhere [in early Britain]. The class is formed and recruited in two ways. The captive taken in war accepts slavery as a lighter doom than death; the freeman who is guilty of certain crimes is degraded to the state of slavery by sentence of law. In either case the servile condition of the parent is inherited by his children.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 274.

The *thrall* in person may be free in soul.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. One who is a slave to some desire, appetite, spell, or other influence; one who is in moral bondage.

Hi ne byeth [they are not] *threlles* ne to gold, ne to zelucr, ne to hare caroyne [their flesh], ne to the guodes of fortune.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

The slaves of drink and *thralls* of sleep.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6. 13.

3. Thraldom, literal or figurative; bondage; slavery; subjection.

The chafed Horse, such *thrall* ill-suffering,
Begins to snuff, and snort, and leap, and fling.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Now soon they reach Newcastle jail,
And to the pris'ner thus they call;
"Sleips thou, wakes thou, Jock o' the Side,
Or is thou wearied o' thy *thrall?*"
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 84).

I saw pale kings and princes too; . . .
They cried — "La Belle Dame sans Merci
Hath thee in *thrall!*"
Keats, La Belle Dame sans Merci.

4. A shelf or stand; a stand for barrels. [Prov. Eng.]

The dairy *thralls* I might ha' wrote my name on 'em, when I come downstairs after my illness.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi. (*Davies.*)

II. *a.* 1. Enslaved; bond; subjugated.

Ther liberte loate, ther contre made *thrall*
With that fers geant huge and comerous,
Horrible, myghty, strong, and orgulous.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4065.

So the Philistines, the better to keep the Jews *thrall* and in subjection, utterly bereaved them of all manner weapon and artillery, and left them naked.
Bp. Jewel, Works, II. 672.

2. Figuratively, subject; enthralled.

Disposeth ay youre hertes to withstonde
The feend that yow wolde make *thrale* and bonde.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 362.

He cometh not of gentle blood
That to his coyne is *thrall*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

We govern nature in opinions, but we are *thrall* unto her in necessity. *Bacon*, Praise of Knowledge (ed. 1887).

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

thrall (thrâl), *v. t.* [< ME. *thrallen*; < *thrall*, *n.*] 1. To deprive of liberty; enslave.

For more precyous Catelle ne gretter Ransoum ne myghte he put for us than his blessede Body, his precyous Blood, and his holy Lyf, that he *thralled* for us.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 2.

My husband's brother had my son
Thrall'd in his castle, and hath starved him dead.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Figuratively, to put in subjection to some power or influence; enthrall.

Love, which that so soone kan
The freedom of youre hertes to him *thralle*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 235.

Not all thy manacles
Could fetter so my heeles, as this one word
Hath *thrall'd* my heart.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

thraller (thrâ'lėr), *n.* [< *thrall* + *-er*[1].] One who thralls. *Encyc. Dict.*

thrallessꝑ (thrâ'les), *n.* [ME., < *thrall* + *-ess.*] A bondwoman. [Rare.]

There [in Egypt] thow shalt be sold to thin enemyes, into thrallis and *thrallessis*. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxviii. 68.

thrallful (thrâl'fûl), *a.* [< *thrall* + *-ful.*] Enthralled; slavish.

Also the Lord accepted Iob, and staid
His *Thrall-full* State.
Sylvester, Joh Triumphant, iv.

thrang[1] (thrang), *n.* A Scotch (and Middle English) form of *throng*[1].

thrang[2] (thrang), *a.* and *adv.* [A Scotch (and ME.) form of *throng*[2].] Crowded; much occupied; busy; intimate; thick.

Twa dogs that were na *thrang* at hame
Forgather'd ance upon a time. *Burns*, Twa Dogs.

It will be hard for you to fill her place, especially on sic a *thrang* day as this. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

thranite (thrā'nīt), *n.* [= F. *thranite*, < Gr. *θρανίτης*, a rower of the topmost bench (in a trireme), < *θρᾶνος*, bench, framework, esp. the topmost of the three tiers of benches in a trireme.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one of the rowers on the uppermost tier in a trireme. Compare *zeugite* and *thalamite*.

thranitic (thrā-nit'ik), *a.* [< *thranite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a thranite. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 807.

thrap (thrap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thrapped*, ppr. *thrapping*. [Perhaps a dial form of *frap*. Cf. dial. *troth* for *trough* (trôf). The converse change is more common: *fill*[2] for *thill*.] *Naut.*, to bind on; fasten about: same as *frap*, 2.

The hull was so damaged that it had for some time been secured by cables which were served or *thrapped* round it.
Southey, Nelson, iii., an. 1795.

thrapple (thrap'l), *n.* Same as *thropple*.

thrash[1], *v.* See *thresh*[1].

thrash[2], **thresh**[2] (thrash, thresh), *n.* [A var. of *thrush*[3] for *rush*[1], as *rash*[6] for *rush*[1].] A rush. [Scotch.]

They were twa bonnie lasses,
Wha' biggit a bower on yon burn-brae,
An' theekit it o'er wi' *thrashes*.
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (Child's Ballads, III. 127).

thrashel, *n.* See *threshel*.

thrasher[1], *n.* See *thresher*[1].

thrasher[2] (thrash'ėr), *n.* [Also *thresher;* a var. of *thrusher* (appar. simulating *thrasher*[1], *thresher*[1]): see *thrusher*.] A kind of throstle or thrush; specifically, in the United States, a thrush-like bird of the genus *Harporhynchus*, of which there are numerous species, related to the mocking-bird, and less nearly to the birds commonly called thrushes. The best-known, and the only one found in the greater part of the United States, is *H. rufus*, the brown thrush or brown thrasher, also

Brown Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*).

called *sandy mocking-bird* from its color and shape and power of mimicry, in which latter respect it approaches the true mocker, *Mimus polyglottus*. Its proper song, heard only from the male and in the breeding-season, is loud, rich, skilfully modulated, and well sustained. This bird is very common in shrubbery and undergrowth, especially southward. It is bright rufous above, nearly uniform; below whitish shaded with pale flaxen-brown or cinnamon, and heavily marked with chains of dark-brown streaks, the throat immaculate, with a necklace of oval spots. The length is about 11 inches, the extent only 13 or 14, as the tail is long and the wings are short. It builds in a bush, occasionally on the ground, a bulky nest of twigs, leaves, bark-strips, and rootlets, and lays from four to six eggs, whitish or greenish, profusely speckled with brown, about an inch long and ¾ inch broad. A similar but darker-colored thrasher is *H. longirostris* of Texas. In New Mexico, Arizona, and California there are several others, showing great variation in the length and curvature of the bill, and quite different in color from the common thrasher. Such are the curve-billed, *H. curvirostris;* the bow-billed, *H. c. palmeri;* the Arizona, *H. bendirei;* the St. Lucas, *H. cinereus* of Lower California; the California, *H. redivivus;* the Yuma, *H. lecontei;* and the crissal, *H. crissalis* — all found over the Mexican border.

Head of California Thrasher (*Harporhynchus redivivus*), two thirds natural size.

She sings round after dark, like a *thrasher*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

Blue thrasher, the Bahaman *Mimocichla plumbea*, a sort of thrush of a plumbeous color with black throat and red feet. — **Sage thrasher.** See *sage-thrasher*, and cut under *Oreoscoptes*.

thrasher-shark, thrasher-whale. See *thresher-shark*, etc.

thrashing, thrashing-floor, etc. See *threshing*, etc.

thrashle, *n.* See *threshel*.

thrasonical (thrā-son'i-kal), *a.* [< *Thraso*(*n*-), the name of a bragging soldier in Terence's "Eunuchus," < Gr. *θρασύς*, bold, spirited: see *dare*[1].] 1. Given to bragging; boasting; vainglorious. *Bacon.* — 2. Proceeding from or exhibiting ostentation; ostentatious; boasting.

There was never anything so sudden but the fight of two rams and Cæsar's *thrasonical* brag of "I came, saw, and overcame." *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2. 34.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute and licentious living? his . . . vain-glorious and *Thrasonical* braving? *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

thrasonically (thrā-son'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a thrasonical manner; boastingly.

To brag *thrasonically*, to boast like Rodomonte.
Johnson (under *rodomontade*).

thrastꝑ. A Middle English preterit of *thrust*[1].

Thrasyaëtus (thras-i-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1884), after earlier *Thrasaetos* (G. R. Gray, 1837), *Thrasaetus* (G. R. Gray, 1844); < Gr. *θρασύς*, bold, + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, or diurnal birds of prey, including the great crested eagle or harpy of South America, *T. harpyia*, one of the largest and most powerful of its tribe. See cut under *Harpyia*.

thratch (thrach), *v. i.* [Perhaps an assibilated form of *thrack*.] To gasp convulsively, as one in the agonies of death. [Scotch.]

If I but grip you by the collar,
I'll gar you gape and glour, and gollar,
An' *thratch* an' thraw for want of breath.
Beattie, John o' Arnha'. (*Jamieson.*)

thratch (thrach), *n.* [< *thratch*, *v.*] The oppressed and violent respiration of one in the agonies of death. [Scotch.]

thrave, threave (thrāv, thrēv), *n.* [< ME. *thrave, threve, thrafe*, < Icel. *threfi* = Dan. *trave* = Sw. dial. *trave*, a number of sheaves (cf. Sw. *trafve*, a pile of wood), perhaps orig. a handful (cf. L. *manipulus*, a sheaf, lit. 'a handful': see *maniple*), < Icel. *thrifa*, grasp. Cf. Icel. *thref*, a loft where corn is stored.] 1. A sheaf; a handful.

[Enter Basalolo with Servants, with rushes.]
Come, strew this room afresh; . . . lay me 'em thus,
In fine, smooth *threaves:* look you, sir, thus in *threaves*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

His belt was made of myrtle leaves
Plaited in small curious *threaves*.
Sir J. Mennis (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 19).

Specifically — 2. Twenty-four sheaves of grain set up in the field, forming two stooks, or shocks of twelve sheaves each.

Ac I have thought a *threve* of this thre yiles,
In what wode thei woxen and where that thei growed.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 55.

I doubt na, whyles, but thou may thieve;
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!
A daimen icker in a *thrave*
'S a sma' request. *Burns*, To a Mouse.

3. The number of two dozen; hence, an indefinite number; a considerable number.

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 55.

His jolly friends, who hither come
In *threaves* to frolic with him, and make cheer.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

thraw[1] (thrâ), *v.* [A Sc. (and ME.) form of *throw*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To twist; hence, to wrench; wrest; distort.

Ye'll *thraw* my head aff my hause-bane,
And throw me in the sea.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 15).

He is bowed in the back,
He 's *thrawen* in the knee.
Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 166).

2. To cross; thwart; frustrate.

When Shelburne meek held up his cheek,
Conform to gospel law, man,
Saint Stephen's boys, wi' jarring noise,
They did his measures *thraw*, man.
Burns, The American War.

II. *intrans.* 1. To twist or writhe, as in agony; wriggle; squirm.

And at the dead hour o' the night,
The corpse began to *thraw*.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

The empty boat *thrawed* i' the wind,
Against the postern tied.
D. G. Rossetti, Stratton Water.

2. To cast; warp. — 3. To be perverse or obstinate; act perversely. [Scotch in all uses.]

thraw[1] (thrâ), *n.* [A Sc. form of *throw*[1].] A twist; a wrench.

In Borrowstounness he resides with disgrace,
Till his neck stand in need of a *thraw*.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

To rin after spulzie, de'il be wi' me if I do not give your craig a *thraw*. *Scott*, Waverley, xlviii.

Heads and thraws, lying side by side, the feet of the one by the head of the other.

thraw[2] (thrâ), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *throw*[2] for *throe*[1]. — **In the dead thraw**, in the death-throes; in the last agonies: the phrase is also applied to any object regarded as neither dead nor alive, neither hot nor cold. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

thraw[3], *n.* A Scotch form of *throw*[3].

thraward, thrawart (thrâ'wärd, -wärt), *a.* [Appar. < *thraw*[1] + *-ard* (mixed with *fraward, froward* (?)).] Cross-grained; perverse; stubborn; tough; also, reluctant. [Scotch.]

I have kend the Law this mony a year, and mony a *thrawart* job I hae had wi' her first and last.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii.

thraw-crook (thrâ'krůk), *n.* See *throw-crook*, 1.

thrawn (thrân), *p. a.* [A Sc. form of *thrown;* cf. *thraw*[1].] 1. Twisted; wrenched; distorted; sprained: as, a *thrawn* stick; a *thrawn* foot. — 2. Cross-grained; perverse; contrary or contradictory.

"Of what are you made?" "Dirt" was the answer uniformly given. "Wull ye never learn to say dust, ye *thrawn* deevil?" *Dr. J. Brown*, Marjorie Fleming.

thread (thred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thred;* also *threed*, whence, with shortened vowel, *thrid;* < ME. *threed, thred, threde*, < AS. *thrǣd* = OFries. *thrēd* = MD. *draed*, D. *draad* = OHG. MHG. *drāt*, G. *draht*, thread, wire, = Icel. *thrāðr* = Sw. *tråd* = Dan. *traad* = Goth. **thrēths* (not recorded), thread; lit. 'that which is twisted' (cf. *twist, twine*, thread); with formative *-d*, < AS. *thrāwan*, etc., twist, turn: see *throw*[1].] 1. A

twisted filament of a fibrous substance, as cotton, flax, silk, or wool, spun out to considerable length. In a specific sense, thread is a compound cord consisting of two or more yarns firmly united together by twisting. The twisting together of the different strands or yarns to form a thread is effected by a thread-frame, or doubling-and-twisting mill, which accomplishes the purpose by the action of bobbins and fliers. Thread is used in some species of weaving, but its principal use is for sewing. The word is used especially for linen, as distinguished from sewing-silk and sewing-cotton, and as seen in the phrases *thread lace* and *thread glove;* but this distinction is not original, and is not always maintained. Compare cuts under *spinning-wheel* and *spinning-jenny.*

That riche ring ful redily with a red silk *threde*
The quen bond als bliue a-houte the wolwes necke.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4430.

Also, cosyn, I pray you to sende me sum Norfoke *threde* to do a boute my nekke to ryde with. *Paston Letters*, I. 343.

To a choice Grace to apin He put it out,
That its fine *thread* might answer her neat hand.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 24.

2. A fine filament or thread-like body of any kind: as, a *thread* of spun glass; a *thread* of corn-silk.

Sustaining a *threed* of Copper, reaching from one to another, on which are fastened many burning Lampes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 268.

3. The prominent spiral part of a screw. See cuts under *screw* and *screw-thread.*—4. In *mining*, a thin seam, vein, or fissure filled with ore. —5. A very slender line applied on a surface: thus, in decorative art, thin and minute lines are so called to distinguish them from bands of color, which, though narrow, have a more appreciable width.—6. *pl.* In *conch.*, the byssus.—7. A yarn-measure, the circumference of a reel, containing 1½, 2, 2½, or 3 yards.—8. That which runs through the whole course of something and connects its successive parts; hence, proper course or sequence; the main idea, thought, or purpose which runs through something: as, the *thread* of a discourse or story.

I would not live over my hours past, or begin again the *thread* of my days. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 42.

Wherefore to resume the *thread* of our course, we were now in sight of the Volcan, being by estimation 7 or 8 leagues from the shoar. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 120.

If, after a pause, the grave companion resumes his *thread* in the following manner, "Well, but to go on with my story," new interruptions come from the left and the right, till he is forced to give over.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

9. A clue.

And, scorning of the loyall virgins *Thred*,
Haue them and others in this Maze mis-led.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

10†. Distinguishing property; quality; degree of fineness.

A neat courtier,
Of a most elegant *thread*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

11. The thread of life. See phrase below.

Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old *thread* in twain.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 206.

He sees at one view the whole *thread* of my existence.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

Adam's needle and thread. See *Adam.*—**Gold thread.** (*a*) A string formed by covering a thread, usually of yellow silk, with thin gold wire wound spirally around it. See *wire.* (*b*) A thin strip of gilded paper often used in Oriental brocaded stuffs. (*c*) Erroneously, gold wire. (*d*) See *goldthread.*—**Lisle thread,** a fine hard-twisted linen thread, originally made at Lille (Lisle), in France, but now also made in Great Britain. It is used especially in the manufacture of stockings, gloves, etc.—**The thread of life,** the imaginary thread spun and cut by the Fates: emblematic of the course and termination of one's existence. See def. 11.—**Thread and needle.** Same as *thread-needle.*—**Thread and thrum,** figuratively, all; the good and the bad together.

O Fates, come, come;
Cut *thread and thrum*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 291.

Thread lace. See *lace.*—**Thread of the river, thread of the stream,** the middle of the main current, which may be on one side or the other of the middle of the water. *Henry Austin*, Farm Law, p. 135.—**Three threads.** See *three.*

thread (thred), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *thred;* also *threed*, whence, with shortened vowel, *thrid;* < ME. *threden;* < *thread*, *n.*] 1. To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of, as a needle.

A sylver nedyl forth I drowe
Out of an aguyler queynt ynowe,
And gan this nedyl *threde* anone.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 99.

2. To string on a thread.

Then they [beads] are *threaded* by children, tied in bundles, and exported to the ends of the earth.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 262.

3. To pass through with the carefulness and precision of one who is threading a needle, implying narrowness or intricacy in that which is passed through.

They would not *thread* the gates.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 124.

He began to *thread*
All courts and passages, where silence dead,
Roused by his whispering footsteps, murmur'd faint.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

Such lived not in the past alone,
But *thread* to-day the unheeding street.
Lowell, All-Saints.

4. To form a spiral projection on or a spiral groove in; furnish with a thread, as a screw: as, to *thread* a bolt.

thread-animalcule (thred'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A vibrio; any member of the *Vibrionidæ.*

threadbare (thred'bār), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *thredbare, threedebare;* < ME. *thredbare, threedbare, thredebare;* < *thread* + *bare*¹.] 1. Having the thread bare; worn so that the nap is lost and the thread is visible, either wholly or in certain parts: said of a piece of textile fabric, as in a garment, or of the garment itself.

Lo, thus by smelling and *threedbare* array,
If that men list, this folk they knowe may.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 337.

And he com in the semblaunce of an olde man, and hadde on a russet cote torne and all *thredebare*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

A Jew never wears his cap *threadbare* with putting it off. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p 63.

A suit of *threadbare* black, with darned cotton stockings of the same colour, and shoes to answer.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, iv.

2. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby; seedy.

A *threadbare* rascal, a beggar.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

3. Well-worn; much used; hence, hackneyed; trite: as, a *threadbare* jest.

Yelverton is a good *threadbare* friend for yow and for odyr in thys contre, as it is told me. *Paston Letters*, II. 83.

Where have my busy eyes not pry'd? O where,
Of whom, hath not my *threadbare* tongue demanded?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

You could not bring in that *threadbare* Flourish, of our being more fierce than our own Mastiffs, . . . without some such Introduction. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

threadbareness (thred'bār-nes), *n.* The state of being threadbare. *H. Mackenzie.*

thread-carrier (thred'kar″i-ėr), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a hook or eyelet on the carriage through which the yarn is passed. *E. H. Knight.*

thread-cell (thred'sel), *n.* 1. One of the little bodies or cavities of a cœlenterate, as a jellyfish or sea-nettle, containing a coiled elastic thread that springs out with stinging effect when the creature is irritated; an urticating-organ; a nematocyst; a lasso-cell; a cnida. Thread-cells are highly characteristic of the cœlenterates, and some similar or analogous organs are found in certain infusorians. See cuts under *cnida* and *nematocyst*, and compare *trichocyst.*

2. An occasional name of a seed-animalcule or spermatozoön. *Haeckel.*

thread-cutter (thred'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A small blade fixed to a sewing-machine, to a spool-holder, or to a thimble, etc., as a convenience for cutting sewing-threads.—2. A thread-cutting machine for bolts; a screw-thread cutter. See cut under *screw-stock.* *E. H. Knight.*

threaded (thred'ed), *p. a.* Provided with a thread.

From the bastion'd walls,
Like *threaded* spiders, one by one we dropt.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

threaden† (thred'n), *a.* [Early mod. E. also **thredden, threadden;* < *thread* + *-en*².] Woven of threads; textile. Also *thridden.*

I went on shoare my selfe, and gaue euery of them a *threadden* point, and brought one of them aboord of me.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 31.

Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind.
Shak., Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 10.

threader (thred'ėr), *n.* [< *thread* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which threads; specifically, a contrivance for threading needles. See *needle-threader.*

thread-feather (thred'feᵺ″ėr), *n.* A filoplume. See *feather.*

thread-fin (thred'fin), *n.* Any fish of the genus *Polynemus:* so called from the long pectoral filaments. See cut under *Polynemus.*

thread-finisher (thred'fin″ish-ėr), *n.* A machine in which linen or cotton thread is treated to remove the fluffy fibers that cling to new thread, to fasten down the loose fibers, and to polish the surface.

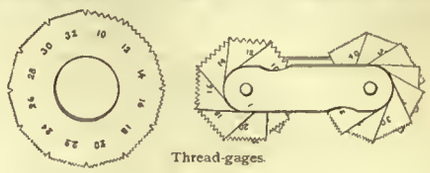
thread-fish (thred'fish), *n.* 1. The cordonnier or cobbler-fish, *Blepharis crinitus.*—2. The cutlas-fish. See cut under *Trichiurus.*

thread-flower (thred'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nematanthus*, of the *Gesneraceæ*, which consists of 3 or 4 Brazilian climbing or epiphytic shrubs with large crimson flowers pendent on long peduncles, to which this name, as also that of the genus, alludes.—**Crimson thread-flower.** See *Poinciana.*

threadfoot (thred'fůt), *n.* An aquatic plant, *Podostemon ceratophyllus.*

thread-frame (thred'frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine combining yarns by doubling and twisting them, to make thread.

thread-gage (thred'gāj), *n.* A gage for determining the number of threads to the inch on screws and taps. *E. H. Knight.*



Thread-gages.

thread-guide (thred'gīd), *n.* In a sewing-machine, a device, as a loop or an eye, for guiding the thread when it is necessary to change the direction at any point between the spool and the eye of the needle. See cuts under *sewing-machine.* *E. H. Knight.*

thread-herring (thred'her″ing), *n.* 1. The mud-shad or gizzard-shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum.* See cut under *gizzard-shad.* [Local, U. S.] —2. The fish *Opisthonema thrissa* of the Atlantic coast of North America, chiefly southward.

threadiness (thred'i-nes), *n.* Thready character or condition. *Imp. Dict.*

thread-leaved (thred'lēvd), *n.* Having filiform leaves.—**Thread-leaved sundew.** See *sundew.*

thread-mark (thred'märk), *n.* A delicate fiber, usually of silk and of streng color, put in some kinds of paper made for use as paper money, as a safeguard against counterfeiting by means of photography.

thread-moss (thred'môs), *n.* A moss of the genus *Bryum:* so called from the slender seta which bears the capsule.

thread-needle, thread-the-needle (thred'nē″dl, thred'ᵺē-nē″dl), *n.* [< *thread*, *v.* (+ *the*¹), + obj. *needle.*] A game in which children, especially girls, stand in a row holding hands, and the outer one, still holding the one next, runs between the others under their uplifted hands, and is followed by the rest in turn. Also called *thread and needle.*

thread-oiler (thred'oi″lėr), *n.* An oil-cup or -holder screwed to the spool-wire of a sewing-machine, for oiling the thread, to cause it to pass more readily through leather or other thick, heavy material. *E. H. Knight.*

thread-paper (thred'pā″pėr), *n.* 1. A strip of thin soft paper prepared for wrapping up a skein of thread, which is laid at length and rolled up in a generally cylindrical form.

She has a lap-dog that eats out of gold; she feeds her parrot with small pearls; and all her *thread-papers* are made of bank-notes. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

2. A variety of paper used for such strips.

thread-plant (thred'plant), *n.* A plant affording a fiber suitable for textile use; a fiber-plant.

thread-shaped (thred'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, slender, like a thread, as the filaments of many plants and animals; filamentous; filiform; filar.

Thread-tailed Swallow (*Uromitus filiferus*).

thread-tailed (thred'-tāld), *a.* Having thready or filamentous tail-fea-

thers: specifically noting swallows of the genus *Uromitus*, as *U. filiferus*. Also *wire-tailed*.

thread-the-needle, *n.* See *thread-needle*.

thread-waxer (thred′wak′sėr), *n.* In *shoemanuf.*, a trough containing shoemakers' wax, which is kept hot by a lamp. It is attached to a sewing-machine, and the thread is caused to pass through it. *E. H. Knight.*

thread-winder (thred′win′dėr), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

threadworm (thred′wėrm), *n.* A small roundworm or nematoid; a hairworm or gordian; a filaria, or Guinea worm; especially, a pinworm; one of the small worms infesting the rectum, particularly of children, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*. These resemble bits of sewing-thread less than an inch long. See cuts under *Nematoidea* and *Oxyuris*.

thready (thred′i), *a.* [< *thread* + *-y*1.] 1. Resembling or consisting of thread in sense 1, 2, or 5.

I climb with bounding feet the craggy steeps,
Peak-lifted, gazing down the cloven deeps,
Where mighty rivers shrink to *thready* rills.
R. H. Stoddard, The Castle in the Air.

2. Containing thread; covered with thread.

From hand to hand
The *thready* shuttle glides. *Dyer*, Fleece, iii.

3. Like thread in length and slenderness; finely stringy; filamentous; fibrillar; finely fibrous.—**Thready pulse.** See *pulse*1.

threap, threep (thrēp), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *threpe*; < ME. *threpen, thræpen*, < AS. *threápian*, reprove, rebuke, afflict.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To contradict.

Thou wilt not *threap* me, this whinyard has gard many better men to lope than thou. *Greene*, James IV., Int.

2. To aver or affirm with pertinacious repetition; continue to assert with contrary obstinacy, as in reply to persistent denial: as, to *threap* a thing down one's throat.

Behold how gross a Ly of Ugliness
They on my face have *threaped*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 227.

3. To insist on.

He *threappit* to see the auld hardened blood-shedder.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xiv.

4. To cry out; complain; contend; maintain.

Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgoten theym. *Bp. Fisher*, Sermons. (*Latham.*)

5. To call; term.

Sel gold is, and Luna silver we *threpe*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 273.

II. *intrans.* 1. To indulge in mutual recrimination or contradiction; contend; quarrel; bandy words; dispute.

Thei thaste hym full thraly, than was ther no *threpyng*,
Thus with dole was that dere vn-to dede dight,
His bak and his body was bolned for betyng,
Itt was, I sale the for soth, a sorowfull sight.
York Plays, p. 430.

It 's not for a man with a woman to *threepe*.
Take Thine old Cloak about Thee.

2. To fight; battle.

Than thretty dayes throly thei *thrappit* in feld,
And meny bold in the bekur were on bent leuit!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8362.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

threap, threep (thrēp), *n.* [< ME. *threpe, threp*; < *threap, v.*] 1†. Contest; attack.

What! thinke ye so throly this *threpe* for to lene?
Heyne vp your herttes, henttes your armys;
Wackyns vp your willes, as worthy men shuld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9850.

2†. Contradiction.—3. A vehement or pertinacious affirmation; an obstinate decision or determination. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

You would show more patience, and perhaps more prudence, if you sought not to overwork me by shrewd words and sharp *threaps* of Scripture.
T. Cromwell, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

He has taken a *threap* that he would have it finished before the year was done. *Carlyle.*

4. A superstitious idea or notion; a freet.

They'll . . . hae an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and ballants, and charms, . . . rather than they'll hae a minister to come and pray wi' them—that 's an auld *threep* o' theirs. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

To keep one's threap, to stick pertinaciously or obstinately to one's averments or assertions. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvii.

threasuret, *n.* An obsolete form of *treasure*. *Spenser.*

threat (thret), *n.* [< ME. *thret, threte, thræt, thrat, threat*, < AS. *threát*, a crowd, troop, pressure, trouble, calamity, threat (= Icel. *thraut*, trouble, labor), < *threótan* (prot. *threát*, pp. *throten*), urge, afflict, vex, in comp. *á-threótan*, impers., vex, = D. *ver-drieten*, vex, = OHG. **driozan*, in comp. *bi-driozan* (MHG. *bedriezen*), *ir-driozan* (MHG. *er-driezen*), MHG. *ver-driezen*, G. *ver-driessen*, impers., vex, annoy, = Icel. *thrjōta*, impers., fail, = Dan. *fortryde*, vex, repent, = Goth. **thriutan*, in *us-thriutan* (= AS. *á-threótan*), trouble, vex, = L. *trudere*, push, shove, crowd, thrust out, press, urge (> *trudis*, a pole to push with), = OBulg. *truzda*, vex, plague (*trudŭ*, trouble). From the same verb or its compounds are the nouns Icel. *throt*, want, MHG. *urdruz, urdrütze*, vexation, *verdruz*, G. *verdruss* (= Dan. *fortræd*), vexation, trouble. Hence *threat, v., threaten*. Cf. *thrust*1. From the L. verb are ult. E. *extrude, intrude, protrude*, etc., *trusion, extrusion*, etc.] 1†. Crowd; press; pressure.

The *thræt* was the mare. *Layamon*, l. 9791.

2†. Vexation; torment.

Then *thrat* moste I thole, & vnthonk to mede.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 55.

3. A menace; a denunciation of ill to befall some one; a declaration of an intention or a determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 66.

'Tis certain that the *threat* is sometimes more formidable than the stroke, and 'tis possible that the beholders suffer more keenly than the victims. *Emerson*, Courage.

4. In *law*, any menace of such a nature and extent as to unsettle the mind of the person on whom it operates, and to preclude that free voluntary action which is necessary to assent. =**Syn. 3.** See *menace, v. t.*

threat (thret), *v.* [< ME. *threten*, < AS. *threátian*, press, oppress, repress, correct, threaten (= MD. *droten*, threaten), < *threát*, pressure: see *threat, n.* Cf. *threaten.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press; urge; compel.

Fele thryuande thonkkeȝ he *thrat* hem to hane.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1980.

2. To threaten.

Every day this wai they wolde *threte*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 754.

II. *intrans.* To use threats; act or speak menacingly; threaten.

K. Phi. Look to thyself, thou art in jeopardy.
K. John. No more than he that *threats*.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 347.

'Twere wrong with Rome, when Catiline and thou
Do *threat*, if Cato feared. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

[Obsolete or archaic in all senses.]

threaten (thret'n), *v.* [< ME. *thretnen*; < *threat* + *-en*1.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To use threats or menaces; have a menacing aspect.

An eye like Mars, to *threaten* and command.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 57.

2. To give indication of menace, or of impending danger or mischief; become overcast, as the sky.

I have long waited to answer your kind letter of August 20th, in hopes of having something satisfactory to write to you; but I have waited in vain, for every day our political horizon blackens and *threatens* more and more.
T. A. Mann (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 437).

II. *trans.* 1. To declare an intention of doing mischief to or of bringing evil on; use threats toward; menace; terrify, or attempt to terrify, by menaces: with *with* before the evil threatened.

This letter he early bid me give his father,
And *threaten'd* me *with* death, going in the vault,
If I departed not and left him there.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 276.

Threaten your enemies,
And prove a valiant tongue-man.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

2. To charge or enjoin solemnly or with menace.

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. Acts iv. 17.

3. To be a menace or source of danger to.

He *threatens* many that hath injured one. *B. Jonson.*

4. To give ominous indication of; presage; portend: as, the clouds *threaten* rain or a storm.

Batteries on batteries guard each fatal pass,
Threatening destruction. *Addison*, The Campaign.

The feeling of the blow of a stick or the sight of a *threatened* blow will change the course of action which a dog would otherwise have pursued.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 210.

5. To announce or hold out as a penalty or punishment: often followed by an infinitive clause.

My master . . . hath *threatened* to put me into everlasting liberty if I tell. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 30.

He [a janizary] *threatened* to detain us, but at last permitted us to go on, and we staid that night at a large convent near. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 251.

Threatening torments unendurable,
If any harm through treachery befell.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 152.

=**Syn. 4.** *Menace, Threaten* (see *menace*), forebode, foreshadow.

threatener (thret'nėr), *n.* [< *threaten* + *-er*1.] One who threatens; one who indulges in threats or menaces.

Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1. 49.

threatening (thret'ning), *n.* [< ME. *thretninge*; verbal n. of *threaten, v.*] The act of one who threatens; a threat; a menace; a menacing.

They constrain him not with *threatenings* to dissemble his mind, and shew countenance contrary to his thought.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

threatening (thret'ning), *p. a.* 1. Indicating or containing a threat or menace.

The *threatening* alliance between Science and the Revolution is not really directed in favor of atheism nor against theology. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 41.

2. Indicating some impending evil; specifically, indicating rain or snow.—**Threatening letters,** in *law*: (*a*) Letters threatening to publish a libel with a view to extort money. (*b*) Letters demanding money or other property with menaces. (*c*) Letters threatening to accuse any person of a crime, for the purpose of extorting money. (*d*) Letters threatening to kill a person. The precise definition of what facts constitute a penal offense in this respect varies much with the law in different jurisdictions. =**Syn. 1.** Menacing, minatory.

threateningly (thret'ning-li), *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner.

threatful (thret'fûl), *a.* [< *threat* + *-ful.*] Full of threats; having a menacing appearance. [Rare.]

He his *threatfull* speare
Gan fewter, and against her fiercely ran.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 10.

threatfully (thret'fûl-i), *adv.* In a threatful manner; with many threats. *Hood.*

threating† (thret'ing), *n.* [< ME. *threting, thretting*, < AS. *threátung*, verbal n. of *threátian*, threat: see *threat, v.*] Threatening; threats.

Of al his *thretting* rekke nat a myte.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 145.

threatless (thret'les), *a.* [< *threat* + *-less.*] Without threats; not threatening.

Threat-less their brows, and without braves their voice.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

threave, *n.* See *thrave*.

three (thrē), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *thre, threo, thrie, thri*, < AS. *threó, thrió, thrī, thrȳ* = OS. *thrie, thria, threa* = OFries. *thre, thria, thriu* = D. *drie* = MLG. *drē*, LG. *dre* = OHG. *drī, drie, drio, driu*, MHG. *drī, driu*, G. *drei* = Icel. *thrir, thrjār, thrjū* = Sw. Dan. *tre* = Goth. **threis*, m., **thrijos*, f., *thrija*, neut., = W. *tri* = Ir. Gael. *tri* = L. *tres*, m. and f., *tria*, neut. (> It. *tre* = Sp. Pg. *tres* = OF. *treis, trois*, F. *trois*), = Gr. τρεῖς, m. and f., τρία, neut., = Lith. *trys* = OBulg. *trĭje*, etc., = Skt. *tri*, three. As with the other fundamental numerals, the root is unknown. Hence *thrie*2, *thrice, third*1, and the first element in *thirteen* and *thirty*.] **I.** *a.* Being the sum of two and one; being one more than two: a cardinal numeral.

And there ben Gees alle rede, *thre* sithes more gret than oure here: and thei han the Hed, the Necke, and the Brest alle blak. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 291.

I offer thee *three* things. 2 Sam. xxiv. 12.

Axis of similitude of three circles. See *axis*1.—**Bashaw of three tails.** See *bashaw.*—**Geometry of three dimensions.** See *geometry.*—**Law of the three stages,** in the philosophy of Comte, the assumption that the development of the human mind, in the history of the race and of the individual, passes through three stages: the *theological*, in which events are explained by supernatural agencies; the *metaphysical*, in which abstract causes are substituted for the supernatural; and the *positive*, in which the search for causes is dropped, and the mind rests in the observation and classification of phenomena.—**Problem of three bodies,** the problem to ascertain the movements of three particles attracting one another according to the law of gravitation. The problem has been only approximately solved in certain special cases.—**Sine of three lines which meet in a point, sine of three planes.** See *sine*2.—**Song of the Three Holy Children.** See *song*1.—**The Three Chapters.** (*a*) An edict issued by Justinian, about A. D. 545, condemning the writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia, those of Theodoret in defense of Nestorius and against Cyril, and the letter of Ibas to Maris. (*b*) The writings so condemned. The edict was intended to reconcile the Monophysites to the church by seeming to imply a partial disapproval of the Council of Chalcedon, which had admitted Theodoret and Ibas, after giving explanations, to communion.—**The three F's,** the three demands of the Irish Land League—namely, *free* sale, *fixity* of tenure, and *fair* rent.—**The three L's.** See *L*1.—

The three R's. See *R.*—**The Three Sisters.** See *sister.*—**Three-armed cross,** a figure composed of three lines parting from a common center, either in the form of a Y (see *Y-cross*), or composed of three hooks as if a figure in revolution, or of three arms broken at an angle, and bending all in the same direction. See *triskele.*—**Three-card monte.** See *monte.*—**Three-cylinder steam-engine,** a triple expansion-cylinder steam-engine. See *steam-engine.*—**Three-day fever,** dengue.—**Three-em brace,** in *printing,* a brace three ems wide.—**Three estates.** See *estate,* 9.—**Three-field system.** See *field.*—**Three hours.** See *hour.*—**Three kings of Cologne.** See *king*1.—**Three-line letter,** in *printing,* an initial letter which is the height of three lines of the face of the type of the text in which it is used.—**Three-mile limit, zone,** or **belt.** See *mile.*—**Three-million bill.** See *million*1.—**Three sheets in the wind.** See *a sheet in the wind,* under *sheet*1.—**Three thirds**†, **three threads**†, a mixture of three malt liquors, formerly in demand, as equal parts of ale, beer, and twopenny. Compare *entire* and *porter*3.

Ezekiel Driver, of Puddle-dock, carman, having disorder'd his pia mater with too plentiful a morning's draught of *three-threads* and old Pharaoh, had the misfortune to have his cart run over him.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 286. (*Davies.*)

Three times three, three cheers thrice repeated.

Again the feast, the speech, the glee, . . .
The crowning cup, the *three-times-three.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Before I sit down I must give you a toast to be drunk with *three-times-three* and all the honours.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Three trees†, the gallows, formed by a transverse beam on two uprights.

For commonly such knaues as these
Doe end their lyves vpon *three trees.*
Breton, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 28. (*Davies.*)

II. *n.* **1.** A number the sum of two and one. —**2.** A symbol representing three units, as 3, III, or iii.—**3.** A playing-card bearing three spots or pips.—**Inverse rule of three.** See *inverse.*—**Rule of three.** See *rule*1.

three-aged (thrē′ājd), *a.* Living during three generations. [Rare.]

Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three-aged* Nestor. *Creech,* tr. of Manilius.

three-awned (thrē′ând), *a.* Having three awns.—**Three-awned grass,** an American grass, *Aristida purpurascens;* also, *A. purpurea,* purple three-awned grass. The latter is of some consequence as wild feed in the West. Also *beard-grass.*

three-bearded (thrē′bēr″ded), *a.* Having three barbels: as, the *three-bearded* rockling, cod, or gade (a fish, *Motella vulgaris*).

three-birds (thrē′bėrds), *n.* A species of toad-flax, *Linaria triornithophora* (see *toad-flax*); also, *Pogonia pendula.* See *Pogonia.*

three-bodied (thrē′bod″id), *a.* Having three bodies. [Rare.]

I Caia Manlia, daughter to Caius Manlius, doe carie with me mine owne present, for I giue my condemned soule and life to the infernall *three-bodyed* Pluto.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 336.

three-coat (thrē′kōt), *a.* Having or requiring three coats. (*a*) In *plastering,* noting work which consists of pricking-up or roughing-in, floating, and a finishing coat. (*b*) In *house-painting,* noting work when three successive layers of paint are required.

three-cornered (thrē′kôr″nėrd), *a.* **1.** Having three corners or angles: as, a *three-cornered* hat.—**2.** In *bot.,* triquetrous.—**Three-cornered constituency,** a constituency in which, while three members are returned at one election, each elector can vote for only two candidates. This enables a large minority to elect one of the three members, the majority electing the other two. There were several British constituencies of this complexion from 1867 to 1885.

three-decker (thrē′dek″ėr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks; formerly, a line-of-battle ship, such ships being of that description in the sailing navy and the earlier naval classification after the introduction of steam.

Before the gentlemen, as they stood at the door, could . . . settle the number of *three-deckers* now in commission, their companions were ready to proceed.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xli.

II. *a.* Having three decks: as, a *three-decker* ship; hence, having three stories, tiers, or levels, as a piece of furniture or an old-fashioned pulpit. [Colloq.]

A *three-decker* sideboard, about 1700.
S. W. Ogden, Antique Furniture, plate 32.

three-dimensional (thrē′di-men″shọn-ạl), *a.* Same as *tridimensional.*

three-farthings (thrē′fär″ŦHingz), *n.* An English silver coin of the value of three farthings (1¼ cents), issued by Queen Elizabeth. On the obverse were the queen's bust and a rose. It was very thin, and thus liable to be cracked.

Obverse. Reverse.
Piece of Three-farthings.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

My face so thin
That in my ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, "Look, where *three-farthings* goes!"
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 143.

He values me at a crack'd *three-farthings,* for aught I see. *B. Jonson,* Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

threefold (thrē′fōld), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *threfold, threovold, threfald,* < AS. *thrīfeald, thrīfeald, thriefald, threófeald* (= OFries. *thrīfald* = MLG. *drēvalt, drivolt* = OHG. *drifalt,* MHG. *drīvalt* = Icel. *threfaldr;* also, with added adj. termination, = D. *drievoudig* = OHG. *drifalt,* MHG. *drīvalt, drīvaltec,* G. *dreifältig* = Sw. *trefaldig* = Dan. *trefoldig*), < *thrió,* three, + *-feald, -fold.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of three in one, or one thrice repeated; multiplied by three; triple: as, *threefold* justice.

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken. Eccles. iv. 12.

II. *n.* The bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

threefold (thrē′fōld), *adv.* In a threefold manner; trebly; thrice: often used in an intensive way, with the sense of 'much' or 'greatly.'

Alas, you three, on me, *threefold* distress'd,
Pour all your tears! *Shak.,* Rich. III., ii. 2. 86.

Thick and threefold. See *thick.*

three-foot (thrē′fụt), *a.* [< ME. **threfote,* < AS. *thrīefōt, thrȳfēt, thrȳfēte,* three-foot; as *three* + *foot.* Cf. *tripod.*] **1.** Measuring three feet: as, a *three-foot* rule.—**2.** Having three feet; three-footed.

When on my *three-foot* stool I sit.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 89.

three-footed (thrē′fụt″ed), *a.* [< ME. **threfoted,* < AS. *thrȳfōtad,* three-footed; as *three* + *foot* + *-ed*2.] Having three feet: as, a *three-footed* stool.

three-girred (thrē′gėrd), *a.* Surrounded with three hoops. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

three-halfpence (thrē′hā′pens), *n.* An English silver coin of the value of three halfpence (3 cents), issued by Queen Elizabeth; also, a silver coin of William IV. and Queen Victoria, formerly issued for circulation in Ceylon.

three-handed (thrē′han″ded), *a.* **1.** Having three hands.—**2.** Done, played, etc., with three hands or by three persons: as, *three-handed* euchre.—**Three-handed boring.** See *boring.*

threehead†, *n.* [ME. *threhed* (= G. *dreiheit*); < *three* + *head.*] Trinity.

A God and ane Lord yn *threhed,*
And thre persons yn anehede.
Religious Pieces (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

three-hooped (thrē′hōpt), *a.* Having three hoops.—**Three-hooped pot,** a quart pot. See *hoop*1, 5.

The *three-hooped pot* shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 72.

three-leaved (thrē′lēvd), *a.* In *bot.,* having three leaves or leaflets, as many species of *Trifolium;* trifoliate or trifoliolate.—**Three-leaved grass,** an old book-name for clover.—**Three-leaved ivy.** See *poison-ivy.*—**Three-leaved nightshade,** a plant of the genus *Trillium.*

three-light (thrē′līt), *n.* A chandelier or candelabrum with three lamps for candles.

threeling (thrē′ling), *n.* Same as *trilling,* 2.

three-lobed (thrē′lōbd), *a.* In *bot., zoöl.,* and *anat.,* having three lobes; trilobate.—**Three-lobed malope.** See *Malope.*

three-man (thrē′man), *a.* Requiring three men for its use or performance.

Fillip me with a *three-man* beetle.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 255.

A three-man song†, a song for three voices.

Three-man-song-men all. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3. 43.

three-masted (thrē′mȧs″ted), *a.* Having three masts.

three-master (thrē′mȧs″tėr), *n.* A three-masted vessel, especially such a schooner.

three-nerved (thrē′nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.,* having three nerves; triple-nerved.

threeness (thrē′nes), *n.* [< *three* + *-ness.*] The character of being three.

three-out (thrē′out), *n.* One of three equal parts of two glasses, as of gin or ale; a third part of two portions or helpings. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

On one side a little crowd has collected round a couple of ladies, who, having imbibed the contents of various *three-outs* of gin and bitters in the course of the morning, have at length differed on some point of domestic arrangement. *Dickens,* Sketches, Scenes, v.

threep, *v.* and *n.* See *threap.*

three-parted (thrē′pär″ted), *a.* Divided into three parts; tripartite: as, a *three-parted* leaf.

threepence (thrē′pens, colloq. thrip′ens), *n.* **1.** A current English silver coin of the value of three pennies (6 cents), issued by Queen Victoria. Usually called *threepenny-piece* or *three-penny.* A silver coin of the same denomination was coined by Edward VI. and by subsequent sovereigns till

Obverse. Reverse.
Threepence of Elizabeth.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

1662, from which time till the reign of Victoria the threepence was struck only as maundy money and not for general circulation.

2. The sum or amount of three pennies.

What monstrous and most painful circumstance
Is here, to get some three or four gazettes,
Some *threepence* in the whole!
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

threepenny (thrē′pen′i, colloq. thrip′ẹn-i), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Worth three pence only; hence, of little worth.

II. *n.* Same as *threepence,* 1.

threepenny-piece, *n.* Same as *threepence,* 1.

three-per-cents (thrē′pėr-sents), *n. pl.* Government stocks paying three per cent.; specifically, "that portion of the consolidated debt of Great Britain which originated in 1752 in consequence of some annuities granted by George I. being consolidated in one fund with a three per cent. stock formed in 1731" (*Bithell,* Counting-House Dictionary).

three-pile†, (thrē′pīl), *n.* [< *three* + *pile*4, 6.] Three-piled velvet.

I have served Prince Florizel, and in my time wore *three-pile.* *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3. 14.

three-piled†, (thrē′pīld), *a.* [< *three* + *pile*4, 6, + *-ed*2.] Having a triple pile or nap, as a costly kind of velvet (called *three-pile*); hence, figuratively, having the qualities of three-pile.

Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 407.

three-ply (thrē′plī), *a.* Threefold; consisting of three parts or thicknesses. Especially—(*a*) Noting thread or cord composed of three yarns or strands. (*b*) Noting textile fabrics consisting of three webs woven one into the other: as, a *three-ply* carpet. (*c*) In manufactured articles, consisting of three thicknesses, as of linen in a *three-ply* collar or cuff.

three-pound piece (thrē′pound pēs). An English gold coin of the value of £3 (about $14.52),

Obverse.

Reverse.
Three-pound Piece.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

struck by Charles I. during the civil war A. D. 1642–1644. Specimens weigh over 421 grains.

three-quarter, three-quarters (thrē′kwâr′tėr, -tėrz), *a.* Involving anything three fourths of its normal size or proportions; specifically, noting a size of portraiture measuring 30 inches by 25, or a portrait delineated to the hips only.

There was Wollaston, a portrait painter, who could only command five guineas for a *three-quarters* canvas.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 42.

Three-quarter binding. See *binding*.— **Three-quarter fiddle** or **violin.** See *violin*.

three-quartered (thrē'kwâr'tèrd), *a.* In *her.*, turned so as to be nearly affronté, but showing a part of the flank: noting an animal used as a bearing.

three-ribbed (thrē'ribd), *a.* In *bot.*, having three ribs; tricostate: as, a *three-ribbed* leaf.

threescore (thrē'skōr), *a.* [< *three* + *score*[1].] Thrice twenty; sixty: as, *threescore* years: often used without its noun.

Threescore and ten I can remember well.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 1.

One man has reach't his sixty yeers, but he
Of all those *three-score* has not liv'd halfe three.
Herrick, On Himself.

The brave soldier had already numbered, nearly or quite, his *threescore* years and ten.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 21.

threesome (thrē'sum), *a.* [< *three* + *-some*.] Triple; danced by three persons. [Scotch.]

There 's *threesome* reels, there 's foursome reels,
There 's hornpipes and strathspeys, man.
Burns, The Exciseman.

three-square (thrē'skwār), *a.* See *square*[1].

three-suited (thrē'sū'ted), *a.* Having only three suits of clothes, or wearing three suits of clothes (referring to a custom, once prevalent among the peasantry of Germany, of putting on their whole wardrobe on festival occasions, one suit over another). [Rare.]

A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three-suited*, hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 16.

three-thirdst, *n.* See *three thirds*, under *three*.

three-thorned (thrē'thôrnd), *a.* Having three thorns or a triple thorn.— **Three-thorned acacia**, the honey-locust, *Gleditschia triacanthos*: so called from its savage triple or still more compound thorn.

three-valved (thrē'valvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having, or opening by, three valves.

three-way (thrē'wā), *a.* Having or governing three openings or passages: generally noting a special form of pipe-connection, valve, stop-cock, etc.— **Three-way place**, in *ornith.*, an extravestibular chamber of the inner ear, at the point where the three semicircular canals have a cavity in common. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 190.

threisshfoldt, *n.* A Middle English form of *threshold*.

thremmatology (threm-a-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θρέμμα*(*τ*-), a nursling (< *τρέφειν*, nourish), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of breeding or propagating animals and plants under domestication, of their congenital variations under these circumstances, and of the perpetuation of such variations. See *methodical selection*, under *selection*.

Darwin's introduction of *thremmatology* into the domain of scientific biology was accompanied by a new and special development of a branch of study which had previously been known as teleology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 802.

threne (thrēn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threane*; < L. *threnus*, < Gr. *θρῆνος*, lamentation, < *θρεῖσθαι*, cry aloud.] A threnody; also, lamentation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The prophet in his *threnes* weeps that "they which were brought up in scarlet embrace dung-hills."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 198.

That City's sombre Patroness and Queen,
In bronze sublimity she gazes forth
Over her Capital of teen and *threne*.
J. Thomson, City of Dreadful Night, xxi.

threnetic (thrē-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θρηνητικός*, of or pertaining to wailing, < *θρῆνος*, wailing, lamentation: see *threne*.] Same as *threnetical*.

threnetical (thrē-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *threnetic* + *-al*.] Sorrowful; mournful.

Among all *threnetical* discourses on record, this last, between men overwhelmed and almost annihilated by the excess of their sorrow, has probably an unexampled character. *Carlyle*.

threnode (thrē'nōd), *n.* [< Gr. *θρηνῳδία*, a lamenting: see *threnody*.] Same as *threnody*.

As a *threnode*, nothing comparable to it [M. Arnold's "Thyrsis"] had then appeared since the "Adonais" of Shelley. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 99.

threnodial (thrē-nō'di-al), *a.* [< *threnody* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a threnody; elegiac. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxxxiii.

threnodic (thrē-nod'ik), *a.* [< *threnod-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *threnodial*.

threnodist (thren'ō-dist), *n.* [< *threnod-y* + *-ist*.] A writer of threnodies; a composer of dirges. *Imp. Dict.*

threnody (thren'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *threnodies* (-diz). [Also *threnode*; < Gr. *θρηνῳδία*, a lamenting, < *θρῆνος*, wailing, lamentation, + *ᾠδή*, a song, ode: see *threne* and *ode*[1].] A song of lamentation; a dirge; especially, a poem composed for the occasion of the funeral of some personage.

threpet, *v.* An obsolete form of *threap*.

threpsology (threp-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θρέψις*, a feeding, nourishment (< *τρέφειν*, nourish), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which treats of the nutrition of living organisms.

thresh[1], **thrash**[1] (thresh, thrash), *v.* [Both forms are in common use, both being historically justifiable, but *thresh* is more original, more in accordance with analogy (cf. *mesh*[1], dial. *mash*, *fresh*, etc.), and the form prevalent in literary use; *thrash* is more colloq. and is accordingly the form generally used in the colloq. or humorous use 'beat, drub' (see the definitions); < ME. *threshen*, *threschen*, *thressen* (pp. *thrashen*, *throschen*), < AS. **threscan*, reg. transposed *therscan*, *thærscan* (ONorth. *therscа*, *thærscа*, *thearscа*, *tharscа*) (pret. **thærsc*, pp. **thorscen*) = MD. *dreschen*, *dresschen*, *dersschen*, *dorschen*, *dorschen*, D. *dorschen* = MLG. *droschen*, LG. *drosken* = OHG. *dreskan*, MHG. *dreschen*, G. *dreschen* = Icel. *threskja* = Sw. *tröska* = Dan. *tærske* = Goth. *thriskan*, thresh, tread out (corn). Hence It. *trescare*, trample, dance, OF. *tresche*, a circular dance. Cf. Lith. *trasketi*, rattle, clap, make a cracking noise, OBulg. *triesktiti*, strike, = Russ. *treshchatí*, crash; OBulg. *triskŭ* = Russ. *treskú*, a crash, OBulg. *troska*, a clap of thunder, a stroke of lightning, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from, by means of a flail or a threshing-machine, or by treading with oxen: in this sense commonly *thresh*.

And eno hit is of the hyeape of huete *y-thorsse*. The cornea byeth benethe and thet chef a-boue.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

And his son Gideon *threshed* wheat by the winepress, to hide it from the Midianites. Judges vi. 11.

First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 123.

2. To beat soundly, as with a stick or whip; drub; hence, to beat in any way: in this sense commonly *thrash*. [Now colloq.]

Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did engrave; . . . but ale more fresh
And fierce he still appeard, the more he did him *thresh*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 32.

I could find a man of a smaller scale
Could *thrash* the pedlar and also thee.
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 256).

Do you remember his fight with Ringwood? What an infernal bully he was, and how glad we all were when Brackley *thrashed* him! *Thackeray*, Philip, xi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise threshing; beat out grain from straw with a flail or a threshing-machine: in this sense commonly *thresh*.

Some tyme I sowe and some tyme I *thresche*.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 553.

2. To beat about; labor; drudge; toil.

I rather would be Mævius, *thrash* for rhymes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 194.

3. To throw one's self about; toss to and fro: usually with *about*: in this sense commonly *thrash*.

He [a whale] was enveloped in the foam of the sea that his continual and violent *thrashing about* in the water had created around him. *The Century*, XL. 518.

thresh[2], *n.* See *thrash*[2].

threshel, thrashel (thresh'l, thrash'l), *n.* [Also *thrashle*; < ME. **threshel*, < AS. *therscel*, *therscol* (= OHG. *driscil*, MHG. G. *drischel*), a flail, < *therscan*, thresh: see *thresh*[1].] An instrument to thresh or thrash with; a flail. [Prov. Eng.]

thresher[1], **thrasher**[1] (thresh'èr, thrash'èr), *n.* [< ME. *threschare*, < AS. **therscere* (= MD. *dorscher* = MHG. G. *dreschер* = Sw. *törskare* = Dan. *tærsker*), < *therscan*, thresh: see *thresh*[1].] **1.** One who threshes: in this and the next sense commonly *thresher*.— **2.** A threshing-machine.

The portable and small engines and *thrashers* . . . were the staple of the Sheaf Works. *The Engineer*, LXX. 89.

3. A sea-fox; a kind of shark, *Alopias vulpes*, so called from the enormous length of the upper division of the heterocercal tail, with which it threshes the water. See cut under *Alopias*. In this sense more commonly *thrasher*.

About the Islands [Bermudas] are seen many Whales, attended with the Sword-Fish and the *Thresher*. The Sword-Fish with his Sharp and needle-like Fin [jaw] pricking him into the belly when he would dive and sink into the Sea, and, when he starts up from his wounds, the *Thresher* with his Club Fins [tail] beats him down again.
Samuel Clarke, Four Chiefest Plantations of the English [in America (1678) (I. Bermuda), p. 27.

4. A member of an Irish Catholic organization instituted in 1806. One of the principal objects was to resist the payment of tithes. Their threats and warnings were signed "Captain *Thresher*." In this sense only *thresher*. *Imp. Dict.*

thresher[2] (thresh'èr), *n.* See *thrasher*[2].

thresher-shark (thresh'èr-shärk), *n.* Same as *thresher*[1], 3. More commonly *thrasher-shark*.

thresher-whale (thresh'èr-hwāl), *n.* A killer, as the common *Orca gladiator* of the Atlantic. More commonly *thrasher-whale*.

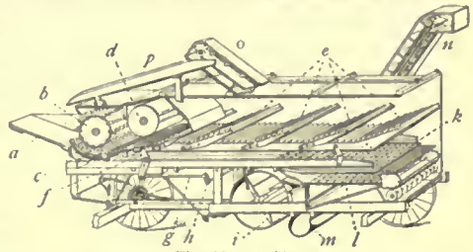
threshing (thresh'ing), *n.* The operation by which grain is separated from the straw. This operation is performed in various ways, as by the feet of animals, by a flail, or by a threshing-machine. The first mode was that employed in the ages of antiquity, and it is still practised in the south of Europe and in Persia and India. Also *thrashing*.

threshing-floor (thresh'ing-flōr), *n.* A floor or area on which grain is beaten out. In Eastern countries, from the earliest ages, threshing-floors were in the open air; but in colder and moister climates such floors must be under cover, as in a barn. Also *thrashing-floor*.

He winnoweth barley to night in the *threshingfloor*.
Ruth iii. 2.

Delve of convenient depth your *thrashingfloor*;
With tempered clay then fill and face it o'er.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 258.

threshing-machine (thresh'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *agri.*, a steam-, water-, or horse-power machine which in its most complete form beats the grain from the ears of cereals, separates the grain from the straw, and winnows it from the chaff. Such machines are sometimes fixtures in barns or mills. The more common types are portable, and include straw-carriers or elevators, separators, and winnowing-apparatus in one machine, under the general name of *thresher*.



Threshing-machine.

a, feed-board; *b*, cylinder; *c*, concave or breasting; *d*, beater; *e*, straw-rack; *f*, rock-lever operating straw-rack; *g*, pitman; *h*, crank; *i*, fan; *k*, conveyer-sieve; *l*, shoe-sieve; *m*, casing for grain-auger; *n*, elevator for receiving grain from the auger and carrying it up to the measuring-apparatus; *o*, elevator which carries the tailings to the tailing-spout *p*, which delivers them to the feed-board to be again passed through the cylinder.

The first threshing-machines were made by Hohlfield of Saxony (1711), Menzies of Scotland (1732), and Stirling of Scotland (1758). None of these appear to have been more than experimental. The first practical commercial threshing-machine was made by Meikle of Scotland (1786), and consisted essentially of two parts, a revolving cylinder moving in a breasting, and armed with slats that served as beaters to break the grain from the head, and revolving cylinders armed with rakes that shook the straw to loosen the grain from the broken heads. The grain fell between curved slats or through perforated breasting under the cylinders, and the straw and chaff were thrown out at the end of the machine. These features are retained, though greatly modified, in modern English and American threshing-machines. In American machines the revolving beater with slats has given place to a cylinder armed with radial teeth and moving in a breasting, also armed with teeth, so that the ears are subjected to a tearing and rubbing action. English machines still retain the cylinder with slats. The breasting under the cylinder is a screen through which the larger part of the grain falls as fast as it is loosened from the heads. A variety of separators, agitators, shaking screens, and conveyers have taken the place of the original cylinders with rakes used to separate the grain from the straw, and winnowing-machines, straw-elevators, conveyers, and screening-apparatus have been added, so that now the complete thresher is a complex mill for performing the whole series of operations from the feeding of the grain to the stacking of the straw and the sorting, weighing, and delivery of the grain, chaff, etc. The threshing-machine has been modified so as to adapt it also to clover, flax, and other seeds. See *conveyer*, *elevator*, and *separator*. Also *thrashing-machine*, *thresher*, *thrasher*, *threshing-mill*.

threshing-mill (thresh'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *threshing-machine*.

threshing-place (thresh'ing-plās), *n.* A threshing-floor. 2 Sam. xxiv. 16.

threshold (thresh'ōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threshould*; dial. also *throshel*, *threshfod*, Sc. *thresheart*, *threshwort*; formerly also *trestle* (Florio), by confusion with *trestle*[1], var. *threstle*, a frame; < ME. **threshold*, *threshwold*, *thresshewold*, *threswold*, *threswolde*, *threxwold*, *threoxwold*, *thriswald*, *therswald*, *threshefold*, *thressfold*, *threisshfold*, < AS. **threscold*, *therscold*, *threscwald*, *therscwald*, *theorscwold*, *threeswald*, *threoxwold*, *threxwold*, *therscwold*, *therxwold*, *therxold* = MLG. *dreskelef*, LG. *drüssel* = OHG. *driscūfli*, *drisgūfli*, *thriscūfli*, *driscūvili*, *thriscūhile*, *driscūfle*, *trischūril*, MHG. *drischūvel*, *druschūphel*, *durschūfel*, G. dial. *drischäufel*, *drischibl*, *drischiwel*, *trüschhübel*, *drissufle* = Icel. *threskjöldr*, *thresköldr* (with numerous vari-

ations in inflection), mod. *thröskuldr* (also *threpskjöldr*, simulating *threp*, a ledge) = Sw. *tröskel*, dial. *traskuld* = Norw. *treskald, treskall, treskjel, treskel* = Dan. *tærskel*, threshold; the variations of form indicate that the terminal element was not understood; it is prob. therefore a somewhat disguised form of a suffix, the formation being prob. < AS. **threscan, therscan*, thresh, tread, trample, + *-old*, corruptly *-wold*, a transposed form of an old formative *-o-thlo-*, appearing also as *-thol, -thel;* the lit. sense being then 'that which is trodden on,' i. e. 'a tread' (cf. *tread*, the part of a step or stair that is trodden on), *therscan*, thresh, being taken in the sense 'tread, trample' (as in Goth.). In the common view the second element *-wold* is supposed to stand for AS. *weald*, North. *wald*, wood, and the compound to meau 'a piece of wood trodden on'; but AS. *weald* does not mean 'wood, timber' (the proper sense being 'a wood, a forest': see *wold*[1]), and it would not take the form *-wold*, much less *-old*, in the AS. period, except by corruption (it is possible, however, that some thought of *weald* led to the otherwise unexplained alteration of *-old* to *-wold*); moreover, the element corresponding to *weald* does not appear in the other Teut. forms. A third view explains the threshold as orig. "a threshing-floor, because in ancient times the floor at the entrance was used for threshing" (Cleasby and Vigfusson); but the threshing could not have been accomplished on the narrow sills which form thresholds, and it was only in comparatively few houses that threshing was done at all.] **1.** The plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom of a door, or under it, particularly the door of a dwelling-house, church, temple, or other building; a door-sill; hence, entrance; gate; door.

> Ther with the nyghtspel seyde he anon rightes
> On foure halves of the hous aboute,
> And on the *threshfold* of the dore withoute.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 296.
>
> Still at hell's dark *threshold* to have sat watch.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 594.
>
> Forward leaped she o'er the *threshold*,
> Eager as a glancing surf. *Lowell*, The Captive.

2. Hence, the place or point of entering or beginning; outset: as, he is now at the *threshold* of his argument.

> The fair new forms
> That float about the *threshold* of an age,
> Like truths of Science waiting to be caught.
> *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

3. In *psychol.*, the limit below which a given stimulus, or the difference between two stimuli, ceases to be perceptible. Compare *schwelle.* —**Dweller on the threshold.** See *dweller.*—**Stimulus threshold.** See *stimulus.*

threshwold†, **thresshfold**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *threshold.*

Threskiornis (thres-ki-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841 or 1842), also, by error, *Thereschiornis* (Brehm, 1855), < Gr. *θρησκεία, θρῆσκια*, worship, < *θρησκεύειν*, hold in religious awe, venerate, < *θρῆσκος*, religious, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of ibises, or a section of the genus *Ibis*, based on the sacred ibis of Egypt, commonly called *Ibis religiosa*, but named *T. æthiopicus* by Gray, who restricted *Ibis* itself to certain American forms (after Moehring, 1752). As Moehring is inadmissible in binomial nomenclature, most authors use *Ibis* for this genus, of which *Threskiornis* thus becomes a strict synonym. The species named is one of the most famous of birds, venerated by the ancient Egyptians on theological grounds, and in a new light awesome to modern Britons as the vahan or vehicle of the British Ornithologists' Union. It is white, with bill, head, and upper part of the neck black, and a large black train of decomposed feathers overrides the tail. This bird is the prototype of the ibis-headed deities frequently represented in Egyptian religious art.

threste†, *v.* A Middle English form of *thrust*[1].

threstill†, *n.* An obsolete form of *throstle.*

threstle (thres'l), *n.* [A corruption of *trestle*[1], appar. simulating *three* (cf. *thribble*, for *treble, triple*).] In *her.*, a three-legged stool. Compare *trestle*[1], 3.

threstule†, *n.* An old form of *trestle.*

threswold†, *n.* A Middle English form of *threshold. Chaucer.*

threte. A Middle English form of *threat.*

threttene†, *a.* An obsolete form of *thirteen.*

thretty, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirty.*

threve†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *thrave.*

threw (thrö). Preterit of *throw*[1].

threye†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thrice*[2].

thribble (thrib'l), *a.* [A dial. var. of *triple, treble*, simulating *three, thrice.*] Treble; triple; threefold. [Prov. Eng.]

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* [< ME. *thries, thryes, thriges* (= MHG. *dries*), with adv. gen. *-es*, < *thric*, three: see *thrice*[2]. Cf. *once*[1], *twice.*] **1.** Three times.

> And in that same Gardyn Seynt Petre denyed oure Lord *thryes.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.
>
> *Thrice*-blessed they that master so their blood.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., l. 1. 74.
>
> *Thrice* he assay'd, and *thrice*, in spite of scorn,
> Tears such as angels weep burst forth.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 619.

2. Hence, in a general sense, repeatedly; emphatically; fully.

> *Thrice* is he armed that hath his quarrel just.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 233.

thrice-cock (thrīs'kok), *n.* [A corruption of **thrush-cock.*] The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

thrid[1]† (thrid), *n.* [A var. of *thread* through the form *threed*, the long *ee* being shortened as in *breeches, threepence, been*, etc.] Same as *thread.*

> And make his bridle a bottom of *thrid*,
> To roll up how many miles you have rid.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

thrid[1] (thrid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thridded*, ppr. *thridding.* Same as *thread.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Uncle, good uncle, see! the thin starv'd rascal,
> The eating Roman, see where he *thrids* the thickets!
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.
>
> "Glory to God," she sang, and past afar,
> *Thridding* the sombre boskage of the wood.
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

thrid[2] (thrid), *a.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *third*[1].

thridace (thrid'ās), *n.* [F., < NL. *thridacium*, q. v.] Same as *thridacium.*

thridacium (thri-dā'si-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *thridax* (*-ac-*), < Gr. *θρίδαξ* (*-ακ-*), Attic *θριδακίνη*, lettuce.] The inspissated juice of lettuce, differing from lactucarium in being obtained by expression instead of incision, and in not being concreted. In England it is derived from *Lactuca virosa*, wild lettuce, in France from garden lettuce; the latter article is sometimes called *French lactucarium.*

thridde†, *a.* Third. *Chaucer.*

thridden†, *a.* Same as *threaden.*

thriddendele†, *n.* Same as *thirdendeal.*

thrie[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *three.*

thrie[2]†, **thrye**†, *adv.* [ME., also *threye, threowe, thrien*, < AS. *thriwa, thrywa, thriga* (= OS. *thriwo thriio* = OFries. *thria, thrija*), three times, < *threó, thrie*, three: see *three.*] Three times; thrice.

> This nyght *thrye*—
> To goode mote it torne—of you I mette.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 89.
>
> Petter, I saye thee sickerlye,
> Or the cocke have crowen *thrye*
> Thou shalte forsake my companye.
> *Chester Plays*, ii. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

thriest†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thrice. Chaucer.*

thrifallow (thrī'fal-ō), *v. t.* [Also *thryfallow, trifallow;* < ME. *thrie, thrye*, thrice (see *thrice*[2]), + *fallow*[2]. Cf. *twifallow.*] To plow or fallow for the third time before sowing. *Tusser.*

thrift (thrift), *n.* [< ME. *thrift*, < Icel. *thrift* (= Sw. Dan. *drift*), thrift, < *thrīfa* (refl. *thrīfask*), thrive: see *thrive.*] **1**†. The condition of one who thrives; luck; fortune; success; prosperity.

> "Goode *thrift* have ye," quod Eleyne the queene.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1687.
>
> No, let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
> And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
> Where *thrift* may follow fawning.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 67.

2. Frugality; economical management; economy; good husbandry.

> The rest, . . . willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> It is one degree of *thrift* . . . to bring our debts into as few hands as we can. *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

3. [A particular use, with ref. to vigorous growth.] A plant of the genus *Armeria*, of the order *Plumbagineæ*, a genus much resembling *Statice*, the marsh-rosemary, except that the flowers are gathered into globular heads. The common thrift is *A. vulgaris* (*A. maritima*), a plant abounding on the shores, also in the mountains, of the northern Old World, found also on the western coast of North America, and appearing again in the southern hemisphere beyond the tropica. It grows in tufts of several leafless stalks from a rosette of many narrow radical leaves. The flowers are pink or sometimes white, disposed in dense heads. The plant is often cultivated for borders. Old or local names are *lady's-cushion, sea-pink, sea-thrift*, and *sea-gillyflower.* The plantain-leaved thrift is *A. plantaginea*, like the former, but with much broader leaves. The great thrift, *A. latifolia* (*A. cephalotes*), of the Mediterranean region, is highly recommended for gardens, but is somewhat tender.

> Their slender household fortunes (for the man
> Had risk'd his little), like the little *thrift*,
> Trembled in perilous places o'er a deep.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

4. Same as *thrift-box.*—**Lavender thrift,** a name for species of *Statice*, especially *S. Limonium.*—**Prickly thrift,** a plant of the genus *Acantholimon*, of the *Plumbagineæ*, of which some species, as *A. glumaceum*, are choice border-plants.—**To bid good thrift**†, to wish well to; congratulate. *Chaucer.* =Syn. 2. *Frugality*, etc. See *economy.*

thrift-box (thrift'boks), *n.* A small box for keeping savings; a money-box. Also called *apprentice-box.*

thriftily (thrif'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *thriftily;* < *thrifty* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a thrifty manner; frugally; carefully; with the carefulness and prudence which characterize good husbandry; economically.

> Hee hurd tell of a towne *thriftily* walled,
> A citie sett by peece with full aiker wardes.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1206.

2†. Punctiliously; politely.

> A yong clerk romynge by hymself they mette,
> Which that in Latin *thriftily* hem grette.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 446.

thriftiness (thrif'ti-nes), *n.* [< *thrifty* + *-ness.*] The character of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry.

> Indeed I wonder'd that your wary *thriftiness*,
> Not wont to drop one penny in a quarter
> Idly, would part with such a sum so easily.
> *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iii. 1.

thriftless (thrift'les), *a.* [< *thrift* + *-less.*] **1.** Having no thrift, frugality, or good management; profuse; extravagant.

> He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
> As *thriftless* sons their scraping fathers' gold.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 69.
>
> She had a vocation to hold in check his *thriftless* propensities. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxiv.

2†. Producing no gain; unprofitable.

> What *thriftless* sighs shall poor Olivia breathe!
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 2. 40.

thriftlessly (thrift'les-li), *adv.* [< *thriftless* + *-ly*[2].] In a thriftless manner; extravagantly.

thriftlessness (thrift'les-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being thriftless.

thrifty (thrif'ti), *a.* [< ME. *thrifty* (= Sw. Dan. *driftig*); < *thrift* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Characterized by thrift; frugal; sparing; careful; economical; saving; using economy and good management.

> Thou dost impudently to make a *thrifty* purchase of boldnesse to thy selfe out of the painfull merits of other men. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.
>
> *Thrifty* housewives and industrious spinsters.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 173.

2. Thriving; flourishing; successful; prosperous; fortunate.

> He is as wys, discret, and as secree
> As any man I woot of his degree,
> And therto manly and eek servisable,
> And for to been a *thrifty* man right able.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 668.
>
> The houses were large and comfortable, and the people had a *thrifty*, prosperous, and satisfied air.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 44.

3†. Well-husbanded.

> I have five hundred crowns,
> The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 39.
>
> Keep them from wronging others, or neglect
> Of duty in themselves; correct the blood
> With *thrifty* bits and labour.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

4†. Showing marks of thrift; expensive; rich.

> Why is my neighebores wyf so gay?
> She is honoured over al ther she gooth;
> I sitte at hoom, I have no *thrifty* clooth.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 238.

5†. Useful; profitable.

> Good men, herkeneth everich on,
> This was a *thrifty* tale for the nones.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 3.

=Syn. 1. See *economy.*

thrill[1] (thril), *v.* [< ME. *thrillen, thryllen*, a transposed form of *thirlen, thyrlen*, E. *thirl:* see *thirl*[1]. Cf. *trill*[1], *drill*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bore; pierce; perforate; drill; thirl. Compare *thirl*[1], 1.

> He cowde his comyng not forbere,
> Though ye him *thrilled* with a spere.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7634.

2. To penetrate or permeate with a sudden wave of feeling, as of pleasure, pity, remorse, etc.; affect or fill with a tingling emotion or sensation. Compare *thirl*[1], 2.

> A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
> Opposed against the act. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 73.
>
> How calm a moment may precede
> One that shall *thrill* the world forever!
> *A. Dommett*, Christmas Hymn.
>
> His deep voice *thrilled* the awe-struck, listening folk.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, L 415.

3†. To hurl.

Our well-tride Nymphs like wild Kids clim'd those hils,
And *thrild* their arrowie Iavelins after him.
Heywood, Pelopæa and Alope (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 301).

II. *intrans.* 1. To penetrate or permeate; pass, run, or stir with sudden permeating inflow; move quiveringly or so as to cause a sort of shivering sensation.

His mightie shild
Upon his manly arme he soone addrest,
And at him fiersly flew, with corsage fild,
And eger greedinesse through every member *thrild*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 6.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 15.

2. To be agitated or moved by or as by the permeating inflow of some subtle feeling or influence; quiver; shiver.

To seek sweet safety out
In vaults and prisons, and to *thrill* and shake.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 143.

Everything that Mr. Carlyle wrote during this first period *thrills* with the purest appreciation of whatever is brave and beautiful in human nature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 123.

3. To quiver or move with a tremulous movement; vibrate; throb, as a voice.

He hadna weel been out o' the stable,
And on his saddle set,
Till four-and-twenty broad arrows
Were *thrilling* in his heart.
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 297).

That last cypress tree,
Green at the gate, which *thrilled* as we came out.
Mrs. Browning.

All Nature with thy parting *thrills*,
Like branches after birds new-flown.
Lowell, To the Muse.

thrill[1] (thril), *n.* [In def. 1, < ME. *thril*, a transposed form of *thirl*[1], *n.* Cf. *thrill*[1], *v.*, for *thirl*[1], *v.* In the later senses, directly < *thrill*[1], *v.*] 1†. A hole; specifically, a breathing-hole; a nostril. Compare *nostril* (*nose-thrill*).

With *thrilles* noght thrat but thriftily made,
Nawther to wyde ne to wan, but as hom well semyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3045.

The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downwards; the *thrill* or breathing-place is in the midst.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 383. (*Latham.*)

2. A subtle permeating influx of emotion or sensation; a feeling that permeates the whole system with subtle, irresistible force: as, a *thrill* of horror.

A *thrill* of pity for the patient, and of gratitude for his services, which exaggerated, in her eyes, his good mien and handsome features. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xv.

The least motion which they made,
It seemed a *thrill* of pleasure. *Wordsworth.*

And I wait, with a *thrill* in every vein,
For the coming of the hurricane!
Bryant, The Hurricane.

3. In *med.*, a peculiar tremor felt, in certain conditions of the respiratory or circulatory organs, upon applying the hand to the body; fremitus.—4. A throb; a beat or pulsation.

Is it enough? or must I, while a *thrill*
Lives in your sapient bosoms, chant you still?
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

The electric nerve, whose instantaneous *thrill*
Makes next-door gossips of the antipodes.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 1.

5. A tale or book the hearing or perusal of which sends a thrill or sensation of pleasure, pity, or excitement through one; a sensational story. [Slang, Eng.]

That it should have been called by a name which rather reminds one of the sensational title of a shilling *thrill* seems to na a matter to be regretted.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 382.

Hydatid thrill, a vibration felt upon percussion of a hydatid tumor.—**Purring thrill.** See *purr*[1].

thrill[2] (thril), *v. i.* [A var. of *trill*[3], simulating *thrill*[1].] To warble; trill. [Rare.]

The solemn harp's melodious warblings *thrill*.
Mickle, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad, ix. 783.

thrill[2] (thril), *n.* [See *thrill*[2], *v.*] A warbling; a trill.

Deafening the swallow's twitter, came a *thrill*
Of trumpets. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

Carolling to her spinet with its thin metallic *thrills*.
O. W. Holmes, Opening of the Piano.

The starts and *thrills*
Of birds that sang and rustled in the trees.
R. W. Gilder, The Poet's Fame.

thrillant† (thril'ant), *a.* [Irreg. < *thrill*[1] + *-ant*.] Piercing; thrilling.

The knight his *thrillant* speare againe assayd.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 20.

thrilling[1] (thril'ing), *p. a.* 1†. Piercing; penetrating.

The pitteous mayden, carefull, comfortlesse,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrickes, and shrieking eryes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 6.

2. That thrills or stirs with subtle permeating emotion or sensation, as of pleasure, pain, horror, wonder, or the like: as, a *thrilling* adventure; a *thrilling* experience.

Hard by is the place where the Italian lost his head; but the Italian was openly in the ranks of the insurgents; so, though the thought is a little *thrilling*, our present travellers feel no real danger for their heads.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 263.

thrilling[2] (thril'ing), *n.* [< *three* (*thri-*) + *-ling*[1], after *twilling*. Cf. *trilling*.] In *crystal.*, a compound or twin crystal consisting of three united crystals. See *twin*[1].

thrillingly (thril'ing-li), *adv.* In a thrilling manner; with thrilling sensations.

thrillingness (thril'ing-nes), *n.* Thrilling character or quality.

Thrinax (thrī'naks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1788), from the leaves; < Gr. *θρῖναξ*, a trident, also *τρίναξ*, < *τρίς*, thrice, + *ἀκή*, point.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Coryphææ*. It is characterized by flowers with a minute six-cleft cup-shaped perianth, awl-shaped filaments, introrse anthers, and a one-celled ovary. It includes 9 species, natives chiefly of the West Indies. They are low or medium-sized palms, with solitary or clustered thornless trunks, marked below with annular scars, and above clad with a very regular network of fibers remaining from the sheathing petioles. They bear terminal roundish leaves with many two-cleft induplicate segments, an erect ligule, and smooth slender petiole. The flowers are bisexual, and borne on long spadices with numerous spathes, and slender panicled branchlets. The small thin-shelled pea-shaped fruit contains a single roundish seed furrowed with sinuate channels. The species are known in general as *thatch-palms* in Jamaica. Two species occur in Florida: *T. parviflora*, the taller, usually a small and very slender tree, becomes stemless in the pine-barrens in the variety *Garberi;* the other, *T. argentea*, the broom-palm of the Isthmus of Panama, is sometimes known in conservatories as *chip-hat palm*, owing both names to the uses of its leaves. See also *silk-top* and *silver-top palmetto*, under *palmetto*.

thring† (thring), *v.* [< ME. *thringen*, *thryngen* (pret. *thrang*, *throng*, pp. *thrungen*, *throngen*), < AS. *thringan* (pret. *thrang*, pp. *thrungen*), thrust, press, = OS. *thringan* = D. *dringen* = MLG. *dringen*, press, = OHG. *dringan*, MHG. *dringen*, press together, plait, weave, G. *dringen*, *drängen*, press, etc., = Icel. *þröngva*, *þryngva*, *þreyngva* = Sw. *tränga* = Dan. *trænge* = Goth. *threihan* (for **thrinhen*), press, urge, trouble. Hence ult. *throng*[1]. From the same ult. verb are also MHG. *drîhe*, an embroidering-needle, > *drîhen*, embroider; and perhaps E. *thorough*, *through*[1], and hence *thirl*[1], *thrill*[1].] I. *trans.* To thrust; push; press.

Whanne thou were in thraldom *throng*,
And turmentid with many a lewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Who strengths the poor, and pridful men down *throngs*,
And wracks at once the pow'rs of puissant kings.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

II. *intrans.* To press; push; force one's way.

Thruch the bodi ful neythe the hert
That gode swerd thruc him *throng*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 51. (*Halliwell.*)

Mars . . . ne rested never atille,
Bnt *throng* now her, now ther, among hem bothe.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 55.

thrip (thrip), *n.* [An abbr. of *thrippence*, a pronunciation of *three-pence*.] A threepenny piece. [Colloq.]

He was not above any transaction, however small, that promised to bring him a dime where he had invested a *thrip*. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

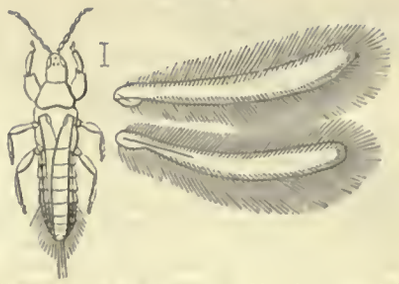
Thripidæ (thrip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thrips* + *-idæ*.] The sole family of the order *Thysanoptera* (which see for characters). It was formerly considered as belonging to the *Hemiptera*. Also called *Thripsidæ*. See cut under *Thrips*.

thripplet, *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To labor hard.

Manie spend more at one of these wakesses than in all the whole yeer besides. This makes many a one to *thripple* & pinch, to runne into debte and daunger, and finallie brings many a one to vtter ruine and decay.
Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 153.

Thrips (thrips), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *thrips*, < Gr. *θρίψ*, a woodworm.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Thripidæ* or *Thripsidæ*. The body is smooth and glabrous; the female has a four-valved decurved ovipositor. The species are numerous and wide-spread. *T. striatus* destroys onions in the United States.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) Any member of this genus or family, as *Phlœothrips phylloxeræ*, which is said to feed on the leaf-gall form of the vine-pest. See cut in next column. (*b*) Among grape-growers, erroneously, any one of the leaf-hoppers of the



A Thrips (*Phlœothrips phylloxeræ*). (Line shows natural size.)
More enlarged wings at side, showing fringes.

homopterous family *Jassidæ*, which feed on the grape. *Erythroneura vitis* is the common grape-vine thrips, so-called, of the eastern United States. See cut under *Erythroneura*.

Thripsidæ (thrip'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Thrips* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Thripidæ*.

thrisle, thrissel (thris'l), *n.* Dialectal forms of *thistle*.

thrist[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *thrust*[1].

thrist[2] (thrist), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirst*.

Who shall him rew that swimming in the maine
Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

thristy (thris'ti), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirsty*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 38.

thritteen†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *thirteen*.

thrive (thrīv), *v. i.*; pret. *throve* (sometimes *thrived*), pp. *thriven* (sometimes *thrived*), ppr. *thriving*. [< ME. *thriven*, *thryven*, *thrifen* (pret. *throf*, *thraf*, pp. *thriven*), < Icel. *þrifa*, clutch, grasp, grip, refl. *þrîfask*, seize for oneself, thrive, = Norw. *triva*, seize, refl. *trivast*, thrive, = Sw. *trifvas* = Dan. *trives*, refl., thrive.] 1. To prosper; flourish; be fortunate or successful.

Thus he welke in the lande
With hys darte in his hande;
Under the wilde wodde wande
He wexe and wele *thrafe*.
Perceval, l. 212. (*Halliwell.*)

If I *thrive* well, I'll visit thee again.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 170.

For ought I see,
The lewdest persons *thrive* best, and are free
From punishment for sinne.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

2. To increase in goods and estate; grow rich or richer; keep on increasing one's acquisitions.

"Apparaile the propirti," quod Pride; . . .
"Late no poore neizbore *thryue* thee biside;
Alle other mennis counsel loke thou dispise."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Could fools to keep their own contrive,
Ou what, on whom, could gamesters *thrive?*
Gay, Pan and Fortune.

And so she *throve* and prosper'd; so three years
She prosper'd. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; flourish.

Let sette hem feete a sonder thries V,
Or twies X, as best is hem to *thrive*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Love *thrives* not in the heart that shadows dreadeth.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 270.

E'en the oak
Thrives by the rude concussion of the storm.
Cowper, Task, i. 378.

thriveless (thrīv'les), *a.* [< *thrive* + *-less*.] Thriftless; unsuccessful; unprofitable. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And thou, whose *thriveless* hands are ever straining
Earth's fluent breasts into an empty sieve.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 12.

The dull stagnation of a soul content,
Once foiled, to leave betimes a *thriveless* quest.
Browning, Paracelsus.

thriven (thrīv'n), *p. a.* 1. Past participle of *thrive*.—2†. Grown.

Hym watz the nome Noe, as is in-noghe knawen,
He had thre *thryuen* sunez & thay thre wynez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 298.

thriver (thrī'vėr), *n.* [< *thrive* + *-er*[1].] One who thrives or prospers; one who makes profit; one who is frugal and economical. [Rare.]

Pitiful *thrivers*, in their gazing spent.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

thriving (thrī'ving), *p. a.* [< ME. **thrivinge*, *thrivand*, *thrivond;* ppr. of *thrive*, *v.*] 1. Prosperous or successful; advancing in well-being or wealth; thrifty; flourishing; increasing; growing: as, a *thriving* mechanic; a *thriving* trader; a *thriving* town.

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

2†. Successful; famous; worthy.

The thrid was a thro knight, *thrivand* in armys,
Deffebus the doughty on a derfe stede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1482.

thrivingly (thrī'ving-li), *adv.* In a thriving or prosperous way; prosperously.

thrivingness (thrī'ving-nes), *n.* The state or condition of one who thrives; prosperity.

thro[1]†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *throe;* < ME. *thro, throo, thra, thraa,* < Icel. *thrār,* stubborn, obstinate, persevering, neut. *thrātt,* as adv., frequently.] 1. Eager; earnest; vehement.

There as the swift hound may no further goe
Then the slowest of foot, be he never so *throe.*
Booke of Hunting (1586). (*Halliwell.*)

2. Bold.

Thoghe the knyȝt were kene and *thro,*
The owtlawys wanne the chylde hym fro.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85. (*Halliwell.*)

thro[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *thron,* < Icel. *thrōa,* refl. *thrōask* (= MHG. *drūhen*), grow. Cf. *throdden.*] To grow. *Earl Robert* (Child's Ballads, III. 29).

thro', **thro**[3] (thrō). A shorter form of *through.*

throat (thrōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *throte;* < ME. *throte,* < AS. *throtu,* also *throta, throte* (= OHG. *drozza,* MHG. *drozze,* throat) (hence dim. *throttle, n.*); perhaps < *threótan* (pp. *throten*), in the orig. sense 'push,' 'thrust' (either as being 'pushed out' or 'prominent,' or with ref. to the 'thrusting' of food down the throat): see *threat.* A similar notion appears in the origin of a diff. noun of the same sense, namely D. *strot* = OFries. *strot* (*-bolla*) = MLG. *strote* = MHG. *strozze* (> It. *strozza*), the throat, gullet; from the root of *strut,* 'swell,' be prominent.] 1. The front of the neck below the chin and above the collar-bone; technically, the jugular region, jugulum, or guttur.

I prithee, take thy fingers from my *throat.*
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 283.

2. The passage from the mouth to the stomach or to the lungs. (*a*) The swallow or gullet; technically, the fauces, pharynx, and esophagus.

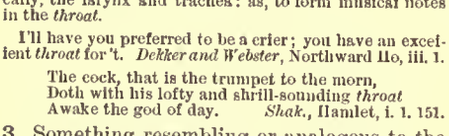
And thei duellen alle weye in Roches or in Mountaynes; and thei han alle wey the *Throte* open, of whens thei droppen Venym alle weys. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 290.

(*b*) The air-passage in the throat; the windpipe; technically, the larynx and trachea: as, to form musical notes in the *throat.*

I'll have you preferred to be a crier; you have an excellent *throat* for 't. *Dekker and Webster,* Northward Ho, iii. 1.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding *throat*
Awake the god of day. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1. 151.

3. Something resembling or analogous to the human throat. (*a*) In *entom.,* the gula, or posterior part of the lower side of the head, behind the mentum. (*b*) In *bot.,* the mouth or orifice of a gamopetalous corolla or calyx,



Throat of the Corolla of (1) *Gerardia flava* and (2) *Acanthus mollis.*

being the circular line at which the tube and limb unite, or sometimes a manifest transition between the two. (*c*) A mouth or entrance of something; a passageway into or through.

Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war. *Thomson,* Autumn, l. 937.

(*d*) *Naut.*: (1) The central part of the hollow of a breast-hook or knee. (2) The inner end of a gaff, where it widens and hollows in to fit the mast. See cut under *gaff.* (3) The inner part of the arms of an anchor, where they join the shank. (4) The upper front corner of a four-sided fore-and-aft sail. (*e*) In *ship-building,* the middle part of a floor-timber. (*f*) In *building,* the part of a chimney, usually contracted, between the fireplace proper and the gathering. (*g*) The narrowed entrance to the neck of a puddling-furnace, where the area of flue-passage is regulated. See cut under *puddling-furnace.* (*h*) In *plate-glass manuf.,* the front door of the annealing-arch. (*i*) The entranceway in a threshing-machine, where the grain in the straw passes from the feed-board to the cylinder. (*j*) The opening in a plane-stock through which the shavings pass upward. (*k*) That part of the spoke of a wheel which lies just beyond the swell at the junction of the hub. *E. H. Knight.* (*l*) In *fort.,* same as *gorge;* also, the smaller or inside opening of an embrasure (which see). (*m*) In *angling,* a straitened body of water flowing with a smooth current through a narrow place, as between rocks in a river.

Section of Fireplace.
1, slab; 2, hearth; 3, jamb; 4, fireplace; 5, mantelpiece; 6, throat; 7, gathering; 8, funnel; 9, flue; 10, mantel; 11, back; 12, grate; 13, breast; 14, damper.

Some men fish a *throat* by the simple resource of keeping the point of the rod steady at an angle above the cast, and letting the current itself take the fly round.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 348.

Almond of the throat. See *almond.*—**Clergyman's sore throat.** See *clergyman.*—**Sore throat,** inflammation of the lining membrane of the gullet, pharynx, fauces, or upper air-passages, attended by pain on swallowing.—**To cut one another's throat,** figuratively, to engage, as two dealers, in a ruinous competition. [Colloq.]—**To cut one's own throat,** figuratively, to adopt a suicidal policy. [Colloq.]—**To give one the lie in his throat†.** See *give.*—**To have a bone in one's throat.** See *bone*[1].—**To lie in one's throat.** See *lie*[2].

throat (thrōt) *v. t.* [< *throat, n.*] 1†. To utter in a guttural tone; mutter.

So Hector hereto *throated* threats to go to sea in blood.
Chapman, Iliad, xiii. 135.

2. To channel or groove.

Sills are weathered and *throated* like the parts of a string course. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 472.

throatal†, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *throttle.*

throat-band (thrōt'band), *n.* A band about the throat; specifically, the throat-latch of a bridle. See cut under *harness.*

throat-boll† (thrōt'bōl), *n.* [< ME. *throtebolle,* < AS. *throtbolla* (cf. OFries. *strotbolla*), the throat, < *throtu,* throat, + *bolla,* a round object: see *bowl*[2]. Cf. *thropple.*] The protuberance in the throat called Adam's apple; hence, the throat itself.

By the *throte bolle* he caughte Aleyn.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 353.

throat-bolt (thrōt'bōlt), *n.* *Naut.,* an eye-bolt fixed in the lower part of tops and the jaw-end of gaffs, for hooking the throat-halyards to.

throat-brail (thrōt'brāl), *n.* *Naut.,* a brail reeving through a block at the jaws of a gaff for tricing the body of a fore-and-aft sail close up to the gaff as well as the mast. See cut under *brail.*

throat-chain (thrōt'chān), *n.* A chain strap formerly used by whalemen to hoist in the throat of the bow-head whale. The chain was fastened by a toggle to the throat of the whale, and the hoisting-tackle was hooked into the strap.—**Throat-chain toggle,** a stout rounded piece of wood used to pass through the bight of the toggle-chain to hold it to the throat of a bow-head whale.

throated (thrō'ted), *a.* [< *throat* + *-ed*[2].] Having a throat (of this or that kind): chiefly in composition: as, the white-*throated* sparrow; the yellow-*throated* warbler; the black-*throated* bunting. Compare *throaty,* 2.

throater (thrō'tėr), *n.* A knife used to cut the throats of fish; also, one who uses the throater, as one of a gang of men who perform different parts of the process of dressing fish. Compare *header* in like use. [New Brunswick.]

throat-halyard (thrōt'hal″yȧrd), *n.* *Naut.* See *halyard.*

throatiness (thrō'ti-nes), *n.* 1. Protuberance or unusual prominence of the throat.

The Paular bear much wool of a fine quality, but they have a more evident enlargement behind the ears, and a greater degree of *throatiness.*
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 409.

2. Throaty or guttural character or quality of voice or utterance.

throating (thrō'ting), *n.* [< *throat* + *-ing*[1].] The undercutting of a projecting molding beneath, so as to prevent rain-water from trickling down the surface of the wall.

throat-jaws (thrōt'jâz), *n. pl.* The jaws of the throat: applied to the bony pharyngeal apparatus of lower vertebrates.

These [œsophageal] fibres may, however, form a well-developed pharyngeal sphincter, as in fishes, and serve for moving those *throat-jaws,* the pharyngeal bones, which exist in so many of the lowest vertebrate class.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 318.

throat-latch (thrōt'lach), *n.* In a harness, a strap which passes under a horse's neck and helps to hold the bridle in place; a throat-band. See cut under *harness.* *E. H. Knight.*

throat-piece (thrōt'pēs), *n.* In *armor,* in a general sense, a defense for the throat, or the front of the neck and breast.

throat-pipe (thrōt'pīp), *n.* The windpipe or weasand; the trachea.

throat-root (thrōt'röt), *n.* An American species of avens, *Geum Virginianum.*

throat-seizing (thrōt'sē″zing), *n.* *Naut.,* the seizing by which the strap of a block or dead-eye is made to fit securely in the score.

throat-strap (thrōt'strap), *n.* The upper strap of a halter, which passes around the horse's neck. Also called *jaw-strap.* *E. H. Knight.*

throat-sweetbread (thrōt'swēt″bred), *n.* See *sweetbread,* 1.

throatwort (thrōt'wėrt), *n.* [From being formerly used as remedies in relaxation of the throat.] 1. A species of bellflower, *Campanula Trachelium,* the great throatwort, sometimes called *haskwort,* once an esteemed remedy for throat-ailments; also, *C. Cervicaria* and other campanulas.—2. A plant of the genus *Trachelium,* allied to *Campanula;* also, the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea,* and the figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa.*—**Blue throatwort,** *Trachelium cærulem.*

throaty (thrō'ti), *a.* [< *throat* + *-y*[1].] 1. Guttural; uttered back in the throat.

The Conclusion of this rambling Letter shall be a Rhyme of certain hard *throaty* Words which I was taught lately, and they are accounted the difficultest in all the whole Castilian Language. *Howell,* Letters, ii. 71.

2. Having a prominent throat or capacious swallow; hence, voracious; gluttonous: as, a *throaty* fish.

The beagle resembles the southern hound, but is much more compact and elegant in shape, and far less *throaty* in proportion to its size, though still possessing a considerable ruff. *Dogs of Great Britain and America,* p. 64.

throb (throb), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *throbbed,* ppr. *throbbing.* [< ME. *throbben;* origin unknown. Cf. L. *trepidus,* trembling, agitated (see *trepid*); Russ. *trepatĭ,* knock gently; *trepete,* palpitation, throbbing, trembling, fear; *trepetate,* throb, palpitate.] 1. To beat or pulsate, as the heart, but with increased or quickened force or rapidity; palpitate.

Yet my heart
Throbs to know one thing.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 101.

Throbbing, as *throbs* the bosom, hot and fast.
Lowell, Ode to France, viii.

2. To quiver or vibrate.

Till the war-drum *throbb'd* no longer, and the battle-flags were furl'd
In the Parliament of men, the Federation of the world.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

throb (throb), *n.* [< *throb, v.*] A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating, as of the heart and arteries; a palpitation: as, a *throb* of pleasure or of pain.

There an huge heap of singuits did oppresse
His strugling soule, and sweiling *throbs* empeach
His foltring toung with pangs of drerinesse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

Endeavors for freedom are animating; nor can any honest nature hear of them without a *throb* of sympathy.
Sumner, Orations, I. 239.

throbbant†, *a.* [ME., ppr. of *throb.*] Throbbing.

And thanne I kneled on my knes and kyste her wel sone,
And thanked hure a thousand sythes with *throbbant* herte.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 48.

throbbingly (throb'ing-li), *adv.* In a throbbing manner; with throbs or pulsations.

throbless (throb'les), *a.* [< *throb* + *-less.*] Not beating or throbbing. [Rare.]

Every tongue silent, every eye awed, every heart quaking; mine, in a particular manner, sunk *throbless.*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 67. (*Davies.*)

throdden (throd'n), *v. i.* [Said to be ult. < Icel. *thrōask,* thrive.] To thrive; increase; grow. [Prov. Eng.]

throe[1] (thrō), *n.* [Formerly also and more prop. *throw;* Sc. *thraw;* < ME. *throwe, thrawe,* < AS. *thrāw* (spelled *thrāuu* in an early gloss), *thréa,* affliction, suffering (= OHG. *drawa, drauwa, drouwa, drōa* (*draw-*), MHG. *drowe, drouwe, drō,* a threat, = Icel. *thrā,* n., a hard struggle, obstinacy, *thrā,* f., a throe, pang, longing), < *threówan* (pret. **threáw,* pp. **throwen,* in comp. *ā-throwen*), afflict. Cf. *throe*[1], *v.*] 1. A violent pang; hence, pain; anguish; suffering; agony: particularly applied to the anguish of travail in childbirth or parturition.

So were his *throwes* sharpe and wonder stronge.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1201.

He hadde vs euere in mynde,
In al his harde *throwe,*
And we ben so vnkynde,
We nelyn hym nat yknowe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Such matchless *Throws*
And Pangs did sting her in her straitned heart.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 208.

Thus round her new-fall'n young the heifer moves,
Fruit of her *throes,* and first-born of her loves.
Pope, Iliad, xvii. 6.

2†. Effort.

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul.
Addison, Cato.

throe[1] (thrō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throed,* ppr. *throeing.* [Formerly also and more prop. *throw;* Sc. *thraw;* < ME. *throwen,* < AS. *thrówian* (= OHG. *druōen, drōen*), suffer, endure, < *threówan* (pp.

in comp. *throwen*), afflict: see *throe*[1], *n.* These forms and senses are more or less confused.] **I.** *intrans.* To agonize; struggle in extreme pain; be in agony.

II. *trans.* To pain; put in agony. [Rare.]

A birth indeed
Which *throes* thee much to yield.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 231.

throe[2]†, *n.* See *throw*[3].

throly†, *adv.* [ME., also *thraly, throliche;* < *thro*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Eagerly; earnestly; heartily; vehemently; impetuously; boldly.

Hertily for that hap to-heuene-ward he loked,
& *throliche* thonked god mani thousande sithes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 103.

Thus Thought and I also *throly* we eoden
Disputyng on Dowel day aftur other,
And er we weoren war with Wit conne we meeten.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 107.

thrombi, *n.* Plural of *thrombus.*

thrombo-arteritis (throm-bō-ȧr-te-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *arteritis.*] Inflammation of an artery with thrombosis.

thrombolymphangitis (throm-bō-lim-fan-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *lymphangitis.*] Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel with obstruction.

thrombophlebitis (throm″bō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a clot of blood, + NL. *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of a vein with thrombosis.

thrombosed (throm'bōst), *a.* [< *thrombosis* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with thrombosis.

thrombosis (throm-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρόμβωσις*, a becoming curdled, < *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, curd: see *thrombus.*] The coagulation of the blood in a blood-vessel or in the heart during life; the formation or existence of a thrombus. See *thrombus* (*b*).

thrombotic (throm-bot'ik), *a.* [< *thrombosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of thrombosis.

thrombus (throm'bus), *n.*; pl. *thrombi* (-bī). [NL., < L. *thrombus*, < Gr. *θρόμβος*, a lump, clot, curd.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A small tumor which sometimes arises after bleeding, owing to escape of the blood from the vein into the cellular structure surrounding it, and its coagulation there. (*b*) A fibrinous coagulum or clot which forms in and obstructs a blood-vessel.

thronal (thrō'nal), *a.* [< *throne* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a throne; befitting a throne; of the nature of a throne: as, a bishop's *thronal* chair.

throne (thrōn), *n.* [Altered to suit the L. form; < ME. *trone* = D. *troon* = G. *thron* = Sw. *tron* = Dan. *trone.* < OF. *trone, throne, trosne, throsne,* F. *trône* = Pr. *tron, tro* = Sp. *trono* = Pg. *throno* = It. *trono,* < L. *thronus,* < Gr. *θρόνος*, a seat, chair, throne, < *θράειν*, set, aor. mid. *θρήσασθαι*, sit.] 1. A chair of state; a seat occupied by a sovereign, bishop, or other exalted personage on occasions of state. The throne is now usually a decorated arm-chair, not necessarily of remarkable richness, and seldom of great size, but usually raised on a dais of one or two steps, and covered with an ornamental canopy. Ancient and Oriental thrones are described and represented as very elaborate, made in part of precious materials, or raised very high with different substructures, and supported on figures of beasts or men.

Oriental Throne of marble, with gilded carvings, in the palace at Teherân, Persia.

"O, myghty God," quod Pandarus, "in *trone.*"
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1086.

Twelve *thrones* were designed for them, and a promise made of their enthronization.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

After considerable delay, the King received the Oxford and Cambridge addresses on the *throne*, which (having only one *throne* between them) he then abdicated for the Queen to seat herself on and receive them too.
Greville, Memoirs, July 20, 1830.

2. Sovereign power and dignity; also, the wielder of that power; also, episcopal authority or rank: often with the definite article.

Thy *throne*, O God, is for ever and ever. Ps. xlv. 6.

Fond Tyrant, I'll depose thee from thy *Throne.*
Cowley, The Mistress, Usurpation.

Hugh III., the new king, had the advantage of acquiring *the throne* when he had age and experience to fill it: and he reigned fourteen years.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 178.

3. *pl.* The third order of angels in the first triad of the celestial hierarchy. See *celestial hierarchy*, under *hierarchy.*

The mighty regencies
Of seraphim, and potentates, and *thrones*,
In their triple degrees. *Milton*, P. L., v. 749.

Bishop's throne. See *bishop* and *cathedra.*—**Speech from the throne.** See *speech.*

throne (thrōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throned*, ppr. *throning.* [< ME. *thronen, troner;* < *throne, n.* Cf. *enthrone, thronize.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set on a throne; enthrone.

The firste Feste of the Ydole is whan he is first put in to hire Temple and *throned.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 232.

As on the finger of a *throned* queen
The basest jewel will be well esteem'd.
Shak., Sonnets, xcvi.

2. To set as on a throne; set in an exalted position; exalt.

Throned
In the bosom of bliss.
Milton, P. R., iv. 596.

II. *intrans.* To sit on a throne; sit in state as a sovereign. [Rare.]

He wants nothing of a god but eternity and a heaven to *throne* in. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 26.

Every one here is magnificent, but the great Veronese is the most magnificent of all. He swims before you in a silver cloud; he *thrones* in an eternal morning.
H. James, Jr. Portraits of Places, p. 29.

throneless (thrōn'les), *a.* [< *throne* + *-less.*] Without a throne, especially in the sense of having been deprived of a throne; deposed.

Must she too bend, must she too share
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou *throneless* Homicide?
Byron, Ode to Napoleon.

throng[1] (thrông), *n.* [< ME. *throng, thrang,* < AS. *gethrang* = D. *drang* = MHG. *dranc*, G. *drang*, throng, crowd, pressure (cf. OHG. *gidrengi*, MHG. *gedrenge*, G. *gedränge*, thronging, pressure, throng, crowd, tumult), = Icel. *þröng*, throng, crowd; cf. Sw. *trång* = Dan. *trang*, throng, = Goth. **thraihns*, crowd, quantity (in *faihuthraihns*, riches); < AS. *thringan* (pret. *thrang*), press: see *thring.* Cf. *throng*[2].] 1. A crowd or great concourse of people; a multitude, great in proportion to the space it occupies or can occupy.

A thral thryȝt in the *throng* unthryuandely clothed,
Ne no festiual frok, but tyled with werkkez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 133.

The *throng* that follows Cæsar at the heels . . .
Will crowd a feeble man almost to death.
Shak., J. C., ii. 4. 34.

Now had the *Throng* of People stopt the Way.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. A great number: as, the heavenly *throng.*

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,
The lowest of your *throng.* *Milton*, P. L., iv. 831.

O'er the green a festal *throng*
Gambols in fantastic trim!
Cunningham, A Landscape, ii. 5.

3. A busy period, great press of business, or the time when business is most active: as, the *throng* of the harvest; he called just in the *throng.* [Scotch.]—**Syn. 1.** *Crowd*, etc. See *multitude.*

throng[1] (thrông), *v.* [< *throng*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To come (or go) in multitudes; press eagerly in crowds; crowd.

Menelay with his men meuyt in swithe,
Thre thousannd full thro *thrang* into batell.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8283.

I have seen the dumb men *throng* to see him.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 278.

The peasantry . . . *thronging* tranquilly along the green lanes to church. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 88.

II. *trans.* 1. To crowd or press; press unduly upon, as a crowd or multitude of people anxious to view something.

Much people followed him, and *thronged* him.
Mark v. 24.

This foolish prophesie,
That, vnlesse *throngd* to death, thou ne're shalt die;
And therfore neither vnto church nor faire
Nor any publicke meeting darst repaire.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Yet if, said he,
I *throng* my Darling with this massy store,
'Twill to a Burden swell my Courtesy.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 25.

2. To crowd into; fill as or as with a crowd.

Throng our large temples with the shows of peace,
And not our streets with war! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 36.

When more and more the people *throng*
The chairs and thrones of civil power.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxi.

On the *thronged* quays she watched the ships come in.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 254.

3†. To fill or stuff.

A man *throng'd* up with cold; my veins are chill,
And have no more of life than may suffice
To give my tongue that heat to ask your help.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 77.

throng[2] (thrông), *a.* [Sc. also *thrang;* < ME. **thrang*, **throng*, < Icel. *þröngr, þraungr, þrawgr* = Dan. *trang*, narrow, close, tight, crowded, thronged; from the root of *throng*[1], *thring.*] 1. Thickly crowded or set close together; thronged; crowded.

They have four hospitals, so big, so wide, so ample, and so large that they may seem four little towns, which were devised of that bigness, partly to the intent the sick, be they never so many in number, should not lie too *throng* or strait, and therefore uneasily and incommodiously.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

Lancers are riding as *throng* . . . as leaves. *Scott.*

Ay, I'm told 'Tis a *throng* place now.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 52.

2. Much occupied or engaged; busy.

In these times great men, yea and men of justice, are as *throng* as ever in pulling down houses, and setting up hedges. *Sanderson's Sermons* (1689), p. 113. (*Halliwell.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

throng[3]†. Preterit of *thring.*

throngful (thrông'fûl), *a.* [< *throng*[1] + *-ful.*] Filled by a throng; crowded; thronged. [Rare.]

The *throngful* street grew foul with death.
Whittier, The Female Martyr.

throngly (thrông'li), *adv.* [< *throng*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In crowds, multitudes, or great quantities. *Dr. H. More*, Philosophic Cabbala, ii. § 7. [Obsolete or provincial.]

thronize† (thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [< ME. *tronysen;* by apheresis from *enthronize.*] To enthrone.

By meane whereof he was there chosen pope about the vii. day of May, and *tronysed* in the sayd moneth of May.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1343.

thrope†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *thrōp*, a village: see *thorp.*] A thorp; a village. *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 47.

thropple (throp'l), *n.* [Also *thrapple;* prob. a reduction of *throat-boll*, < ME. *throtebole*, < AS. *throtbolla*, windpipe: see *throat-boll.*] The throttle or windpipe.

thropple (throp'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *throppled*, ppr. *throppling.* [< *thropple, n.*] To throttle; strangle. [Prov. Eng.]

Throscidæ (thros'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Throscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of serricorn beetles, allied to the *Buprestidæ*, *Elateridæ*, and *Eucnemidæ.* It differs from the first in having the ventral segments free, from the second in having the prothorax firmly articulated, and from the third by a different construction of the anterior coxal cavities. The family comprises 6 genera and rather more than 100 species, of which 3 genera and 17 species are found in the United States.

Throscus (thros'kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *θρύσκειν*, leap upon.] A genus of small serricorn beetles, typical of the family *Throscidæ.* They have a three-jointed antennal club and tarsal grooves in the metasternum, and resemble click-beetles. Twelve species are known to inhabit North America.

throshel (throsh'el), *n.* A dialectal form of *threshold.*

throstle (thros'l), *n.* [The word and its cognates appear in diverse forms: (*a*) *throstle*, dial. also *thrustle, thirstle*, early mod. E. *thrustel, thrustell*, < ME. *throstle, throstel, throstelle, throstil, thrustle, thrustele*, in comp. also *threstel, thyrstylle*, < AS. *throstle* = MD. *drostel, droestel* = MHG. *trostel*, perhaps = ML. *turdēla, turdella, tordela, tordella* (for **trzdēla* ?); cf. (*b*) E. *throssel, throssil* (in E. merely another spelling of *throstle* as now pronounced); AS. *throsle* = OS. *throssela, throsla* = MD. *drossel, droessel*, D. *drossel* = MLG. *drosle*, LG. **drossel*, > G. *drossel* = Sw. Dan. *drossel*, prob. assimilated (*st* > *ss*) from the forms of the preceding group, which are prob. dim. of (*c*) Icel. *þröstr* (*thrast-*) = Sw. *trast* = Norw. *trast, trost* = Dan. *trost*, a thrush, prob. = L. *turdus, turda* (for **trzdus,* **trzda* ?), a thrush; these having prob. orig. initial *s*, (*d*) = Lith. *strazdas, strazda*, a thrush. Forms with a diff. terminal letter (perhaps altered from that of the preceding) appear in (*c*) E. *thrush*, < ME. *thrushe, thrusche, thryshe*, < AS. *thrysce, thryssce, thrisce* = OHG. *drosca*, a thrush (cf. Gr. *τρυγών* (**τρυσγών* ?), a dove); whence the dim. (*f*) E. dial. *thrushel* (cf. also *thrusher* and *thrasher*[2]), ME. **throshel, thrushil, thrusshil* = OHG. *droscela*, MHG. *droschel*, G. dial. *droschel*, a thrush. If the forms in (*c*)

were orig. identical with those in (*e*), then the forms in (*f*) were orig. identical with those in (*a*) and (*b*), and the whole set are reduced to one primitive form, represented by (*c*) or, with initial *s*, (*d*), and a dim. of the same. This is one of few bird-names of wide native range in the Indo-Eur. languages. (*g*) Cf. OBulg. *drozgŭ*, Russ. *drozdŭ*, a thrush. (*h*) Cf. F. *trâle*, a throstle; from Teut.] 1. A thrush; especially, the song-thrush or mavis, *Turdus musicus*. See *thrasher*[2], and cut under *thrush*[1]. [British.]

The *throstel* old, the frosty feldefare.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 364.

I herde the jaye, and the *throstelle*,
The mawys menyde of hir songe.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 130.

In the gloamin o' the wood
The *throssil* whussilt sweet.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing-rollers with bobbins and fliers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting-apparatus stationary, and also in that it twists and winds simultaneously and continuously. Yarn from the throstle is smooth, and is used for sewing-thread and the warp of heavy goods, while yarn from the mule is soft and downy, and is used for the weft of heavy goods, and both warp and weft of light goods. Also called *water-frame*, because at first driven by water, and originating in the water-frame of Arkwright. See cut under *water-frame*. Also *throstle-frame*.

Yarn, as delivered from the mule in woollen-spinning, or from the *throstle* in the case of worsteds, is in the condition known as singles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 659.

throstle-cock (thros'l-kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thrustle-cock, thresel-cock;* < ME. *throstelcok, throstelkok, throstylkock, thrustelcok, thresteleok, thyrstyllecok;* < *throstle* + *cock*[1]. Cf. *thrice-cock*.] The male mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

The ousel and the *throstle-cocke*,
Chief musick of our Maye.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland. (*Nares.*)

Methinks I hear the *thresel-cock*,
Methinks I hear the jaye.
Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 18).

throstle-frame (thros'l-frām), *n.* Same as *throstle*, 2.

throstling (thros'ling), *n.* [Appar. < *throstle* + *-ing*[1], after *thrush*[2] confused with *thrush*[1] (?).] A disease of cattle occasioned by a swelling under the throat.

throttle (throt'l), *n.* [< ME. **throtel* = G. *drossel*, the throat; dim. of *throat*.] 1. The throat. (*a*) The gullet or swallow: same as *throat*, 2 (*a*).

Leaving all clarettess the unmoistened *throttle*.
Byron, Don Juan, xlv. 58.

(*b*) The windpipe or thropple: same as *throat*, 2 (*b*).

Æneas with that vision stricken down,
Well nere bestraught, vpstart his heare for dread,
Amid his *throatel* his voice likewise 'gan stick.
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 361.

At the upper extream it [the bittern] hath no fit larinx or *throttle* to quallifie the sound, and at the other end by two branches deriveth itself into the lungs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. A throttle-valve.

If the engine is not fitted with driver-brakes, he must reverse the engine and again open the *throttle*.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 332.

throttle (throt'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *throttled*, ppr. *throttling*. [< ME. *throtlen* (= G. *er-drosseln*); < *throttle*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To choke; suffocate; have the throat obstructed so as to be in danger of suffocation. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *trans.* 1. To choke; suffocate; stop the breath of by compressing the throat; strangle.

'Tis but to pull the pillow from his head,
And he is *throttled*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

They seized him, pulled him down, and would probably soon have *throttled* him. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxiii.

2†. To pronounce with a choking voice; utter with breaks and interruptions, like a person half suffocated.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practised accent in their fears.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 97.

3. To obstruct by a throttle-valve or otherwise: said of steam, a steam-pipe, or a steam-engine.

When the ports and passages offer much resistance, the steam is expressively said to be *throttled* or wire-drawn.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 487.

The engine was running nearly at full power, very slightly *throttled*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 430.

=Syn. 1. *Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.

throttle-damper (throt'l-dam^{f}pėr), *n.* An adjustable damper.

throttle-lever (throt'l-lev^{f}ėr), *n.* In steam-engines, the hand-lever by which the throttle-valve is worked: used chiefly in locomotive engines. See cut under *passenger-engine*.

throttler (throt'lėr), *n.* [< *throttle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which throttles or chokes.

throttle-valve (throt'l-valv), *n.* A valve in the steam-pipe of a boiler for controlling the flow of steam to any apparatus, more particularly such a valve placed in the eduction-pipe of a steam-engine.

through[1] (thrö), *prep.* and *adv.* [Also sometimes *thro, thro';* < ME. **thrugh, thruch, thruc, thruh* (= OFries. *thruch*), a transposed form of *thurgh, thurh*, etc., < AS. *thurh*, through: see *thorough*, which is the reg. mod. form of the word, now partly differentiated, being used chiefly as an adj., while *through* is used as the prep. and (less exclusively) as the adv. Nearly all the ME. instances belong to *thorough*. Cf. *thrill*[1] for *thirl*[1], ult. from *through, thorough*.]

I. *prep.* 1. From one side or end to the other side or end of; from the beginning to the end of: expressing transition or motion from or as from one point to another. Specifically—(*a*) Denoting passage from one point to another, especially in a direct line from one end or side to the other end or side of something, either by penetration or by motion in and along some passage, opening, or space already formed: as, to bore a hole *through* a beam; to pass *through* a town; to creep *through* a hole; to march *through* the streets; to see *through* a telescope; to cut *through* several thicknesses; to pass *through* a doorway. Sometimes emphatically reduplicated, as in the phrase *through and through*.

Thy slander hath gone *through and through* her heart.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 68.

I'd make this ten mile forty mile about,
Before I'd ride *through* any market-town.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iii. 3.

Oftentimes they vse for swords the horne of a Deere put *through* a peece of wood in forme of a Pickaxe.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 132.

The Court could not see . . . that the nation had outgrown its old institutions, . . . was pressing against them, and would soon burst *through* them.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

If we look *through* a pane of red glass, rays which come *through* it to the eye from a white object will be red.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 638.

(*b*) From the beginning to the end of; in or during the course of; coincident with: as, to enjoy good health all *through* life.

They alledge the antiquity of Episcopacy *through* all Ages. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A shapeless mound, cumbrous with its very strength, and overgrown, *through* long years of peace and neglect, with grass and alien weeds.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 22.

(*c*) Throughout; over the whole surface or extent of; in all directions in; all over: as, to travel *through* the country.

In the same Province of Tanguth is Succuir, whose Mountaines are clothed with Rheubarbe, from whence it is by Merchants conueyed *through* the World.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

By us, your Fame shall *thro'* the World be blaz'd.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Mental emotions undoubtedly destroy life by the overwhelming perturbation which they produce *through* the whole nervous system.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 98.

(*d*) Expressing passage in and out of, among, along, or within some yielding medium, or separable or penetrable aggregate: as, to move *through* the water, as a fish or a ship; to wander *through* the jungle; to run the fingers *through* the hair.

Afore I will endure such another half day with him, I'll be drawn with a good gib-cat *through* the great pond at home. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

We glide serenely enough *through* still deep reaches where the current is insignificant.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 629.

(*e*) Expressing complete passage from one step to another in any series or course of action or treatment: as, to go *through* an operation; to go *through* college (that is, a course of instruction in college); to go *through* a course of treatment or training.

2. Among: expressing a succession of experiences in passing along any course to ultimate exit or emergence: as, to pass *through* perils or tribulations.

And I must blame all you that may advise him;
That, having help'd him *through* all martial dangers,
You let him stick at the kind rites of peace.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, iv. 1.

3. By way of: expressing a preliminary or intermediate stage.

The brown plain far and wide
Changed year by year *through* green to hoary gold.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 201.

4. By means of: expressing instrumentality, means, or agency.

It is *through* me they have got this corner of the Court to cozen in. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

All salvation is *through* Christ.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 54.

5. By reason of; on account of; in consequence of; out of: expressing reason or actuating principle or impulse: as, to run away *through* fear.

He rested him on the floore, unfitte *through* his rusticity for a better place. *Spenser*, To Sir Walter Raleigh.

This proceedes *through* the barbarous ignorauncе of the time, and pride of many Gentlemen.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

I feel my fault, which only was committed
Through my dear love to you.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Cannot you surmise the weakness which I hitherto, *through* shame, have concealed even from you?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Himself secure in the wise liberality of the successive administrations *through* which he had held office, he had been the safety of his subordinates in many an hour of danger and heartquake.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 12.

To break, get, go, look, etc., **through**. See the verbs.

II. *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the other: as, to pierce or bore a thing *through*. See *thorough*, *adv.*

Truth has rough flavours if we bite it *through*.
George Eliot, Armgart, ii.

2. From beginning to end: as, to read a letter *through*.—3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose: as, to carry a project *through*.—4. To the end or terminal point, as of a line of travel: as, that ticket will take you *through*.—5†. Thoroughly.

I protest
Myself *through* rarified, and turned all flame
In your affection. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 1.

Through and through, thoroughly; out and out: as, a method *through and through* speculative.—**To bear, carry, fall, put**, etc., **through**. See the verbs.—**To be through**, to have finished; have done: as, *are* you *through?* [Colloq.]—**To drop through**, to fall to pieces; come to naught; fail or perish: same as *to fall through*: as, the scheme *dropped through*.

Through idleness . . . the house *droppeth through*.
Eccl. x. 18.

through[1] (thrö), *a.* [< *through*[1], *adv.* Cf. *thorough*, *a.*] 1. Clear; open; unobstructed.

Was there not a *through* way then made by the swoord for the imposing of lawes uppon them?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. That extends or goes with little or no interruption or without change from one important or distant place to another: as, a *through* line of railway; a *through* train; a *through* passenger.—3. That entitles to transportation to the end of the line or succession of lines by which some distant point is reached: as, a *through* ticket; a *through* bill of lading.—**Through bolt**, a bolt which passes through from side to side of what it fastens.—**Through bridge**. See *bridge*.—**Through coal**, the name given in the South Wales coal-field to a mixture of large and small coal. Also called *altogether coal*, and in Somersetshire *brush-coal*. None of these terms are used in the United States.—**Through fang**. See *fang*.—**Through rate**, a rate or price charged for carrying goods or passengers to a distant destination, over the routes of various carrying companies, as by rail, steamer, coach, etc., generally fixed at a lower figure than the consignor or passenger could obtain by separate arrangement with each company.—**Through ticket**, a railway- or steamboat-ticket good for the whole of a journey, often entitling the holder to travel on the lines or conveyances of more than one company.—**Through traffic**, the traffic from end to end of a railway system, or between two important centers at a wide distance from each other: opposed to *local traffic*.—**Through train** a train which goes the whole length of a long railway route; a train running between two or more important centers at long distances, especially when it makes few or no stoppages by the way.

through[2] (thrö), *n.* [< ME. *thrugh, throgh, throug, thruh, throh, throwe, thurgh*, < AS. *thruh* (= OHG. *druha, truha*, MHG. *truhe* = Icel. *thrō*), a coffin.] 1†. A stone coffin.

Ase me wolde him nymen up,
Ant leggen in a *throh* of ston.
Chron. of England, 747. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A through-stone; a perpend.

Than passid the pepull to the pure *thrugh*:
As kend hom Cassandra thai kyndlit a fire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11820.

throughbred† (thrō'bred), *a.* Thoroughbred.

through-cold† (thrō'kōld), *n.* A deep-seated cold. *Holland.*

throughfare† (thrō'fār), *n.* [See *thoroughfare*.] A thoroughfare; an unobstructed passage.

The Hyrcanian deserts and the vasty wilds
Of wide Arabia are as *throughfares* now.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 42.

through-gang (thrö'gang), *n.* A thoroughfare. [Scotch.]

through-ganging (thrö'gang^{f}ing), *a.* Same as *through-going*. [Scotch.]

Ye're a gentleman, sir, and should ken a horse's points; ye see that *through-ganging* thing that Balmawhapple's on; I selled her till him. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxix.

through-going (thrö′gō′ing), *n.* [Cf. *thorough-go.*] A scolding; a severe reprimand or reproof. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv. [Scotch.]

through-going (thrö′gō′ing), *a.* [Also *through-gaun*; cf. *thorough-going.*] Thorough-going; active; energetic; stirring; bustling. [Scotch.]

She seems to be a plump and jocose little woman; gleg, blythe, and *through-gaun* for her years.
Blackwood's Mag., VIII. 265.

through-handling†, *n.* Active management.

The king . . . (but skiming anything that came before him) was disciplined to leave the *throug[h]-handling* of all to his gentle wife. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 177. (*Davies.*)

through-lighted (thrö′lī′ted), *a.* Lighted by windows or other openings placed on opposite sides.

Not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *through-lighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art.
Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.

throughly† (thrö′li), *adv.* [ME. *throughely*; < *through*[1] + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *thoroughly.*] 1. Completely; wholly; thoroughly.

"Therfore," quod she, "I prae yow feithfully
That ye will do the pleasure that ye may
Unto my sone, and teche hym *throughely*
That att lengith to hym to do or saye."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 316.

The night, *throughly* spent in these mixed matters, was for that time banished the face of the earth.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

It hath deserved it
Throughly and *throughly*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. Without reserve; thoroughly; carefully; earnestly.

I cannot give you over thus; I most earnestly implore you that you would not deferre to consider yourselfe *throughly*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 65.

Truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion. *Tillotson.*

through-mortise (thrö′môr′tis), *n.* A mortise which passes entirely through the timber in which it is made.

throughout (thrö-out′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< *through*[1] + *out*. Cf. *thoroughout.*] I. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part; in all respects.

His youth and age,
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

His conduct *throughout* was equally defective in principle and in sound policy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

II. *prep.* Quite through; from one end or side of to the other; in every part of.

There is not that thing in the world of more grave and urgent importance *throughout* the whole life of man, then is discipline. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

Meer. The thing is for recovery of drowned land. . . .
Eng. Thoroughout England.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

The conflict lasted *throughout* the night, with carnage on both sides. *Irving*, Granada, p. 60.

throughoutly† (thrö-out′li), *adv.* [< ME. **throughoutly, throughtly*; < *throughout* + *-ly*[2].] Throughout; completely.

And so huge a stroke geuyng hym was the,
That quite clene the arme share off *throughtly*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3075.

If this first worke bee throughly and *throughoutly* dispatched, as I hope it is, the great Remora is removed.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 36.

through-paced† (thrö′pāst), *a.* Thorough-paced.

through-stitch† (thrö′stich), *adv.* [Also *thorough-stitch.*] To completion; to the very end.

He that threads his needle with the sharp eyes of industry shall in time go *through-stitch* with the new suit of preferment. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

The taylers hell, who indeed are accounted the best bread men in the ship, and such as goe *through stitch* with what they take in hand.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

through-stone (thrö′stōn), *n.* [< *through*[1] + *stone.*] In *arch.*, a bonder or bond-stone; a stoue placed across the breadth of a wall, so that one end appears in oaeh face of the wall, as distinguished from a stone of which the greatest length is placed in the direction of the course of the wall; a perpend. Also *thorough-stone.*

Od, he is not stirring yet, mair than he were a *through-stane!* *Scott*, Monastery, Int. Ep.

throughtly†, *adv.* Same as *throughout.*

throupe†, *n.* Same as *thrope.*

throve (thrōv). Preterit of *thrive.*

throw[1] (thrō), *v.*; pret. *threw*, pp. *thrown*, ppr. *throwing.* [Sc. also *thraw*; < ME. *throwen, thrawen* (pret. *threw*, pp. *throwen, thrawen*), < AS. *thrāwan* (pret. *threów*, pp. *thrāween*), turn, twist, = D. *draaijen* = MLG. *dreien, dreigen*, LG. *draien, drejen*, turn (in a lathe), = OHG. *drāhan, drājan*, MHG. *dræjen, dræn*, G. *drehen* = Sw. *dreja* = Dan. *dreje* = Goth. **thraian* (not recorded), turn. Hence ult. *thread.*] I. *trans.* 1. To turn; twist; specifically, to form into threads by twisting two or more filaments together, or by twisting two or more singles together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves: as, to *throw* silk: sometimes applied in a wide sense to the whole series of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver.

The art of spinning and *throwing* silk had been introduced [into England in 1455] by a company of silk women, of what country is not known. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 18.

2. To shape on a potters' wheel. The mass of clay revolves under the hands of the potter, who gives it the desired form. See *thrown ware*, under *thrown.*

3†. To fashion by turning on a lathe; turn.—4. To east; heave; pitch; toss; fling: literally or figuratively: as, to *throw* a stone at a bird.

Sothely the boot in the mydil see was *throwen* with waiwis, forsothe the wynd was contrarie.
Wyclif, Mat. xiv. 24.

Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 47.

This day was the sayd Anthonie Gelber sowed in a Chaulna filled with stones, and *throwen* into the sea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 110.

Scurrility! That is he that *throweth* scandals—
Soweth and *throweth* scandals, as 'twere dirt,
Even in the face of holiness and devotion.
Randolph, Muses' Looking Glass, iv. 5.

The contempt he *throws* upon them in another passage is yet more remarkable. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

5. To cast with sudden force or violence; impel violently; hurl; dash: as, the shock *threw* the wall down.

What tempest, I trow, *threw* this whale . . . ashore at Windsor? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 65.

Each sudden passion *throws* me where it lists,
And overwhelms all that oppose my will.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 4.

6. To fling; floor; give a fall to, as in wrestling; unhorse, as in justing.

Charles in a moment *threw* him, and broke three of his ribs. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2. 135.

7. To unseat and bring to the ground.

If a nag is to *throw* me, I say, let him have some blood.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.

8. To cast; shed.

There the snake *throws* her enamell'd skin.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 255.

9. To spread or put on carelessly or hurriedly: as, to *throw* a shawl over one's shoulders.

I have seen her . . . *throw* her nightgown upon her.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 5.

10. To advance or place quickly, as by some rapid movement.

It would not be possible for Pemberton to attack me with all his troops at one place, and I determined to *throw* my army between his and fight him in detail.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 496.

11. To bring forth; produce, as young; bear; cast: said especially of rabbits.

When a pure race of white or black pigeons *throws* a slaty-blue bird . . . we are quite unable to assign any proximate cause. *Darwin.*

Mares that have done much hard work are not the best dams that can be selected, as they are apt to slip their foals, or to *throw* undersized ones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 188.

12. To make a cast with, as dice; play with, as dice; make (a cast of dice).

Set less than thou *throwest*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 136.

That great day of expense, in which a man is to *throw* his last cast for an eternity of joys or sorrows.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 533.

13. In *card-playing*, to lay upon the table; play, as a card.—14. To turn; direct; cast: as, to *throw* one's eyes to the ground.

Lo, what befel! he *threw* his eye aside.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 103.

15. To sell, as a race or game; allow another to win unnecessarily or in accordance with previous agreement.—**Throw up**, in *printing*, a direction to enlarge the size of a line of displayed type.—**To throw across**, to construct across: as, to *throw* a bridge *across* a river.—**To throw a levant**†. See *levant*[3].—**To throw a sop to Cerberus.** See *sop.*—**To throw away.** (*a*) To cast from one's hand; put suddenly out of one's hold or possession.

The Duke took out the Knife, and *threw* it *away*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 7.

(*b*) To part with without compensation; give or spend recklessly; squander; lose by negligence or folly; waste.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself *away* on fools and knaves.
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies, that went about the streets. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

It is bare justice to Clive to say that, proud and overbearing as he was, kindness was never *thrown away* upon him. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

(*c*) To reject; refuse; lose by indifference or neglect: as, to *throw away* a good offer.—**To throw back.** (*a*) To reflect, as light, etc. (*b*) To reject; refuse. (*c*) To cast back, as a slur or an insinuation.—**To throw by**, to cast or lay aside as useless; discard.

It can but shew
Like one of Juno's disguises; and
When things succeed be *thrown by*, or let fall.
B. Jonson. (*Johnson.*)

To throw cold water on. See *cold.*—**To throw down.** (*a*) To cast to the ground or other lower position: as, the men *threw down* their tools. See *to throw down the gauntlet*, under *gauntlet*[1].

That with which K. Richard was charged, beside the Wrong done to Leopold in *throwing down* his Colours at Ptolemais, was the Death of Conrade Duke of Tyre.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 64.

(*b*) To bring from an erect or exalted to a prostrate position or condition; hence, to overturn; subvert; demolish; destroy.

Must one rash word, the infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years?
Addison, Cato, ii. 5.

In January 1740 they had three great shocks of an earthquake immediately after one another, which *threw down* some mosques and several houses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 195.

To throw dust in one's eyes. See *dust*[1].—**To throw in.** (*a*) To cast or place within; insert; inject, as a fluid. (*b*) To put in or deposit along with another or others: as, he has *thrown in* his fortune with yours.

We cannot *throw in* our lot with revolutionaries and with those who are guilty of treason to the Constitution and to the Empire. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 303.

(*c*) To interpolate: as, he *threw in* a word now and then. (*d*) To add without reckoning, or as if to complete or effect a bargain or sale: as, I will *throw in* this book if you buy the lot.—**To throw into shape**, to give form or arrangement to.

It would be well to *throw* his notes and materials *into some shape*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xii.

To throw into the bargain. Same as *to throw in* (*d*).—**To throw light on**, to make clear or intelligible.

Lady Sarah Cowper has left a memorandum respecting her father, Lord Cowper, which *throws light on* this subject. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 141.

To throw off. (*a*) To cast off, away, or aside; divest one's self of hurriedly or carelessly; abandon the use of; free one's self of, as an impediment; get rid of, as a disease: as, to *throw off* one's clothes; to *throw off* all disguise; to *throw off* a cold or a fever.

The free spirit of mankind at length
Throws its last fetters *off*. *Bryant*, The Ages.

An eschar was formed, which was soon *thrown off*, leaving a healthy granulating surface.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 46.

(*b*) To discard; dismiss: as, to *throw off* an acquaintance or a dependent. (*c*) To do or say in a rapid offhand manner: as, to *throw off* a poem. [Colloq.]

Often Addison's most brilliant efforts are built upon a chance hint *thrown off* at random by Steele's hurrying pen.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxx.

To throw on, to put on or don hastily or carelessly: as, he *threw on* his cloak.—**To throw one's self down**, to lie down.—**To throw one's self into**, to engage heartily, earnestly, or vigorously in: as, he *threw himself into* the contest, and did good service.—**To throw one's self on or upon**, to cast one's faith or confidence upon; trust or resign one's self to, as for favor or protection; repose upon: as, to *throw one's self on* the mercy of the court.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but . . . *throw yourself upon* God. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 1.

To throw open. (*a*) To open suddenly or widely.

"Who knocks?" cried Goodman Garvin.
The door was *open thrown*.
Whittier, Mary Garvin.

(*b*) To give free or unrestricted access to; remove all barriers, obstacles, or restrictions from: as, the appointment was *thrown open* to public competition.—**To throw open the door to.** See *door.*—**To throw out.** (*a*) To cast out; expel; reject or discard.

Admit that Monarchy of itself may be convenient to som Nations; yet to us who have *thrown* it *out*, receiv'd back again, it cannot but prove pernicious.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

(*b*) To cause to project, or to become prominent; build out: as, to *throw out* a pier or landing-stage, or a wing of a building. (*c*) To emit: as, that lamp *throws out* a bright light. (*d*) To give utterance to; insinuate: as, to *throw out* a hint.

I have *thrown out* words
That would have fetch'd warm blood upon the cheeks
Of guilty men, and he is never mov'd.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

(*e*) To put off the right track; confuse; embarrass: as, interruption *throws* one *out*. (*f*) To leave behind; distance: as, a horse *thrown* completely *out* of the race. (*g*) To reject; exclude: as, the bill was *thrown out* on the second reading. (*h*) In *printing*, to reject or throw aside, as printed sheets that are imperfect. (*i*) In *base-ball*, to put out, as a base-runner, by a ball fielded to one of the players on or near a base. (*j*) In *cricket*, to put out (a batsman) when he is out of his ground by a fielder hitting the wicket.—**To throw over**, to desert; abandon; neglect. [Colloq.]

They say the Rads are going to *throw* us *over*.
Disraeli, Coningsby.

Saddled with a vast number of engagements, any of which (and this made him none the less popular) he was ready to *throw over* at a moment's notice.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xi.

To throw overboard. See *overboard.*—**To throw the helve after the hatchet.** See *helve.*—**To throw the trawl.** See *trawl.*—**To throw together,** to combine; put hastily into shape.

I could not forbear *throwing together* such reflections as occurred to me upon that subject.
Addison, Spectator, No. 105.

To throw tongue, to give tongue, as dogs. See under *tongue. The Century,* XXXVIII. 190.—**To throw up.** (*a*) To raise or lift; toss up: as, to *throw up* a window. (*b*) To erect or build rapidly; construct: as, to *throw up* a scaffolding. (*c*) To give up; resign; abandon: as, to *throw up* an appointment.

I at once *threw up* my hopes of military distinction, and retired into civil life.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confession.

(*d*) To eject or discharge from the stomach; vomit.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up.*
Arbuthnot.

To throw up the sponge. See *sponge.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To cast or fling: as, he *throws* well at base-ball, but catches badly.—2. To cast dice.

You might often see Men game in the Presence of Women, and *throw* at once for more than they were worth, to recommend themselves as Men of Spirit.
Steele, Spectator, No. 154.

You *throw* for a large stake, but, losing, you could stake and *throw* again. *Sheridan,* The Rivals, ii. 1.

In 1716, the barrow-women of London used generally to carry dice with them, and children were induced to *throw* for fruit and nuts, as indeed was any person of a more advanced age. *G. A. Sala,* Make your Game, p. 205.

3†. To fall; be cast down.

He stumbled on the threashewolde an *threwe* to the erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 357.

Throwing at cocks. Same as *cock-throwing.*—**To throw about,** to cast about; try expedients. [Rare.]

Now unto despaire I 'gin to growe,
And meane for better winde *about to throwe.*
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 80.

To throw back, to revert to some ancestral character; exhibit atavism: a breeders' term: as, a tendency in some animals to *throw back* for several generations. *Darwin,* Var. of Animals and Plants, I. 211. [Coitoq.]—**To throw off,** to start in a hunt or race. [Eng.]—**To throw out,** to fail to register, or print pages or colors in exact position: said of a worn or shackly printing-machine.—**To throw up,** to vomit.

throw[1] (thrō), *n.* [< *throw*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of throwing, flinging, or hurling; a cast, either from the hand or from an engine; a fling.

The Old Bachelour has a *Throw* at the Dissenting Miniatera. *J. Collier,* Short View (ed. 1698), p. 101.

Then heaved a stone, and, rising to the *throw,*
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which dice fall when cast; hence, risk; venture.

They that enter into the state of marriage cast a die of the greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest interest in the world, next to the last *throw* for eternity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 707.

Am I to set my life upon a *throw*
Because a bear is rude and surly?
Cowper, Conversation, l. 191.

3. In *angling,* the cast of a line.

The "silver-gray," . . . at the third *throw,* is taken the instant it alights on the water.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 630.

4†. A thrust; a stroke; a blow.

Ne plate, ne mate, could ward so mighty *throwes.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

5. The distance which a missile may be thrown by the hand.

Oh, 'tis a nice place! a butcher hard by in the village, and the parsonage-house within a stone's *throw.*
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

Rebecca and her husband were but at a few stones' *throw* of the lodgings which the invalid Miss Crawley occupied.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.

6. In steam-engines, the extreme movement of a slide-valve, or of a crank or an eccentric, measured on a straight line passing through the center of motion. *Goodrich.*—7. In *geol.* and *mining,* a fault or dislocation of the strata; a leap. Of late the term *throw* has been more generally used to denote the amount of vertical displacement caused by a leap or fault. See the quotations. [Cornwall, Eng.]

In the Saint Agnes district, however, these traversing veins often contain earthy brown iron ore, and are called "gossans"; and here the displacement is designated a leap—a provincial term used by Mr. Pryce (Mineral. Corn., p. 106), which seems to express the effect as well as any other I have seen. Mr. Carne (Corn. Geol. Trans., ii. p. 119) has introduced the word *throw* as a synonym. The expressions *throw* and leap are therefore equivalents, and stide is often used by miners in the same sense.
Henwood, Met. Deposits of Cornwall and Devon (1843), [p. 329.

In the case of an inclined fault, the level of the selected stratum is protracted across the fissure until a vertical from it will reach the level of the same bed. The length of this verticat is the amount of vertical displacement, or the *throw* of the fault.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (1885), p. 513.

8. An implement or a machine for giving to anything a rapid rotary motion, especially in the industrial arts, as a potters' wheel, a turners' lathe.—9. In *math.,* a complexus of four elements of the same elementary figure, regard being had to their linear order, as four points on a line, four lines of a plane pencil, and the like. Two projective throws are said to be equal.—**Out of throw.** Same as *out of winding* (which see, under *winding*).

throw[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *throe*[1].

throw[3]† (thrō), *n.* [Also *throe;* < ME. *throwe, throge, thrawe, thraghe, thrage,* < AS. *thrāg,* time, season, course. Cf. *thrall.*] A space of time; a moment; a while.

I wol with Thomas speke a litel *throwe.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 107.

A man shall stodye or musyn now a long *throw*
Which is which.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 106.

Downe himselfe he layd
Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a *throw.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 53.

throw-back (thrō′bak), *n.* Anything which acts as a setback; specifically, a person who or thing which causes another to seem inferior by contrast. [Slang.]

She is personally a *throwback* to an angel.
Athenæum, No. 3229, p. 351.

throw-bait (thrō′bāt), *n.* Same as *toll-bait.*

throw-crank (thrō′krangk), *n.* A crank which converts rotary into reciprocating motion. *Ure,* Dict., III. 25.

throw-crook (thrō′krůk), *n.* [< *throw*[1], twist, + *crook.*] 1. A kind of hook used for twisting straw ropes, etc. Also *thraw-crook, thraw-cruk.* [Scotch.]—2. A potters' wheel; a thrower or throwing-table. *E. H. Knight.*

thrower (thrō′ėr), *n.* [< *throw*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which throws. Specifically—(*a*) A person who twists or winds silk; a throwster. (*b*) A potter who fashions vessels on a throw or wheel.

The clay then passes to the *thrower,* who pursues his work by the aid of a potter's wheel. *Lancet* (1889), I. 773.

(*c*) A turner. See *throw*[1], *n.,* 1.

throwing-balls (thrō′ing-bâlz), *n. pl.* The South American bolas.

throwing-clay (thrō′ing-klā), *n.* Any clay which is plastic enough to be thrown or worked on the potters' wheel.

At the potteries in Staffordshire they call four different sorts of clay *throwing clays,* because they are of a closer texture, and will work on the wheel.
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 414. (*Halliwell.*)

throwing-engine (thrō′ing-en″jin), *n.* A potters' wheel. Compare *throw*[1], *v. t.,* 2.

throwing-house (thrō′ing-hous), *n.* In *ceram.,* a house or shed where potters' wheels or throwing-tables are set up for use. See *potter*[1] and *throwing-table.*

throwing-mill (thrō′ing-mil), *n.* Same as *throwing-engine.*

throwing-stick (thrō′ing-stik), *n.* 1. A stick by means of which, as with a thong, a javelin is propelled. The chief instance of it is the Australian wummerah.—2. Same as *throw-stick.*

throwing-table (thrō′ing-tā″bl), *n.* A potters' wheel (compare *throwing-engine*); also, a modern contrivance by which a form of the potters' wheel is turned by machinery: said to expedite greatly the work of shaping ordinary vessels.

throwing-wheel (thrō′ing-hwēl), *n.* A potters' wheel.

throw-lathe (thrō′lāᵺ), *n.* A small lathe which is driven by one hand, while a tool is held or applied by the other.

thrown (thrōn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *throw*[1].] 1. Twisted: as, *thrown* silk (which see, under *silk*).

Portugal had some strong and rather coarse *thrown* silk, besides cocoons. *Ure,* Dict., IV. 802.

2. Disappointed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *geol.* and *mining,* moved out of its original position by a fault, or intersecting dike or vein, or fissure of any kind, whether filled with ore, gossan, fluean, or whether simply a crack. The words *thrown* and *heaved* are frequently used by miners as meaning the same thing, but properly the former has reference to the amount of vertical, the latter to the horizontal, displacement caused by a fault.
4. Turned. Compare *throw*[1], *v. t.,* 2.—**Thrown singles.** See *single,* I (*a*).—**Thrown ware,** pottery vessels which have been shaped on the potters' wheel, including most vessels of rounded form, and of all epochs, except the coarsest and most barbarous. The greatest delicacy of form can be given to a piece in this way, as is instanced in the Greek vases of the best periods.

throw-off (thrō′ôf), *n.* 1. A start in a hunt or race.—2. In *printing,* a mechanism which prevents or throws off impressions while other parts of the printing-machine continue at work or revolving.—3. An incidental product.

No micro-seismic shock can ever take place otherwise than as a *throw-off* from some violent disturbance more or less remotely located. *Nature,* XL. 393.

throwster (thrō′stėr), *n.* [< ME. *throwstar;* < *throw*[1] + *-ster.*] 1. A person occupied in throwing raw silk, or in producing thrown silk.

There 's rabbi Job a venerable silk-weaver,
Jehu a *throwster* dwelling i' the Spital-fields.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

Their engaging three hundred silk *throwsters* here in one week for New York was treated as a fable, because, forsooth, they have "no silk there to throw."
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 352.

2. One who throws dice; a gambler.

When Who's to be In? Who out? was once more the question on every lip, I fancied I could perceive ugly symptoms of the old sores being very likely to break out again, in case a certain bold *throwster* has swept the pool.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

throw-stick (thrō′stik), *n.* A missile weapon, consisting of a short club or cudgel, designed to be thrown by being whirled from the hand instead of directly in the line of its length, as in the case of the javelin. The most common form is that of a short club having a heavy ball at one end, usually made of a single piece of hard wood. The boomerang in its different forms also belongs to this order of weapon. See cut under *boomerang.*

thrugh[1]†, **thruch**†, **thruh**†, *prep.* Middle English forms of *through*[1].

thrugh[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *through*[2].

thrum[1] (thrum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *thrumb, thrumme;* < ME. *thrum, thrumm,* a thrum (not found in AS.), = D. *drom* = OHG. MHG. *drum,* G. *trumm* (in the pl. *trümmer*) = Icel. *þrömr* (*thram-*) = Norw. *trom, tram, trumm,* edge, brim, = Sw. dial. *tromm, trom, trumm,* stump, end of a log (see *tram*[1]); prob. connected with L. *terminus,* Gr. *τέρμα,* term, end, boundary: see *tram*[1] and *term.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The fringe of threads which remains attached to a loom when the web has been cut off; also, one of such threads.

If the colour holde in yarne and *thrumme,* it will holde much better in cloth. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 432.

You are not a man; you are not the *thrum* of one. Scrape you all up, and we shouldn't get flint enough to put on Chilion's foot. *S. Judd,* Margaret, I. 17.

Hence—2. Any loose thread, or a mass or tuft of loose filamentous material.

All moss has here and there little atalks, besides the low *thrum.* *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 537.

A child and dead? alas! how could it come?
Surely thy thread of life was but a *thrum.*
Witts' Recreations, 1654. (*Nares.*)

3. A tuft, or a collection of tufts; a fringe or tassel.

And tapestries all gold'n-fring'd, and curl'd with *thrumbs* behind. *Chapman,* Iliad, xvi. 220.

4. *pl. Naut.,* short bits of rope-yarn used for sewing on mats.—5. *pl.* Coarse yarn; waste yarn.—6. A ragged rocky headland swept by the sea. Also *thrum-cap.* [Nova Scotia.]—**Thread and thrum.** See *thread.*

II. *a.* Made of thrums, or waste yarn: as, a *thrum* cap or hat.

A pudding-wife, or a witch with a *thrum* cap.
Massinger, Renegado, I. 3.

thrum[1] (thrum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *thrummed,* ppr. *thrumming.* [Early mod. E. also *thrumb, thrumme;* < *thrum*[1], *n.*] 1. To make of or cover with thrums, or appendages resembling thrums.

The flower [of *Scabiosa*] is like a Blewe or white *thrummed* hatte, the atalk rough, the vpper leaues ragged, and the leaues next the grose rootes be plainer.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 225.

There 's her *thrummed* hat and her muffler too.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 80.

In Persia you shall finde carpets of course *thrummed* wooll. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 432.

Are we born to *thrum* caps or pick straws? *Quarles.*

Brave Thespian maidens, at whose charming layes
Each moss-*thrumb'd* mountain bends, each current playes.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

2†. To thatch.

Would 'at thou, a pretty, beautiful, juicy squsll, live in a poor *thrummed* house i' th' country?
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 2.

Thrummed mat (*naut.*), a mat or piece of canvas with short strands of yarn stuck through it, in order to make a rough surface. It is used in a vessel's rigging about any part, to prevent chafing.

thrum[2] (thrum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thrummed,* ppr. *thrumming.* [< Icel. *þruma,* rattle, thunder (cf. *þruma,* a clap of thunder; *þrymr,* alarm, noise), = Sw. *trumma* = Dan. *tromme,* beat, drum: see *drum* and *trump*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play with the fingers on a stringed instru-

ment in an idle, listless, monotonous, or unskilful manner; strum.

Sophy, love, take your guitar, and *thrum* in with the boy a little. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvii.

2. To drum or tap idly on something with the fingers.

I'll not stand all day *thrumming*,
But quickly shoot my bolt.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 3.

I sit, my empty glass reversed,
And *thrumming* on the table.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

II. *trans.* 1. To play idly or unskilfully on (some stringed instrument) with the fingers; sound by fingering in a listless or monotonous manner.—2. To drum or tap idly on.

For late, when bees to change their chimes began,
How did I see them *thrum* the frying-pan!
Shenstone, Colemira, st. 7.

To thrum over, to tell over in a monotonous manner.

thrum[2] (thrum), *n.* [< *thrum*[2], *v.*] A monotonous sound, as from the careless or unskilful fingering of a guitar or harp.

As I drew near I heard the tinkle of a triangle and the *thrum* of a harp accompanying a weird chant.
The Century, XXXVII. 253.

thrum[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *throm*, **thrym*, < AS. *thrymm*, power, glory.] 1. A troop.—2. A heap.

thrumble† (thrum'bl), *v.* [< ME. *thrumblen*, *thromlen*, *thrompelen*, stumble.] **I.** *intrans.* To stumble.

He *thromlede* [var. *thrumbled*] at the threshefold.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 408.

II. *trans.* To press close or violently; crowd.

Wicked and lewd folke, who gather, *thrumble*, and heape up together all sorts of gaine.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 213.

thrum-cap (thrum'kap), *n.* Same as *thrum*[1], 6.

thrum-eyed (thrum'id), *a.* In *hort.*, having anthers exserted from the throat like thrums, as the flowers of some polyanthuses: contrasted with *pin-eyed* (which see).

thrummy (thrum'i), *a.* [< *thrum*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of, furnished with, or resembling thrums; rough; shaggy: as, a *thrummy* cap.

thrumwort (thrum'wėrt), *n.* [< *thrum*[1] + *wort*[1].] 1. The plant love-lies-bleeding, *Amarantus caudatus*, from its thrum-like flower-spike.—2. Same as *star-fruit*.—**Great thrumwort**, the water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago*. [Prov. Eng.]

thrung†. Past participle of *thring*.

thrush[1] (thrush), *n.* [< ME. *thrushe*, *thrusche*, *thryshe*, < AS. *thryscc*, *thrysscc*, *thriscc* = OHG. *drosca*, *droscca*, a thrush: see further under *throstle*.] 1. A bird of the family *Turdidæ*, and especially of the genus *Turdus* in a broad sense;

Song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*).

specifically, the throstle, song-thrush, or mavis of Europe, *Turdus musicus*. There are more than a hundred species, nearly all of which have book-names in which *thrush* enters as a qualified term, and the common species of Great Britain and of the United States all have vernacular designations, in which *thrush* does or does not enter. No thrushes in any sense are common to the two countries named. In the former the dark-colored thrushes are called *blackbirds* and *ouzels*. Several true thrushes are figured under *blackbird*, 1, *fieldfare*, *hermit-thrush*, *mistle-thrush*, *ouzel*, *robin*[1], 2, *veery*, and *wood-thrush*.

2. Some bird not of the thrush family, mistaken for a thrush or compared to a thrush: with a qualifying epithet. Some are shrikes; others are starlings, warblers, etc. See the phrases following, among which few of the names of other than true thrushes are in other than historical use.—**African thrush**, an African starling, *Amydrus* (formerly *Turdus* or *Sturnus*) *morio*, mostly black and orange-chestnut, from 10 to 11 inches long.—**Alice's thrush**, the gray-cheeked thrush: named

Red-winged Thrush (*Turdus iliacus*).

by Baird in 1858 after Miss Alice Kennicott of Illinois.—**Ant thrush.** See *ant-thrush*.—**Ash-rumped thrush**, *Lalage terat*, a campophagine bird of the Malay countries, etc., a great stumbling-block of the early ornithologists.—**Audubon's thrush**, a variety of the hermit-thrush.—**Babbling thrush.** See *babbler*, 2, *Timeliidæ*, *Brachypodinæ*, and *Liotrichinæ*.—**Black-and-scarlet thrush**, *Pericrocotus speciosus*, a campophagine bird of glossy-black and flaming-red colors, 8 inches long, inhabiting India and China.—**Black-cheeked thrush**, *Philepitta jala*, of Madagascar.—**Black-crowned thrush**, an Australian thickhead, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. *Latham*.—**Black-faced thrush**, a timeline bird of China and Burma, *Dryonastes chinensis*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Brown Indian thrush**, *Crateropus canorus*. *Edwards*.—**Brown thrush**, the thrasher, *Harporhynchus rufus*. See cut under *thrasher*[2].—**Chinese thrush**, *Trochalopterum canorum*. *Latham*, 1783.—**Dominican thrush**, *Sturnia sturnina*, an Asiatic starling of wide range. *Latham*, 1783. See *Sturnia*.—**Doubtful thrush.** See *Seisura*.—**Dwarf thrush.** See *dwarf*.—**Fly-catching thrush.** (*a*) Any member of the genus *Myiadestes;* a solitaire. (*b*) See *Seisura*.—**Fox-colored thrush**, the common thrasher of the United States. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Frivolous thrush**, probably *Pomatorhinus temporalis*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—**Fruit-thrush**, a bulbul.—**Gilded thrush**, a West African glossy starling, *Lamprocolius purpureus* (or *auratus*). *Latham*, 1783.—**Gingi thrush**, *Acridotheres gingianus*, a sturnoid bird of northern and central India; a mina, very near *A. tristis*. See *Acridotheres*.—**Glossy thrush**, one of the glossy starlings of Africa, *Lamprotornis* (*Urauges*) *caudatus*. See cut under *Urauges*.—**Golden-crowned thrush.** See *oven-bird*, 1.—**Gray-cheeked thrush**, *Turdus alicix*, a common thrush of North America, very near the olive-back, but lacking the tawny suffusion of the sides of the head.—**Gray thrush**, *Crateropus griseus*, of southern India. *Latham*.—**Ground thrush.** See *ground-thrush*.—**Guttural thrush**, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. See *thunder-bird*.—**Harmonic thrush**, *Colluricincla harmonica*, of Australia, 9¾ inches long, of a gray, brown, and white coloration, originally described as *Turdus harmonicus*.—**Hermit thrush.** See *hermit-thrush*.—**Long-billed thrush.** See *Tatare* (with cut).—**Long-legged thrush.** See *long-legged*.—**Madagascar thrush**, a sturnoid bird, *Hartlaubius madagascariensis*, confined to Madagascar. *Latham*, 1783.—**Malabar thrush**, *Poliopsar* (usually *Pastor* or *Temenuchus*) *malabaricus*, a starling of the Indian peninsula.—**Migratory thrush**, the American robin. See *robin*[1], 2 (with cut).—**New York thrush.** See *water-thrush*, and cut under *Seiurus*.—**Norman thrush**, the mistletoe thrush (which see, with cut).—**Olive-backed thrush.** Same as *oliveback*.—**Orange-bellied thrush**, *Spreo pulcher*, one of the glossy starlings, near that one figured in the second cut under *starling*[1] (which see).—**Orange-breasted thrush**, an Australian thickhead, *Pachycephala rufiventris*. *Lewin*.—**Pacific thrush**, *Lalage pacifica*, of the Friendly, Fiji, and Navigators Islands.—**Pigeon-thrush.** Same as *songster-thrush*.—**Punctated thrush**, *Cinclosoma punctatum*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—**Red-tailed thrush**, *Cossypha caffra*, also called *Caffrarian warbler*, of southern Africa.—**Red-winged thrush.** See *redwing*, 1, and cut above.—**Restless thrush.** See *Seiurus*.—**Rock thrush.** See *rock-thrush*.—**Rose-colored thrush.** Same as *rose-starling* (which see, under *starling*[1]).—**Rufous-winged thrush**, *Cercotrichas podobe*, of Africa. *Latham*, 1783.—**Russet-backed thrush**, *Turdus ustulatus* of Nuttall, a variety of the olive-backed thrush, or scarcely specifically different, of Oregon.—**Shining thrush**, *Lamprocolius splendidus*, a West African glossy starling.—**Short-winged thrush**, *Sphenura brachyptera*, of Australia. *Latham*, 1801. See cut under *Sphenura*.—**Shrike-thrush.** See *shrike*[2], 2.—**Songster-thrush**, *Calornis panayensis*, a sturnoid bird of the Philippines.—**Song thrush**, the throstle or mavis. See *song-thrush*, and cut above.—**Sordid thrush**, *Artamus sordidus*, a swallow-shrike of Australia. *Latham*, 1801.—**Spectacle-thrush**, *Garrulax* or *Dryonastes perspicillatus*, of southern China and Siam. *Latham*, 1783.—**Swainson's thrush**, the olive-back, usually called *Turdus swainsoni*.—**Tawny thrush.** See *tawny*.—**Thick-billed thrush.** See *Turnagra*.—**Varied thrush**, the Oregon robin, *Hesperocichla nævia*. This is of about the same size and somewhat the system of coloration of the common American robin, but

Varied Thrush (*Hesperocichla nævia*)

the under parts are mostly orange-brown instead of chestnut, with a heavy black pectoral band; there is an orange-brown postocular stripe, and the wings are much variegated with this color. The bird is common along the Pacific coast region from Alaska to Mexico, and stragglers have been observed in other parts of the United States, even on the Atlantic coast. The nest is built in bushes, of twigs, grasses, mosses, and lichens; the eggs are pale greenish-blue speckled with dark-brown, and 1.10 × 0.80 inch in size.—**Variegated thrush**, a Brazilian cactus-wren, *Campylorhynchus variegatus*. *Latham*.—**Volatile thrush.** See *Seiurus*.—**Water thrush.** See *water-thrush*, and cut under *Seiurus*.—**Whidah thrush**, *Pholidauges leucogaster*, a sturnoid bird of Africa.—**White-eared thrush**, the white-eared honey-eater of Australia, *Ptilotis leucotis*.—**White-rumped thrush**, *Spreo bicolor*. See second cut under *starling*[1].—**Wilson's thrush**, the veery (which see, with cut).—**Wood thrush.** See *wood-thrush* (with cut).—**Yellow-bellied thrush**, the regent-bird, formerly *Turdus melinus*, also called *golden-crowned honey-eater* by Latham in 1822. See cut under *regent-bird*. *Latham*, 1801.—**Yellow-breasted thrush**, an Australian thickhead, *Expsaltria australis*. *Lewin*.—**Yellow-crowned thrush.** See *Trachycomus*.

thrush[2] (thrush), *n.* [= Dan. *tröske* = Sw. dial. *trösk*, Sw. *torsk*, thrush on the tongue; perhaps connected with Dan. *tör* = Sw. *torr* = Icel. *thurr* = AS. *thyrre* = G. *dürr*, dry, and with Dan. *törke* = Sw. *torka* = Icel. *thurka*, drought, and so with E. *thirst:* see *thirst*.] 1. A diseased condition of the frog of the horse's foot, characterized by a fetid discharge: it is generally ascribed to the irritation of wet and filth.—2. Parasitic stomatitis, caused by the thrush-fungus. Also called *aphthæ*, *sprew*, *sprue*.

At last, which at last came very speedily, they had reduced him to a total dissolution, by a diabetes and a *thrush*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 20.

Black thrush, aphthous stomatitis with black sordes.

thrush[3]† (thrush), *n.* See *thurse* and *hobthrush*.

thrush-babbler (thrush'bab'lėr), *n.* Any babbling thrush: same as *babbler*, 2.

The feeble-winged *thrush-babblers* were wrangling over worms. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 79.

thrush-blackbird (thrush'blak'bėrd), *n.* The rusty grackle, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*. This bird is not obviously different from some thrushes in form, and in its varying plumages was repeatedly described as different species of the genus *Turdus*. See cut under *rusty*.

thrushel (thrush'l), *n.* [See *throstle* (*f*).] Same as *throstle*. [Prov. Eng.]

thrusher (thrush'ėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *thrushel*, with accom. term. *-er*. Hence prob., as another var., *thrasher*[2], q. v.] Same as *thrush*[1]; specifically, the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. See cut under *thrush*[1].

thrush-fungus (thrush'fung'gus), *n.* The fungus *Saccharomyces albicans*, which produces the disease in man known as *thrush*.

thrushil†, *n.* An obsolete form of *thrushel*.

thrush-lichen (thrush'li'ken), *n.* A lichen, the *Peltigera aphthosa*, which grows on moist alpine rocks. The Swedes boil it in milk as a cure for thrush (whence the name).

thrush-nightingale (thrush'nī'tin-gāl), *n.* See *nightingale*[1], 1.

thrush-paste (thrush'pāst), *n.* An astringent for curing thrush in the feet of horses. It is composed of calamin, verdigris, white vitriol, alum, and tar.

thrush-tit (thrush'tit), *n.* A book-name of those turdoid oscine birds of the Himalayan region,

Thrush-tit (*Cochoa viridis*).

China, and Java which belong to a genus named *Cochoa* by Hodgson in 1836 (changed to *Prosorinia* by him in 1844, and renamed *Xanthogenys* by Cabanis in 1850). These birds are neither thrushes nor tits, and are scattered widely through the ornithological system by various taxonomists. The 3 species are very beautiful. *C. viridis* and *C. purpurea* (each 11 inches long) inhabit parts of the Himalayas and China; *C. azurea* (9 inches) inhabits Java. Their coloration is indicated with some accuracy in their respective specific names.

thrust[1] (thrust), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thrust*, ppr. *thrusting*. [< ME. *thrusten*, but usually *thresten*, *thristen*, < Icel. *thrȳsta*, thrust, press, force, compel; ult. connected with *threat*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.*

1. To push forcibly; shove; force: as, to *thrust* a hand into one's pocket, or one's feet into slippers; to *thrust* a stick into the sand: usually followed by *from*, *in*, *off*, *away*, or other adverb or preposition.

Sotilly this lettre doun she *threste*
Under his pilwe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 759.

Gehazi came near to *thrust* her *away*. 2 Ki. iv. 27.

Neither shall one *thrust* another. Joel ii. 8.

He *thrusts* you *from* his love, she pulls thee on.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 3.

At this some of them laughed at me, some called me fool, and some began to *thrust* me *about*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Near the bed of the brook is a stone on which they shew the print of his [Christ's] feet, supposed to be made as they were *thrusting* him *along*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 22.

2. Figuratively, to drive; force; compel.

And into the concession of this Bellarmine is *thrust* by the force of our argument.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, iv. 8.

3†. To press; pack; jam.

Two & thretty thried shippes *thrast* full of pepull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4129.

A hall *thrust* full of bare heads, some bald, some bush'd,
Some bravely branch'd. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

4. To stab; pierce.

A base Walloon, to win the Dauphin's grace,
Thrust Talbot with a spear into the back.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 138.

To thrust aside, to push or jostle out of the way; displace.

There are few Venetian memorials to be seen in these towns; and if the winged lion ever appeared over their gates he has been carefully *thrust aside* by kings and emperors. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 292.

To thrust forth. (*a*) To drive out; expel: as, she was *thrust forth* into the storm. (*b*) To protrude; cause to project.

From S. Michael's Mount Southward, immediately there is *thrust forth* a bland or demi-isle.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 189.

To thrust on. (*a*) To impel; urge.

Did she not *thrust* me *on*,
And to my duty clapt the spur of honour?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

(*b*) To push forward; advance, in space or time.

This [evidence] *thrusts on* the building of the upper and greater church to a later time, surely not earlier than the reign of Justinian. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 169.

To thrust one's nose into. See *nose*[1].—**To thrust one's self in** or **into**, to obtrude; intrude; enter where one is not welcome.

Who 's there, I say? How dare you *thrust yourselves*
Into my private meditations?
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 2. 65.

To thrust out. (*a*) To drive out; expel.

They were *thrust out* of Egypt. Ex. xii. 39.

(*b*) To stick out; protrude.

He spent some three minutes in *thrusting out* his tongue at me as far as he could without damaging the roots.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

(*c*) To force out.

The anguish of my soul *thrusts out* this truth,
You are a tyrant.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

To thrust through, to pierce from side to side; transfix.

Laeca Mariam, solicitous only for the king's safety, charging furiously every one that approached, was *thrust through* with a lance by a common soldier, who had approached him unobserved.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 250.

To thrust together, to compress.

He *thrust* the fleece *together*. Judges vi. 38.

To thrust upon, to force upon; impose or inflict upon.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness *thrust upon* 'em. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 158.

=**Syn.** 1. *Thrust* is stronger, more energetic, than *push* or *drive*, and represents a more dignified act than *shove*. No other distinction really exists among these words.

II. *intrans.* 1. To push or drive with or as with a pointed weapon.

He next his falchion tried in closer fight;
But the keen falchion had no power to bite;
He *thrust*, the blunted point returned again.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 643.

They do not *thrust* with the skill of fencers, but cut up with the barbarity of butchers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 422.

2. To push one's self; force a way or passage.

Then he *threste* thourgh the presse to that Saisne, and for to yeve hym a grete stroke he reysed his ax.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

My fair reputation,
If I *thrust* into crowds and seek occasions,
Suffers opinion.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 3.

Fish . . . *thrust* up little brooks to spawn.
W. Lauson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 197).

3. To crowd, or assemble in crowds; press in; throng.

Young, old, *thrust* there
In mighty concourse.
Chapman, Odyssey. (*Johnson.*)

4†. To rush; make a dash.

As doth an eager hound *thrust* to a hind. *Spenser.*

thrust[1] (thrust), *n.* [< *thrust*[1], *v.*] 1. A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon pushed in the direction of its length, or with the hand or foot, or with an instrument; a stab; as a term of fence, in general, any attack by a fencer with a point. With reference to the saber, broadsword, and other cut-and-thrust weapons, it distinguishes the use of the point from a blow or cut, and is less important than in small-sword and foil work, where the point alone is used. In fencing thrusts are always made by extending the arm before moving the foot or body.

A *thrust* (quoth he) of a sword, which went in at his side. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 71. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

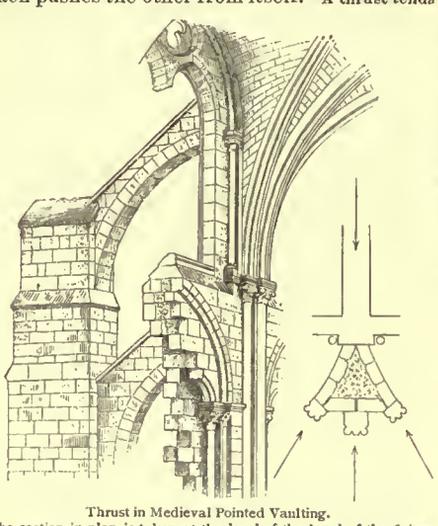
Lieut. Felton, being behind, made a *Thrust* with a common Tenpenny Knife over Fryer's Arm at the Duke, which lighted so fatally that he slit his Heart in two, leaving the Knife sticking in the Body.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 7.

I have heard Gentlemen say, Sister, that one shou'd take great Care, when one makes a *Thrust* in Fencing, not to lye open ones self. *Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 9.

2. Attack; assault.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

3. In *mech.*, the stress which acts between two contiguous bodies, or parts of a body, when each pushes the other from itself. A thrust tends



Thrust in Medieval Pointed Vaulting.
The section in plan is taken at the level of the head of the flying-buttress. The arrows indicate the directions of the thrusts.

to compress or shorten each body on which it acts in the direction of its action.

4. In *coal-mining*, a crushing of the pillars caused by excess of weight of the superincumbent rocks, the floor being harder than the roof. It is nearly the same as *creep*, except that in the latter the workings are disorganized by the upheaval of the floor, which, being softer than the roof, is first to yield to the pressure.

5. The white whey which is the last to leave the curd under pressure. *E. H. Knight.*—**Line of thrust.** If a straight line be drawn through each bed-joint in the ring of an arch so as to represent the position and direction of the resultant pressure at that joint, a curve drawn so as to touch each of these lines at its intersection with the joint from which it is derived is the line of thrust of the arch. If the arch is stable its line of thrust must lie within the middle third of the depth of the arch-ring.—**Thrust of an arch**, the force exerted in an outward direction by an arch, and explained by considering its separate stones or voussoirs as so many wedges. Its tendency is to overturn the abutments or walls from which the arch springs, and to deform and ultimately destroy the arch by causing it to break and rise at its haunches. Hence all arches require to be secured in some way against this force, as by the mass of the abutments (the Roman method), by a system of buttresses (the medieval method), or by ties (the Italian method). Also called *push of an arch*.

thrust[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirst*.

thrust[3] (thrust), *n.* See *thurse* and *thrush*[3].

thrust-bearing (thrust'bâr'ing), *n.* The bearing that receives and transmits to the hull of a ship the thrust of a screw propeller: usually called *thrust-block* by marine engineers.

thrust-box (thrust'boks), *n.* A box-bearing which sustains the end-thrust of a shaft.

thrustet†. A Middle English subjunctive form of *tharf*[1].

thruster (thrus'tèr), *n.* [< *thrust*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who thrusts or stabs; hence, a swordsman.

I was sore thrust at, that I so might fall,
But Thou o'er-threw'st my *thrusters*.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 34. (*Davies.*)

thrust-hoe (thrust'hō), *n.* An implement like a broad chisel or gouge; a trowel with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds, etc., in agriculture like the common hoe, but with a thrust instead of a pull. Also called *Dutch hoe*. See cut under *hoe*[1].

thrusting (thrus'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thrust*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of pushing with force.—2. *pl.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. Also *thrutchings*. [Prov. Eng.]

thrusting-screw (thrus'ting-skrö), *n.* The screw of a screw-press, as of a cheese-press.

thrustle (thrus'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *throstle*.

thrust-plane (thrust'plān), *n.* In *geol.*, a type of reversed fault where, as the result of enormous tangential pressure, the rocks on the upper side of the fault have been pushed or thrust for a greater or less distance, with an entire severance of continuity, over the underlying masses. The line of junction of the dissevered parts in such cases is denominated a *thrust-plane*.

thrusty, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *thirsty*.

thrutcher (thruch'èr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thruster*.] A thruster or pusher. [Prov. Eng.]

Those who were the *thrutchers* [in mining] pushed the truck along with their heads and hands.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 229.

thrutchings (thruch'ingz), *n. pl.* [A dial. var. of *thrustings*.] Same as *thrusting*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]

thryet, *adv.* See *thrie*[2].

thryest, *adv.* An obsolete form of *thrice*.

thryfallow†, *v. t.* See *thrifallow*.

Thryothorus (thrī-oth'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1819, and *Thriothorus*, 1816); also *Thriothores* (Lesson, 1840), < Gr. *θρίον*, a rush, + L. *torus*, improp. *thorus*, a bed.] A leading genus of American wrens or *Troglodytidæ*. It

Great Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*).

contains several of the larger wrens, as *T. ludovicianus*, the great Carolina wren, abundant in many parts of the United States; Bewick's, *T. bewicki*, of similar range; and other species of Mexico and Central and South America.

thryvet. An old past participle of *thrive*.

thud (thud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thudded*, ppr. *thudding*. [< ME. *thuden* (pret. *thudde*, pp. *ithud*), < AS. *thȳdan*, press, thrust, stab; cf. *thōden*, a whirl, a whirlwind.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To push; press.—2. To beat; strike. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—3. To drive with impetuosity. *Ramsay.* (*Jamieson.*) [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To emit a low, dull sound such as is produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance.

He felt the hollow-beaten mosses *thud*
And tremble. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

2. To rush with a hollow sound. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 422. (*Jamieson.*) [Scotch.]—3. To move with velocity: as, "he *thudded* away," *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

thud (thud), *n.* [< *thud*, *v.*] The sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance; a noise like that of a heavy stone striking the ground; hence, a stroke or blow causing a dull, blunt, or hollow sound.

Lyk the blak *thud* of awful thunderis blast.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil.

The shot went whistling through the air above our heads, and plunged with a heavy *thud* into the ground . . . behind us. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 376.

=**Syn.** See *thump*.

thug (thug), *n.* [< Hind. *thag*, *thug* (with cerebral *th*) = Marathi *thak*, *thag*, a cheat, knave, impostor, a robber who strangled travelers, thug. The proper designation of the thug as a stran-

gler is *phānsigār*, < *phānsi*, a noose.] 1. A member of a confratornity of professional assassins and robbers formerly infesting India, chiefly in the central and northern provinces. The thugs roamed about the country in bands of from 10 to 100, usually in the disguise of peddlers or pilgrims, gaining the confidence of other travelers, whom they strangled, when a favorable opportunity presented itself, with a handkerchief, an unwound turban, or a noosed cord. The shedding of blood was seldom resorted to. The motive of the thugs was not so much lust of plunder as a certain religious fanaticism. The bodies of their victims were hidden in graves dug with a consecrated pickax, and of their spoil one third was devoted to the goddess Kālī, whom they worshiped. About 1830–35 the British government took vigorous measures for their suppression, and thuggery, as an organized system, is now extinct.

Hence—2. A cutthroat; a ruffian; a rough.

During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, *thugs*, and midnight rounders, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in barroom mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle. *The Century*, XXXVI. 249.

thuggee (thug′ē), *n.* [Hind. *thagī*, *thugī*, thuggism, < *thag*, *thug*, thug: see *thug*.] The system of mysterious assassination carried on by the thugs; the profession and practices of the thugs.

Some jackals brought to light the bones of a little child; and the deep grave from which they dug them bore marks of the mystic pickaxe of *Thuggee*.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 336.

thuggeeism (thug′ē-izm), *n.* [< *thuggee* + *-ism*.] Same as *thuggee*. *Cyc. of India*.

thuggery (thug′ėr-i), *n.* [< *thug* + *-ery*.] Same as *thuggee*.

thuggism (thug′izm), *n.* [< *thug* + *-ism*.] Same as *thuggee*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 806.

Thule (thū′lē), *n.* [< L. *Thule*, *Thyle*, < Gr. Θούλη, Θύλη (see def.).] The name given by Pytheas of Marseilles to a region or island north of Great Britain, the position of which has been for more than two thousand years the subject of investigation and a matter of controversy.

Of the voyage of Pytheas, who was probably nearly contemporaneous with Alexander the Great, nothing is known with certainty, since none of his writings have been preserved. It is, on the whole, most probable that he followed the east coast of Great Britain (of whose size he got a very much exaggerated idea), and that he obtained information in regard to the groups of islands lying still further north—namely, the Orkneys and Shetland—which he embraced under the general name of *Thule*. From what he is believed to have said in regard to the length of the day in Thule at the summer solstice, it is evident that, as he is known to have been a skilled astronomer, he thought that this land was situated on or near the arctic circle. The Romans frequently added to Thule the designation of *Ultima* (the Furthest Thule), and, from classic times down to the present day, *Thule*, besides remaining a subject for voluminous controversy among geographical critics, has been in constant use by poets and others as designating some unknown, far-distant, northern, or purely mythical region, or even some goal, not necessarily geographical, sought to be attained. This use of *Thule* and *Ultima Thule* runs through the literature of all the cultivated languages of Europe.

Where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,
Boils round the naked melancholy isles
Of furthest *Thule*. *Thomson*, Autumn.

This ultimate dim *Thule*. *Poe*, Dream-Land.

thulite (thū′līt), *n.* [< *Thule* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a rare variety of zoisite, of a peach-blossom color, found in the granite districts of Norway.

thulium (thū′li-um), *n.* A supposed element found in the mineral gadolinite. Its properties have not been ascertained, and its existence is doubtful.

thulwar (thul′wär), *n.* Same as *tulwar*.

thum†, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *thump*, or else an error for *thrum*[2].] To beat. [Rare.]

For he 's such a churle waxen now of late that he be Neuer so little angry he *thums* me out of all cry.
The Taming of a Shrew (facsimile of 1st quarto ed., 1594).

thumb[1] (thum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thumbe*, *thoumbe*; < ME. *thoumbe*, *thombe*, older *thoume*, *thume*, < AS. *thūma* = OFries. *thūma* = D. *duim* = MLG. *dūme*, *dūm*, LG. *duum* = OHG. *dūmo*, MHG. *dūme*, G. *daum*, *daumen* = Sw. *tumme* = Norw. *tume* = Dan. *tomme* = Goth. **thuma*, thumb (cf. AS. *thȳmel*, E. *thimble* = Icel. *thumall*, the thumb of a glove, *thumal-fingr* = Dan. *tommel-finger*, the thumb); perhaps connected with L. *tumere*, swell (see *tumid*), Gr. τύλος, τύλη, swelling, wale, buckle, knob, Skt. *tumra*, plump, Zend *tūma*, stout.] 1. The shortest and thickest finger of the human hand; the pollex; the first digit of the hand, on the radial side, next to the index or forefinger. The perfected thumb is the chief characteristic of the human hand as distinguished from that of all other animals. This perfection is seen in the free movements of the member, and its ready apposability to any one of the other digits or to them all together. The extent to which it stands away from the rest indicates the great power and accuracy with which the hand may be used in grasping, as a prehensile organ, as in holding a pen or a knife. Such freedom and versatility are accomplished by the peculiar construction of the joint at the base of that metacarpal which supports the thumb. This articulation with the carpal bone called the trapezium is by means of reciprocally saddle-shaped articular surfaces, having the ease and extent of movement of a ball-and-socket or universal joint, though by a different mechanism. It is the only instance of such an articulation in the human body. The metacarpal bone of the thumb also differs from the rest in its mode of ossification, having, like the phalanges, a proximal and not a distal epiphysis—that is, the gristly cap that ossifies separately from the rest of the bone is on the end of the bone next to the wrist. The thumb is also peculiar in having but two joints or phalanges, the other digits having three apiece. The thumb is likewise moved by more muscles than those which actuate any other digit. They are a long deep flexor, and three separate long extensors (one for each phalanx and for the metacarpal bone), these four muscles coming to the thumb from high up in the forearm; and also several short muscles confined to the hand, the short flexor, the abductor, the adductor, and the opponens—altogether eight muscles in long and short sets of four each. The short muscles form the thenar eminence, or fleshy ball of the thumb.

Speke cloos all thyng, as *thombe* in flute.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 110.

2. The inner, radial, or first digit of the fore paw of any animal. When there are five digits, the first of these always corresponds to the human thumb; otherwise not.—3. The movable radial digit of a bird's manus or pinion, which bears the packet of feathers called the alula or bastard wing, and which is usually movable apart from the rest of the bones. By some it is supposed to correspond to the human thumb. It is more probably the homologue of the index or forefinger. See cut under *pinion*.

4. The thumb of the foot; the hallux; the inner digit of the foot, called the *great toe* in man. In quadrumanous or four-handed animals, as monkeys, opossums, and some others, it functions as a thumb, stands apart from the other digits, and so converts the hind foot into a grasping member, or "hand." Its condition in man is quite exceptional in comparison with those animals to which he is nearest allied zoölogically.

5. The hind toe of a bird (except a three-toed woodpecker); the hallux; when there are two hind toes, the inner one of these (except in trogons). It is functionally a thumb, opposing other digits, and fitting the foot for grasping or perching. It is often absent or very small and functionless. Its length, low insertion, and entire freedom of movement are highly characteristic of the passerine series of birds, and varying conditions of its principal flexor tendon give rise to *nomopelmous* and correlated terms.—**Ball of the thumb.** See def. 1.—**His fingers are all thumbs.** See *finger*.—**Horn for the thumb†.** See *horn*.—**Rule of thumb.** See *rule*[1].—**To bite the thumb at†.** See *bite*.—**To fash one's thumb.** See *fash*[1].—**Under one's thumb**, under one's power or influence; quite subservient.

She . . . is obliged to be silent! I have her *under my thumb*. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xxxviii.

thumb[1] (thum), *v. t.* [< *thumb*[1], *n.*] 1. To handle or perform awkwardly: as, to *thumb* over a tune. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To soil or wear out with much handling; hence, to use, read, or turn over the pages of (as a book).

Shall I *thumb* Holy Books, confin'd
With Abigails, forsaken?
Prior, The Female Phaeton.

Horace and Virgil must be *thumbed* by a boy, as well before he goes to an apprenticeship as to the university.
Steele, Tatler, No. 173.

3. To turn (one's glass) over the thumb: an old custom when persons were drinking together, intending to show that the glass had been emptied so that the small drop remaining would lie on the thumb-nail without running off. Compare *supernaculum*.—**To thumb the hat.** See *hat*[1].

thumb[2] (thum), *n.* [Prob. a veterinary corruption of *thrum*[2].] Palpitation of the heart in domestic animals, as the horse, the result of functional or organic disease. See *palpitation*.

thumb-band (thum′band), *n.* A twist of anything as thick as the thumb.

thumb-bird (thum′bėrd), *n.* The miller's-thumb, a bird: so called from its tiny size.

thumb-blue (thum′blö), *n.* Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps, used by washerwomen to give a clear or pure tint to linen, etc.

thumb-cleat (thum′klēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a cleat, resembling a thumb, for preventing the topsail reef-earings from slipping, and for other purposes.

thumb-cock (thum′kok), *n.* A small cock with a thumb-piece, or small cross-handle, adapting it to be turned by the thumb and finger.

thumbed (thumd), *a.* [< *thumb*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having thumbs, as distinguished from other digits.—2. Marked with thumb-marks: as, a *thumbed* book.

thumbikin (thum′i-kin), *n.* Same as *thumbkin*. [Scotch.]

The boot and the *thumbikins* could not extort confessions. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 410.

thumbkin (thum′kin), *n.* [Also *thumkin*, *thumbikin*; < *thumb*[1] + dim. *-kin*.] A thumb-screw, or set of thumb-screws; the torture by this instrument. See cut under *thumb-screw*. [Scotch.]

Bloody rope, and swift bullet, and trenchant swords, and pain of boots and *thumkins*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, x.

thumb-latch (thum′lach), *n.* A kind of door-latch in which a lever passing through the door raises the latch. The lever is made to play from the outside by pressing upon the broadened end of it, generally with the thumb. See cut under *latch*.

thumbless (thum′les), *a.* [< *thumb*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Having no thumbs: as, the thumbed and *thumbless* spider-monkeys. See *Ateles*, *Brachyteles*, and cut under *spider-monkey*.—2. Having no hallux, or hind toe, as a bird.—3. Clumsy; awkward; unskilful.

When to a house I come and see
The genius wastefull more than free;
The servants *thumblesse*, yet to eat
With lawlesse tooth the floure of wheat.
Herrick, Leprosie in Houses.

thumb-mark (thum′märk), *n.* A mark left by the impression of the thumb, as on the leaves of a book; hence, any mark resembling this.

thumb-nut (thum′nut), *n.* A nut for a bolt or screw having wings which give a purchase to the thumb in turning it.

thumb-pad (thum′pad), *n.* A pad-like formation over the inner metacarpal bone of some batrachians.

thumb-piece (thum′pēs), *n.* 1. A plate-shaped appendage to the handle of a vessel, meant to receive the thumb of the hand that grasps it, and afford a good hold.—2. The disk or button by pressing which a spring is opened. This, in ornamental furniture, snuff-boxes, etc., is often very richly adorned, or made of precious material, as gold, or is sometimes a precious stone mounted in gold.

3. In *needle-manuf.*, a piece of stout leather used to protect the hand in pressing the needle-blanks against a grindstone to form the points.—4. On any piece of mechanism, a projection which is intended to be worked by the thumb.

thumb-position (thum′pō-zish′on), *n.* In *violoncello-playing*, a shift in which the thumb of the left hand is used as a temporary nut.

thumb-pot (thum′pot), *n.* A very small pot used by florists for starting slips or seedlings.

thumb-ring (thum′ring), *n.* 1. A ring designed to be worn upon the thumb: often a seal-ring, and in that case probably worn only occasionally, as when occupied in business.

When I was about thy years . . . I could have crept into any alderman's *thumb-ring*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 365.

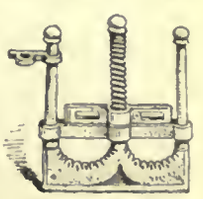
Though you presume Satan a subtle thing,
And may have heard he 's worn in a *thumb-ring*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, Prol.

One that is good only in Riches, and wears nothing rich about him, but the Gout, or a *thumb-ring* with his Grandsirs Sheep-mark or Grannams butter-print on't, to seal Baggs, Acquittances, and Counterpanes.
Brome, Northern Lass, ii. 1.

I believe, when he is dead, you will wear him in *thumb-rings*, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.
Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.

2. A ring fastened to the guard of a dagger or sword to receive the thumb. Double thumb-rings are sometimes made for fixing the dagger on a staff, or at the end of a lance, to resist cavalry.

thumb-screw (thum′skrö), *n.* 1. A screw having a broad head, or a plate projecting from the head, so that it may be turned easily by the finger and thumb.—2. An instrument of torture by which one or both thumbs were compressed so as to inflict great agony without danger to life. It consisted of a frame with three uprights or bars, between which the thumbs were passed; a piece sliding on the bars was forced down upon the thumbs by turning a screw.


Thumb-screw, 2.

thumb-stall (thum′stâl), *n.* 1. A utensil for pushing a needle by the action of the thumb, consisting of a plate or boss with small depressions like those of a thimble. Compare *palm*[1], 4.—2. A case or sheath of leather or other substance to be worn on the thumb.—3. A cushion or pad worn on the thumb by a gunner for protection when he closes the vent while the gun is being sponged after firing.—4. A cot worn on the thumb by anglers to prevent blistering from the friction of the line while checking the too swift revolution of the reel.—5. Same as *pouncer*, 1.

thumb-tack (thum′tak), *n.* A tack with a large flat head, designed to be thrust in by the pressure of the thumb or a finger.

thume†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thumb*[1].

thumerstone (tō′mėr-stōn), *n.* [< G. *Thumer*, < *Thum*, in Saxony, where it was found, + *stone*.] A mineral: same as *axinite*.

thumite (tō′mīt), *n.* [< *Thum*, in Saxony, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *thumerstone*.

thummel (thum′l), *n.* A dialectal form of *thimble*.

thummie (thum′i), *n.* [Dim. of *thumb*[1].] The chiffchaff, a bird, *Phylloscopus rufus*. Compare *thumb-bird*.

thummim (thum′im), *n. pl.* [LL. (Vulgate) transliteration of Heb. *tummīm*, pl. of *tōm*, perfection, truth, < *tāmam*, perfect, be perfect.] See *urim and thummim*, under *urim*.

thump (thump), *v.* [Not found in ME.; appar. a var. of *dump*, < Icel. *dumpa* (once), thump, = Norw. *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, = Sw. dial. *dumpa*, make a noise, etc.: see *dump*[2]. Cf. *thum*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat heavily, or with something thick and heavy.

> When so she lagged, as she needs mote so,
> He with his speare, that was to him great blame,
> Would *thumpe* her forward and inforce to goe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 10.

> With these masqueraders that vast church is filled, who are seen *thumping* their breasts, and kissing the pavement with extreme devotion. *Gray*, Letters, I. 71.

2†. To produce by a heavy blow or beating.

> When blustering Boreas . . .
> *Thumps* a thunder-bounce.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To beat; give a thump or blow.

> As though my heart-strings had been cracked I wept and sighed, and *thumped* and *thumped*, and raved and ranted and railed.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iv. 1.

> As he approached the stream, his heart began to *thump*.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 448.

thump (thump), *n.* [< *thump*, *v.*] A heavy blow, or the sound made by such a blow; a blow with a club, the fist, or anything that gives a thick, heavy sound; a bang: as, to give one a *thump*.

> Long hair . . . is, in peace, an ornament; in war, a strong helmet; it blunts the edge of a sword, and deads the leaden *thump* of a bullet.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 89.

> The watchman's *thump* at midnight startles us in our beds as much as the breaking in of a thief.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 251.

thumper (thum′pėr), *n.* [< *thump* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which thumps.—2. A thing or a person that is impressive by reason of hugeness or greatness; an unusually big fish, lie, etc.; a whopper. [Colloq.]

> He cherished his friend, and he relished a bumper;
> Yet one fault he had, and that one was a *thumper*.
> *Goldsmith*, Retaliation.

thumping (thum′ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *thump*.] Unusually large or heavy; big. [Colloq.]

> Let us console that martyr, I say, with *thumping* damages; and as for the woman—the guilty wretch! let us lead her out and stone her. *Thackeray*.

thumpkin (thump′kin), *n.* [< *thump* (?) + *-kin*. Cf. *thumbkin*.] 1. A lumpkin; a clown. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A barn of hay. [Thieves' slang.]

Thunbergia (thun-bėr′ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after K. P. *Thunberg*, 1743–1828, a Swedish botanist, author of the "Flora Japonica" and "Flora Capensis."] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the tribe *Thunbergieæ* in the order *Acanthaceæ*. It is distinguished from *Mendoncia*, the other principal genus of its tribe, by its fruit, a beaked capsule with two to four seeds; and from others of the order by its contorted and nearly equal corolla-lobes, and roundish seeds without a retinaculum. There are about 45 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Madagascar, and warm parts of Asia. They are commonly twining vines, or in a number of species low erect herbs. They bear opposite leaves, often triangular, hastate, cordate, or narrower, and purple, blue, yellow, or white flowers solitary in the axils or forming terminal racemes. The flowers often combine two colors, as *T. laurifolia* (*T. Harrisi*), a greenhouse climber with large yellow-throated blue flowers, and the hardy annual *T. alata*, known locally by the name *black-eyed-Susan* from its buff, orange, or white flowers with a purplish-black center. Other species, as *T. grandiflora*, are favorite trellis-climbers, and commonly known by the generic name.

thunder (thun′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *thunder*, *thonder*, *thondre* (with excrescent *d* as also in the D. form), earlier *thoner*, *thuner* (> E. dial. *thunner*), < AS. *thunor* (gen. *thunres*, *thonres*), thunder (*Thunor*, also, after Icel., *Thur*, the god of thunder, Thor), = OS. *Thuner*, the god of thunder, = OFries. *thuner* = D. *donder* = OHG. *donar*, MHG. *doner*, G. *donner*, thunder (OHG. *Donar*, the god of thunder, Thor), = Icel. *Thōrr* (dat. and acc. *Thōr*, in Runic inscriptions also *Thur*), the god of thunder, Thor (cf. Icel. *Thundr* (gen. *Thundar*), one of the names of Odin—appar. a reflex of the AS. or E. word), = Sw. Dan. *Tor*, the god of thunder, Thor (Sw. *tor-dön*, Dan. *tor-den*, thunder: Sw. *dön* (later *dån*) = Dan. *dön* = E. *din*), = Goth. **thunars* (not recorded); akin to L. *tonitrus*, rarely *tonitru*, *tonitruum*, thunder, Skt. *tanyatu*, thunder, *tanayitnus*, roaring, thundering; from a verb shown in AS. *thunian*, rattle, roar, thunder, L. *tonare*, roar, thunder (cf. AS. *tonian* (rare), MD. *donen*, thunder), Skt. √ *tan*, roar. This root is usually identified with that of AS. *thynne*, E. *thin*, etc. (see *thin*[1]), the development being variously explained: e. g., 'extension, sound, noise, thunder.' But the two are no doubt entirely distinct: the sense 'tone' in Gr. *τόνος* is developed from that of 'tension' in quite another way. The √ *tan*, thunder, is perhaps the same, without the initial *s*, as the √ *stan*, in Gr. *στένειν* = Lith. *steneti* = Russ. *stenatĭ*, *stonatĕ*, groan, = Skt. √ *stan*, roar, thunder, E. *stun*, etc. (a similar double root in *st-* and *t-* is shown in the etym. of *thatch* and other words: see *stun*). Hence *thunder*, *v.*, and the first element of *Thursday*, and, from the Scand., *Thor*.] 1. The loud noise which follows a flash of lightning, due to the sudden disturbance of the air by a violent discharge of electricity through it. The character of the sound varies with the force and the distance of the discharge, the form, number, and relative arrangement of the clouds, and the nature of the surrounding country. The position of the observer relative to the path of the discharge has also an important influence on the character of the sound heard. If the observer is about equally distant from the two bodies between which the discharge takes place, the sound is short and sharp, while if his position is approximately in line with the path of discharge, so as to be considerably further from one body than the other, the sound is prolonged into a long roll, due to the difference of time which the sound takes to reach the ear from the different parts of the path. In hilly regions, and where there are many clouds in the neighborhood of the discharge, the sound is echoed and reechoed, causing a prolonged and more or less continuous roar. As sound travels at the rate of about 1,100 feet per second, and light at the rate of about 186,000 miles per second, the number of miles the observer is from the discharge will be nearly one fifth the number of seconds which elapse between seeing the flash and hearing the sound. Discharges between clouds high up in the atmosphere are not usually heard through so long distances as might be expected, owing to the diminution of the intensity of sounds in passing from rarer to denser media. Discharges from clouds near the earth's surface to the earth can be heard as far as any other sound of equal intensity.

> No *thunders* shook with deep intestine sound
> The blooming groves that girdled her around.
> *Cowper*, Heroism, l. 5.

2. The destructive agent in a thunder-storm; a discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt.

> And therfore hathe White Thorn many Vertues: For he that berethe a Braunche on him thereoffe, no *Thondre* ne no maner of Tempest may dere him.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.

> I told him, the revenging gods
> 'Gainst parricides did all their *thunders* bend.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 48.

> By the gods, my heart speaks this;
> And if the least fall from me not perform'd,
> May I be struck with *thunder!*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

3. Any loud resounding noise: as, *thunders* of applause.

> The *thunder* of my cannon shall be heard.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 26.

> Welcome her, *thunders* of fort and of fleet!
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.

4. An awful or startling denunciation or threat.

> The *thunders* of the Vatican could no longer strike terror into the heart of princes, as in the days of the Crusades. *Prescott*.

5. As an exclamation, an abbreviation of *by thunder*, a mild oath. Compare *thunderation*. [Colloq.]—**Blood-and-thunder**, sensational; full of bloody deeds and bravado: noting plays, novels, etc. [Colloq.]—**Cross of thunder.** See *cross*[1].

thunder (thun′dėr), *v.* [< ME. *thunderen*, *thonderen*, *thuneren*, *thoneren* (> E. dial. *thunner*), < AS. *thunrian* = D. *donderen* = OHG. *donarōn*, MHG. *donren*, MG. *dunren*, G. *donnern* = Sw. *dundra* = Dan. *dundre*, thunder; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To give forth thunder; resound with thunder; formerly, to lighten (and thunder): often used impersonally: as, it *thundered* yesterday.

> Wednesday, the vj Day of Januarii, the wynde Rose a yens vs, with grett tempest, *thonnderyng* and lyghtnyng all Day and all nyght, So owtrageowsly that we knew not wher wee war. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

> He would not flatter Neptune for his trident
> Or Jove for 's power to *thunder*.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 256.

2. To make a sound resembling thunder; make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.

> Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? Job xl. 9.

> Ay me, what act
> That roars so loud, and *thunders* in the index?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 52.

> His dreadful voice no more
> Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton*, P. L., x. 780.

> I will have his head, were Richard *thundering* at the gates of York. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxiv.

3. To utter loud denunciations or threats.

> The orators on the other side *thundered* against sinful associations. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

The Thundering Legion. See *legion*.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit with or as with the noise of thunder; utter with a loud and threatening voice; utter or issue by way of threat or denunciation.

> Oracles severe
> Were daily *thunder'd* in our gen'ral's ear.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 293.

> Should eighty-thousand college-councils
> *Thunder* "Anathema," friend, at you.
> *Tennyson*, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

2. To lay on with vehemence. [Rare.]

> Therewith they gan, both furious and fell,
> To *thunder* blowes, and fiersly to assaile
> Each other. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 43.

thunder-and-lightning (thun′dėr-and-līt′ning), *n.* Same as *Oxford mixture* (which see, under *mixture*). [Colloq.]—**Thunder-and-lightning snake.** See *snake*.

thunderation (thun-dėr-ā′shọn), *n.* Same as *thunder*, 5. [Colloq., U. S.]

thunder-ax (thun′dėr-aks), *n.* Same as *thunderbolt*, 3 (*a*).

thunderbeat† (thun′dėr-bēt), *v. t.* [< *thunder* + *beat*[1].] To beat with thundering strokes. [Rare.]

> So he them *thunderbet* whereso he went,
> That never a stroke in vaine his right hand spent.
> *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 397. (*Davies.*)

thunder-bird (thun′dėr-bėrd), *n.* 1. An Australian thick-headed shrike, *Pachycephala gutturalis*. It is about 6 inches long, rich-yellow below, with a jet-black collar and white throat, black head, and partly black tail. It was called by Latham *guttural thrush*, *Turdus gutturalis*, and *black-breasted flycatcher*, *Muscicapa pectoralis*, by others *white-throated thickhead*, and it has also a variety of French and New Latin names. It closely resembles the species figured under *Pachycephala*.

2. In the mythology of some low tribes, an imaginary bird supposed to cause thunder by the flapping of its wings, or considered as personifying it. *E. B. Tylor*.

thunderblast (thun′dėr-blȧst), *n.* [< ME. *thonderblast*; < *thunder* + *blast*.] A peal of thunder.

thunderbolt (thun′dėr-bōlt), *n.* [< *thunder* + *bolt*[1].] 1. A flash of lightning with the accompanying crash of thunder: so called because regarded as due to the hurling of a bolt or shaft at the object struck by the lightning. See def. 2.

> The term *thunderbolt*, which is nowadays rarely used except by poets (and by the penny-a-liners), preserves the old notion that something solid and intensely hot passed along the track of a lightning flash and buried itself in the ground. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

2. The imaginary bolt or shaft (often regarded as a stone) conceived as the material agent or substance of a flash of lightning, and the cause of the accompanying crash of thunder: an attribute of Zeus or Jupiter as the god of thunder (Jupiter Tonans); specifically, in *her.*, a bearing representing a thunderbolt more or less like that of Jupiter. It is often composed of barbed lances, the shafts of which are broken into dovetails, and a group of these put side by side, having a pair of wings attached, is emblematic of radiating light; sometimes it is a double flame of fire pointing up and down and accompanied with lances, radiating blades, etc.

Jupiter holding a Thunderbolt. (From a Pompeian wall-painting.)

3. A stone or other hard concretion of distinctive shape, usually tapering or spear-like, found in the ground, and supposed in popular superstition to have been the material substance of a thunderbolt (in sense 2), and to have fallen from heaven with the lightning. Specifically—(*a*) One of various polished stone implements, celts, and the like, found in the ground, supposed to have fallen from the sky. Also called *thunder-ax*, *thunder-hammer*, *thunder-stone*, *ceraunia*, and *storm-stone*. (*b*) A mass of iron pyrites occurring, either as a nodule or a bunch of crystals, in the chalk of England. (*c*) One of sundry fossil cephalopods, as belemnites. Also called *thunder-stone*. See cut under *belemnite*.

4. Figuratively, one who is daring or irresistible; one who acts with fury or with sudden and resistless force.

Be yourself, great sir,
The *thunderbolt* of war.
Massinger, Bashful Lover.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those *thunderbolts* of war?
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1159.

5. A dreadful threat, denunciation, censure, or the like, proceeding from some high authority; a fulmination.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

A greater wreck, a deeper fall,
A shock to one — a *thunderbolt* to all.
Byron, Mazeppa, i.

6. *pl.* The white campion (*Lychnis vespertina*), the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), or the bladder-campion (*Silene Cucubalus*) — the last so named from the slight report made by exploding the inflated calyx. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

thunderbolt† (thun'dėr-bōlt), *v. t.* [< *thunderbolt*, *n.*] To strike with or as with lightning.

This was done so in an instant that the very act did overrun Philoclea's sorrow, sorrow not being able so quickly to *thunderbolt* her heart through her senses.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

thunderbolt-beetle (thun'dėr-bōlt-bē'tl), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Arhopalus fulminans*, which burrows in the sap-wood of the oak and chestnut: so called from the zigzag gray lines, likened to thunderbolts, which cross the dark elytra.

thunder-bounce† (thun'dėr-bouns), *n.* A sudden noise like thunder. [Rare.]

When blustering Boreas tosseth up the deep,
And thumps a *thunder-bounce*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

thunderburst (thun'dėr-bėrst), *n.* A burst of thunder. *Imp. Dict.*

thunder-carriage (thun'dėr-kar'āj), *n.* A name given to the conventional representation in early Scandinavian art of a car or chariot in which the god Thor is supposed to ride from place to place. *Worsaae*, Danish Art, p. 168.

thunderclap (thun'dėr-klap), *n.* [< ME. *thonder-clap*; < *thunder* + *clap*[1].] A clap or burst of thunder; a sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; a thunder-peal.

Noble arms,
You ribs for mighty minds, you iron houses,
Made to defy the *thunder-claps* of fortune,
Rust and consuming time must now dwell with ye!
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

thunder-cloud (thun'dėr-kloud), *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder. Such clouds are of the cumulus or strato-cumulus type, generally appearing in dense, dark, towering masses, with a cirro-stratus overflow. In hilly regions thunder-clouds have been observed entirely within a limit of 1,500 feet above the earth, but in general the base of the cloud is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, and its vertical thickness from 2,000 to 12,000 feet.

These Tornadoes commonly come against the Wind that is then blowing, as our *Thunder-clouds* are often observed to do in England. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 79.

thunder-crack (thun'dėr-krak), *n.* A clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrants' threats.
Daniel, To the Countess of Cumberland, st. 5.

thunder-dart† (thun'dėr-därt), *n.* A thunderbolt. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 53.

thunder-darter (thun'dėr-där'tėr), *n.* He who darts the thunder; Jove.

O thou great *thunder-darter* of Olympus, forget that thou art Jove, the king of gods. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 11.

thunder-dint† (thun'dėr-dint), *n.* [ME., also *thunderdent*; < *thunder* + *dint*.] A thunderclap.

How Cappaneus the proude
With *thunder-dynt* was slayn, that criede loude.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1505.

thunder-dirt (thun'dėr-dėrt), *n.* The gelatinous volva of *Ileodictyon*, especially *I. cibarium*, a gasteromycetous fungus, which is or was formerly eaten by the aborigines of New Zealand. See *Ileodictyon*.

thunder-drop (thun'dėr-drop), *n.* One of the large, heavy, thinly scattered drops of rain which prelude a thunder-shower.

Her slow full words sank thro' the silence drear,
As *thunder-drops* fall on a sleeping sea.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

thunderer (thun'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *thunder* + *-er*[1].] One who thunders; specifically, with the definite article, Jupiter (called *Jupiter Tonans*).

The faults of kings are by *the Thunderer*,
As oft as they offend, to be reveng'd.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

When now *the thund'rer* on the sea-beat coast
Had fix'd great Hector and his conqu'ring host.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 1.

thunder-fish (thun'dėr-fish), *n.* 1. The electric catfish of the Nile, *Malapterurus electricus*, which is capable of giving shocks like the electric eel and electric ray. Also known by its Arabian name *raasch*. See cut under *Malapterurus*. —2. A European cyprinoid, *Misgurnus fossilis*: apparently so called as forced out of the mud, in which it habitually burrows, by a thunder-shower. See *misgurn*.

thunder-fit (thun'dėr-fit), *n.* A shock or noise resembling thunder. [Rare.]

The ice did split with a *thunder-fit*;
The helmsman steer'd us through!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, i.

thunder-flower (thun'dėr-flou'ėr), *n.* A name of the stitchwort (*Stellaria Holostea*), of the corn-poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), and of the white campion (*Lychnis vespertina*). *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

thunder-fly (thun'dėr-flī), *n.* A thrips; any member of the *Thripidæ*. See cut under *Thrips*.

The tiny *thunder-flies* which we often find during the summer in countless multitudes.
Adams, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 213.

thunder-gust (thun'dėr-gust), *n.* A thunderstorm. [Rare.]

Until the *thundergust* o'erpass.
Lowell, On Planting a Tree at Inveraray.

thunder-hammer (thun'dėr-ham'ėr), *n.* See *thunderbolt*, 3 (*a*).

thunder-head (thun'dėr-hed), *n.* One of the round compact swelling cumulus clouds which frequently develop into thunder-clouds. The thunder-head is seen at first, perhaps, on the horizon, of a brilliant whiteness; then, slowly rising, and darkening until only a silver edge is left of its brightness, it becomes a towering mass of black thunder-cloud. [Originally New Eng.]

On either hand a sullen rear of woes,
Whose garnered lightnings none could guess,
Piling its *thunder-heads*, and muttering "Cease!"
Lowell, Under the Old Elm, vii. 2.

thunder-headed (thun'dėr-hed'ed), *a.* Pertaining to a thunder-head; like a thunder-head: as, *thunder-headed* clouds.

thunder-house (thun'dėr-hous), *n.* A small model of a house with electric conductors so arranged as to show, when a discharge is passed through them, how a building may be injured by lightning.

thundering (thun'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thunder*, *v.*] The report of a discharge of lightning; thunder.

Intreat the Lord . . . that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail. Ex. ix. 28.

thundering (thun'dėr-ing), *p. a.* 1. Producing or characterized by a loud rumbling or rattling noise, as that of thunder or artillery; loud.—2. Unusual; extraordinary; great; tremendous: used as an intensive. [Colloq.]

He goes a *thundering* pace, that you would not think it possible to overtake him. *Rec. T. Adams*, Works, II. 420.

I was drawing a *thundering* fish out of the water, so very large that it made my rod crack again.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 219.

Haint they cut a *thunderin'* swarth?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., i.

The Thundering Legion. See *legion*.

thunderingly (thun'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a thundering manner; with loud noise.—2. Unusually; extraordinarily; tremendously: as, a *thunderingly* big egg. [Colloq.]

thunderless (thun'dėr-les), *a.* [< *thunder* + *-less*.] Unattended by thunder or loud noise.

Thunderless lightnings striking under sea.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

When on nights
Of summer-time the harmless blaze
Of *thunderless* heat-lightning plays.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

thunderlight†, *n.* [ME. *thonderlyht*; < *thunder* + *light*[1].] Lightning.

The wey of *thonderlyht* that is wont to smyten heye towres. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 4.

thunderous (thun'dėr-us), *a.* [Formerly also *thundrous*; < *thunder* + *-ous*.] 1. Thunder-producing; betokening thunder; awful.

At Heaven's door
Look in, and see each blissful Deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie.
Milton, Vac. Ex., l. 36.

2. Thundering; loud and deep-sounding; making a noise like thunder.

The solid roar
Of *thunderous* waterfalls and torrents hoarse.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

thunderously (thun'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a thunderous manner; with thunder or a noise like thunder.

Now and then chariots rolled by *thunderously*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 212.

thunder-peal (thun'dėr-pēl), *n.* A peal or clap of thunder.

All the past of Time reveals
A bridal dawn of *thunder-peals*,
Wherever Thought hath wedded Fact.
Tennyson, Love Thou Thy Land.

thunder-pick (thun'dėr-pik), *n.* A belemnite. [Prov. Eng.]

thunder-plant (thun'dėr-plant), *n.* The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

thunder-plump (thun'dėr-plump), *n.* A short violent downpour of rain in connection with a thunder-storm. [Rare.]

The rains are extremely frequent, and, instead of falling in what seem like *thunder-plumps*, they are prolonged, and fall continuously as drizzling rain.
J. C. Brown, Reboisement in France, p. 35.

thunder-pump (thun'dėr-pump), *n.* [< *thunder* + *pump* for *bump*[1]. Cf. *thunder-pumper* and *pump-thunder*.] Same as *pump-thunder*.

thunder-pumper (thun'dėr-pum'pėr), *n.* [See *thunder-pump*.] 1. The American bittern: same as *pump-thunder*.—2. The croaker or sheepshead, *Haplodinotus grunniens*. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

thunder-rod† (thun'dėr-rod), *n.* Same as *lightning-rod*.

thunder-shoot† (thun'dėr-shōt), *v. t.* To strike or destroy by a thunderbolt or lightning.

His [the atheist's] death commonly is most miserable.—Either burnt, as Diagoras; or eaten up with lice, as Pherecydes; or devoured by dogs, as Lucian; or *thunder-shot* and turned to ashes, as Olympias.
Fuller, Holy and Profane State, V. vi. 9.

thunder-shower (thun'dėr-shou'ėr), *n.* A shower accompanied by thunder and lightning.

thundersmith (thun'dėr-smith), *n.* A forger of thunder or of thunderbolts; figuratively, a coiner of loud, pretentious words. [Rare.]

That terrible *thundersmith* of terms.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

thunder-snake (thun'dėr-snāk), *n.* 1. See *snake*.—2. The little worm-snake, *Carphiophis* (formerly *Celuta*) *amœna*, common in the United States: apparently so called because forced out of its hole by a heavy shower.

thunder-stone (thun'dėr-stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *thunderbolt*, 1, 2.

Gui. Fear no more the lightning-flash.
Arc. Nor the all-dreaded *thunder-stone*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 271.

Envy, let pines of Ida rest alone,
For they will grow spite of thy *thunder-stone*.
Marston, Satires, iv. 164.

2. Same as *thunderbolt*, 3 (*a*) and (*c*).

Each tube [of Stone] had a small cavity in it's Center, from which it's parts were projected in form of rays to the circumference, after the manner of the Stones vulgarly call'd *Thunder-stones*.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

thunder-storm (thun'dėr-stôrm), *n.* A storm accompanied by lightning and thunder, occurring when the atmosphere is in a state of unstable equilibrium, and has a high relative humidity. Thunder-storms have been conveniently classified into *heat thunder-storms* and *cyclonic thunder-storms*. The former is the type preëminently characteristic of the equatorial regions, where lightning and thunder occur on their grandest and most violent scale. Here the thunder-storm has little or no progressive motion, and its entire history may be followed in the overturning process by which an abnormally hot, humid, unstable condition of the atmosphere becomes stable. In summer similar heat thunder-storms arise locally in temperate latitudes, especially in hilly or mountainous countries. Thunder-storms of the second class are associated with areas of low pressure, and are found most frequently on their southern border, in the quadrant where an unstable atmospheric condition tends to prevail. These thunder-storms have a progressive motion eastward, but their velocity may be quite different from that of the general cyclonic movement with which they are associated. The different isobaric types known as *secondaries* and *V-shaped depressions* give rise to thunder-storms having distinct features, and those accompanying the latter have been specifically designated *line thunder-storms*. In general, the diurnal and annual periods and other characteristics of cyclonic thunder-storms exhibit a wide diversity in different regions, and thereby illustrate the intimate dependence of these storms on the differing cyclonic conditions which characterize different climates. Thus, in Iceland thunder-storms occur only in winter, so that the usual annual periodicity is there reversed.

thunderstrike (thun'dėr-strīk), *v. t.*; pret. *thunderstruck*, pp. *thunderstruck* or *thunderstricken*, ppr. *thunderstriking*. [< *thunder* + *strike*; a back-formation from *thunderstruck*.] 1. To strike, blast, or injure by or as by lightning; strike with or as with a thunderbolt. [Rare.]

The armaments which *thunderstrike* the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 181.

2. To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible: usually in the past participle.

thunder-stroke† (thun'dėr-strōk), *n.* A thunder-clap; a stroke or blast by lightning.

They fell together all, as by consent;
They dropp'd as by a *thunder-stroke.*
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 204.

thunderstruck (thun'dėr-strnk), *a.* 1. Struck, blasted, or injured by lightning.

Thunder-struck Enceladus,
Groveling beneath the incumbent mountain's weight.
Addison, Imit. of Milton, tr. of Story out of the Third [Æneid.

2. Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by some surprising or terrible thing snddenly presented to the mind or view.

3 *Merch.* I am amazed!
1 *Merch.* I *thunderstrook!*
Massinger, Believe as you List, i. 2.

thunder-thump† (thnn'dėr-thnmp), *n.* A thunderbolt. [Rare.]

O thou yat throwest the *thunderthumps*
From Heauens hye to Hell.
Googe, Eglogs (ed. Arber), iv.

thunder-tube (thun'dėr-tūb), *n.* A fulgurite.

thunder-worm (thun'dėr-wėrm), *n.* An amphisbænoid lizard of Florida, *Rhineura floridana:* so called as forced out of its burrows by a thunder-shower.

thundery (thun'dėr-i), *a.* [Formerly also *thundry;* < *thunder* + *-y*[1].] 1†. Thunder-like; thundering; loud; resounding.

As a cannon's *thundry* roaring ball,
Batt'ring one turret, shakes the next withall,
And oft in armies (as by proof they finde)
Kills oldest souldiers with his very winde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Latham.*)

2. Betokening, characterized by, or accompanied with thunder, or atmospheric disturbance caused by electrical discharges.

So your mother is tired, and gone to bed early! I'm afrsid such a *thundery* day was not the best in the world for the doctor to see her.
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xviii.

3. Figuratively, threatening an explosion or outbreak of temper; frowning; angry.

thunert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thunder.*

thunner (thun'ėr), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *thunder.*

thunny (thun'i), *n.* Same as *tunny.*

thunwanget, *n.* [ME., also *thonwange, thunwonge, thounwange,* < AS. *thunwange, thunwonge, thunwænge, thunwenge, thunwang* (= LG. *dunninge, dünninge, dunnege* = OHG. *dunwangi, dunwengi,* MHG. *tunewenge* = Icel. *thunnrangi* = Sw. *tinning* = Dan. *tinding*), the temple, < *thun-,* appar. base of *thynne,* thin, + *wang,* cheek.] The temple (of the head).

Stampe tham wele, and make a plaster, and lay on the forhede, and on the *thonwanges,* hot anoynte hym firste with popilione if he hafe anger in his lyver.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 305. (*Halliwell.*)

thuret, *n.* [< L. *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), incense: see *thus*[2].] Frankincense.

An unce of mascul *thure*
Wel smellyng, and an unce of pepur dure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

thurght. A Middle English form of *thorough, through*[1], *through*[2].

thurghfare†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thoroughfare.*

thurghout†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *thoroughout, throughout.*

thurible (thū'ri-bl), *n.* [< L. *thuribulum, turibulum,* a censer, < *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), frankincense; cf. Gr. *θύος,* incense, < *θύειν,* sacrifice; Skt. *dhūma,* L. *fumus,* smoke (see *fume*).] A censer. There is no difference in the meaning of *thurible* and *censer,* except that the former is the more technical ecclesiastical word.

Sweet incense from the waving *thurible*
Rose like a mist. *Southey.*

thurifer (thū'ri-fėr), *n.* [< L. *thurifer, turifer,* < *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), incense, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An acolyte who carries the censer.

thuriferous (thū-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< *thurifer* + *-ous.*] Producing or bearing frankincense.

thurificate (thū-rif'i-kāt), *a.* [< LL. *thurificatus, turificatus,* pp. of *thurificare, turificare,* burn incense: see *thurify.*] Having offered incense. —**The thurificate,** in the *early church,* those who had offered incense to pagan deities. They formed part of the class of penitents called the *lapsed* (see *lapse*).

thurification (thū-ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **thurificatio(n-),* < LL. *thurificare,* burn incense: see *thurify.*] The act of burning incense or of fuming with incense.

The Church of England gives to the Blessed Virgin and all the saints memorative honours, no inward soul submission in her prayers and offices, no dependence, no invocations, no intercessions, no incense, *thurification,* candles, or consumptive offerings, or genuflexions.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 352.

thurify (thū'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *thurified,* ppr. *thurifying.* [< LL. *thurificare, turificare,* burn incense, < L. *thus* (*thur-*), *tus* (*tur-*), incense, + *facere,* make (see *-fy*).] I. *trans.* To perfume with odors as from a thurible; cense.

This Herring, or this cropshin, was sensed and *thurified* in the smoake.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 176).

The Smoak of Censing, Smoak of *Thurifying*
Of Images. *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

II. *intrans.* To scatter incense; cense.

Thuringian (thū-rin'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thuringia* (= G. *Thüringen*) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to Thuringia, a region in central Germany. Properly it is the district included between the Harz, the Thuringian Forest, and the rivers Werra and Saale; but it is often regarded as comprising the Saxon duchies, the principalities of Schwarzburg and Reuss, inclosed exclaves of other states, and adjoining parts of Prussia. Thuringia was a medieval landgraviate, and its later history is merged in that of Saxony.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Thuringia.

thuringite (thū-rin'jīt), *n.* [< *Thuringia* (see *Thuringian*) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium, occurring as an aggregate of minute scales which are distinctly cleavable in one direction, and have an olive-green color and nacreous luster.

thurl, thurling. See *thirl*[1], *thirling.*

thurm (thėrm), *v. t.* In *cabinet-making,* to work (moldings or the like) across the grain of the wood with saw and chisel, thus producing, in square uprights and the like, patterns similar to those turned by the lathe.

thurrock†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thorrocke;* < ME. *thurrok,* the hold of a ship, < AS. *thurruc,* a small boat (glossing *cumba* and *caupolus*), also prob. the hold of a ship (also, according to Lye, a drain (*canalis*); but see *thurruck*), = MD. *durck, dorck,* the hold of a ship; perhaps orig. (like *hold* itself) 'hole,' akin to Goth. *thairko,* a hole, and to AS. *thurh, thuruh,* E. *thorough, through*[1]: see *thorough.*] The hold of a ship; also, the bilge.

The same harm dooth som tyme the smale dropes of water that entren thurgh a litel crevace into the *thurrok,* and in the botme of the shipe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Ye shall understande that there ys a place in the bottom of a shyppe wherein ys gathered all the fylthe that cometh into the shyppe—and it is called in some contre of this londe a *thorrocke.* Other calle yt an hamron, and some calle yt the bulcke of the shyppe.
Our Ladyes Mirroure (London, 1530), quoted by Tyrwhitt.

thurrough (thur'ō), *n.* [A dial. var. of *furrow* (as, reversely, *fill*[2] for *thill*), or else a var. of *thurruck,* a drain, regarded as a particular use of *thurrock.*] A furrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

thurruck (thur'uk), *n.* [A further var. of *thurrough,* itself a var. of *furrow,* or else a var. and particular use of *thurrock.* The AS. *thurruc* defined by Lye as a canal or drain (*canalis*), does not appear to have had that sense: see *thurrock.*] A drain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Thursday (thėrz'dā), *n.* [< ME. *Thursday, Thursdey, Thors day, Thores day,* a contracted form (after the Icel. *Thōrsdagr*) of early ME. *Thunres dæi* (which would reg. give mod. E. **Thundersday*), < AS. *Thunres dæg* = OFries. *Thunresdi, Dunrisdei, Tongeresdei, Tornsdei* = D. *Donderdag* = MLG. *Donerdach* = OHG. *Donarestag,* MHG. *Donerstac,* G. *Donnerstag* = Icel. *Thōrsdagr* = Sw. Dan. *Torsdag;* orig. two words, 'Thunder's day,' 'Thor's day,' translating L. *Dies Jovis:* see *thunder, Thor,* and *day*[1].] The fifth day of the week. See *week.* Abbreviated *Th., Thur.*—**Bounds Thursday,** Ascension day: so called from the old parish custom of marking or beating the bounds. See *perambulation.*—**Great Thursday, Great and Holy Thursday,** in the *Gr. Ch.,* same as *Maundy Thursday.*—**Green Thursday,** Thursday in Holy Week; Maundy Thursday.—**Holy Thursday,** Ascension day: so called because it is the greatest festival of the church year which falls regularly upon a Thursday. This name has always been given to Ascension day in England, both before and since the Reformation. The application of the name to Thursday in Holy Week, properly *Maundy Thursday,* is recent and incorrect, resting either on confusion or on imitation of foreign (continental) usage.—**Maundy Thursday.** See *maundy.*—**Remission Thursday, Sheer Thursday.** Same as *Maundy Thursday.*—**Thursday of the Great Canon.** See *Great Canon,* under *great.*

thurset (thėrs), *n.* [Also dial. *thrush, thrust* (as in *hobthrush,* var. *hobthrust*), < ME. *thurse, thursse, thyrce, thurs, thirs,* also transposed *thrusse, thrwsse, thrusche,* < AS. *thyrs* = OHG. *durs, duris, turs, thuris,* MHG. *durse, dürse, dürsch,* also *turse, türse, türsch,* a giant, demon, = Icel. *thurs* (pron. thûs), a giant, goblin, dull fellow, = Norw. *tuss,* dial. *tusse, tust,* a goblin, kobold, elf, a dull fellow, = Dan. *tosse,* a booby, fool. For the supposed relation with *deuce,* see *deuce*[1]. The word *thurse* remains in various local names, as *Thursfield, Thursley, Thursly, Thurso,* etc. (in some instances probably confused with *Thor's* as in *Thursday*).] A giant; a gigantic specter; an apparition. *Kennett* (in Halliwell, under *thyrce*); *Way* (in Prompt. Parv., p. 491, note). [Prov. Eng.]

Thykke theefe as a *thursse,* and thikkere in the hanche,
Greesse growene as a galte, fulle gryiych he iukez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1100.

There shal lyn iamys that is a *thirs* [var. *thirsse*], or a beste havende the body iic a womman and horse feet.
Wyclif, Isa. xxxiv. 15.

thurse-hole†, (thėrs'hōl), *n.* A hollow vault in a rock or stony hill, sometimes used as a dwelling. *Kennett* (quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 491).

thurse-house†, (thėrs'hous), *n.* Same as *thurse-hole.*

thurst†, **thursty**†. Old spellings of *thirst, thirsty.*

thurt (thėrt), *adv.* and *prep.* A dialectal form of *thwart*[1].

thus[1] (ŦHus), *adv.* [< ME. *thus, thous, thos,* < AS. *thus* (= OS. *thus* = OFries. *thus* = D. *dus*), prob. a var. of *thȳs* (= OS. *thius*), instr. of *thes,* this: see *this.*] 1. Of manner or state: (*a*) In this way (referring to something present or under consideration); in the manner or state now being indicated: as, one may often see gardens arranged *thus* or *thus.*

His Aungell cleere, às cristall clene,
Here vn-to you *thus* am I sente.
York Plays, p. 35.

Thus I forestali thee, if thou mean to chide.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 484.

Nay, Elien, biench not *thus* away.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 30.

(*b*) In the manner just indicated (pointing to something that has just been said, done, or referred to).

Whether this was a bragge of the Russes or not, I know not, but *thus* he sayd. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 257.

Why hast thou *thus* deait with us? Luke ii. 48.

The goddess *thus;* and thus the god replies,
Who swells the clouds, and blackens all the skies.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 584.

Incensed at being *thus* foiled, Muley Abul Hassan gave orders to undermine the walls. *Irving*, Granada, p. 44.

(*c*) In the state or manner now to be indicated (pointing to something immediately following).

Therein was a record *thus* written. Ezra vi. 2.

Were he my kinsman, brother, or my son,
It should be *thus* with him; he must die to-morrow.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 82.

2. Of cause: Consequently; accordingly; so; things being so; hence (pointing to something that follows as an effect).

Thus, for my duty's sake, I rather choose
To cross my friend. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 17.

Thus men are raised by faction, and decried,
And rogue and saint distinguished by their side.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 154.

3. Of degree or quality: To this extent or proportion; so.

Whither are you *thus* early addrest?
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

Even *thus* wise—that is, *thus* peaceable. *Holyday.*

Thus far, to this point or degree.

Thus far, with rough and all-unable pen,
Our bending author hath pursued the story.
Shak., Hen. V., Epil.

Thus much, as much as this; to this extent or degree: as, *thus much* by way of apology.

Onely *thus much* now is to be said, that the Comedy is an imitation of the common errors of our life.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

thus[2] (thus), *n.* [L. *thus, tus,* incense. Cf. *thurible,* etc.] Frankincense; either (*a*) olibanum or (*b*) the turpentine which concretes on the trunks of the trees yielding turpentine.—**American thus,** the product chiefly of the long-leaved pine, *Pinus palustris,* and of the loblolly-pine, *P. Tæda.*

thus-gate†, *adv.* [ME., < *thus*[1] + *gate*[2]. Cf. *another-gate.*] In this wise; in this way; thus.

Now with hym and now with hure and *thus-gate* ich begge.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 51.

This is ioyfull tydyng,
That I may nowe here see
The modyr of my lord kyng
Thus-gate come to me.
York Plays, p. 100.

thus-gates†, *adv.* [ME. *thusgates, thusgatis;* < *thus-gate* + adv. gen. *-es.*] Same as *thus-gate.*

To blyse sal I sone be restorede
If I my saule *thusgates* wil fede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108.

And *thus gatis* he hailsed the croice.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

thusness (ŦHus'nes), *n.* The state of being thus. *Nature*, XLIII. 435. [Rare except in humorous use.]

thussock†, *n.* Same as *tussock*.

thuswise (ŦHus'wīz), *adv.* [< *thus*[1] + *wise*[2].] In this manner; thus. [Rare.]

It is surely better . . . to acquire pieces of historical information *thuswise* than never to acquire them at all.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 113.

Thuya (thū'yä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *θυία*, *θύα*, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, supposed to be a kind of juniper or arbor-vitæ.] A genus of conifers (the arbor-vitæ), of the tribe *Cupressineæ* and subtribe *Thuyopsidinæ*. It is distinguished from *Cupressus*, the cypress, by its smaller, less indurated cones, and usually complanate leafy branches. The 4 species are natives of North America and eastern Asia. They are evergreen trees and shrubs with a very characteristic habit, having the flat leaf-like branchlets almost wholly covered by small appressed imbricated leaves, some of which are awl-shaped and slightly spreading; others, on different branchlets, are blunt, scale-like, and adnate. The small ovoid or oblong cone rarely exceeds half an inch in length, and is usually composed of from three to six pairs of coriaceous scales, dry and spreading when ripe, the lowest and uppermost empty, the others bearing two or three seeds each. The typical species, *T. occidentalis*, the arbor-vitæ, or white cedar, of

Branch with Cones of American Arbor-vitæ (*Thuya occidentalis*).
a, the male flower; *b*, scale of cone, showing the two seeds; *c*, a seed, ventral view.

the northern United States, forms extensive cedar-swamps from Minnesota to central New York and New Brunswick, and occurs on rocky banks and along the mountains to North Carolina. It is usually a small tree, but is sometimes from 50 to 70 feet high. It is cultivated for lawns and hedges, and yields a valuable light-brown wood, a very aromatic oil, and a tincture used as an emmenagogue. *T. gigantea*, the canoe-cedar, or red cedar, of the West, found chiefly from Alaska to Oregon, is a large tree often from 100 to 135 feet high and 12 feet in diameter. One is said to have measured 22 feet in diameter and 325 in height. The trunk rises often for 100 feet as a columnar shaft free from branches. The trunks were hollowed out by the Indians into canoes. The dull reddish-brown wood — which is light, soft, compact, easily worked, and, as in the other species, slow to decay — is greatly valued for cabinet-work, interior finish, cooperage, etc. The bark yields a fiber which is made into hats, mats, and baskets. In cultivation it is often known by the names of *T. plicata* and *T. Lobbii*, and in Europe as *Libocedrus decurrens*, by an early exchange with the true *Libocedrus*, the incense-cedar of California. The other commonly cultivated species, *T.* (*Biota*) *orientalis*, the Chinese arbor-vitæ, native of eastern Asia, is parent of numerous varieties remarkably different in habit, with bright-green, golden, glivery, or variegated spray, closer and more vertical than in the tree of the Atlantic coast, or drooping, elongated, and slightly cylindrical in the variety *pendula*, the weeping arbor-vitæ. Several other species formerly classed here are now separated, as the genera *Thuyopsis* and *Chamæcyparis*. Compare also *Retinospora*.

thuyite (thū'yīt), *n.* [< *Thuya* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil plant supposed to belong or be closely related to *Thuya*. Several plants from the Wealden and Jurassic have been described under *Thuyites* as a generic name, in regard to all or most of which there is considerable uncertainty.

Thuyopsidinæ (thū-yop-si-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Engler, 1887), < *Thuyopsis* (*-id-*) + *-inæ*.] A subtribe of conifers, of the tribe *Cupressineæ*, typified by the genus *Thuyopsis*, and comprising also *Libocedrus* and *Thuya*.

Thuyopsis (thū-yop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1842), < *Thuya* + Gr. *ὄψις*, resemblance.] A genus of conifers, of the tribe *Cupressineæ*, type of the subtribe *Thuyopsidinæ*. It is characterized by its narrowly two-winged seeds, four or five under each of four to eight fertile scales of the globose cone. The only species, *T. dolabrata*, is a native of Japan, there known as *aketi*, and planted to shade avenues. It is a tall conical evergreen from 50 to 90 feet high. Its pendulous whorled primary branches bear very numerous two-ranked branchlets wholly covered by opposite leaves imbricated in four ranks, the marginal ranks larger, acute, and slightly spreading, the others appressed, glandular, and shining. It is cultivated in dwarf varieties as a shrub for lawns, under the name of *hatchet-leaved arbor-vitæ*.

thwack (thwak), *v. t.* [Also dial. *twack*; a var. of *whack*, prob. due in part to confusion with the equiv. *thack*[2], and in part to a phonetic interchange, *wh-* to *thw-*, which occurs in the other direction in *white*[2], var. of *thwite*, in *whittle*, var. of *thwittle*, in *wharf*, var. of *thwarf*[1], etc.] 1. To strike with something flat or hard; beat; bang; whack.

He shall not stay,
We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 37.

Take all my cushions down, and *thwack* them soundly,
After my feast of millers.
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

2†. To ram down; pack.

The letters he addressed me from time to time, to the number of six hundred, *thwackt* with loue and kindnesse.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland (Holinshed's Chron., I. 42).

thwack (thwak), *n.* [< *thwack*, *v.*] A sharp blow with something flat or hard; a whack; a bang.

But Talgol first with hardy *thwack*
Twice bruised his head, and twice his back.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 795.

Noble captain, lend me a reasonable *thwack*, for the love of God, with that cane of yours over these poor shoulders.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

=Syn. See *thump*.

thwacker (thwak'ėr), *n.* [< *thwack* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which thwacks; specifically, a wooden tool used for beating half-dried pantiles into shape. The tiles are then trimmed with a thwacking-knife.

thwacking (thwak'ing), *a.* Thumping; tremendous; great. [Colloq.]

Sec. Ser. A bonfire, sir?
Sir Ol. A *thwacking* one, I charge you.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 3.

thwacking-frame (thwak'ing-frām), *n.* In *tile-making*, a table with a curved top, on which a half-dried pantile is bent to form by means of blows with a thwacker. *E. H. Knight.*

thwacking-knife (thwak'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife for trimming pantiles on the thwacking-frame.

thwaite[1] (thwāt), *n.* [Also dial. *twaite*; < ME. **thwaite* (> AF. *twaite*), < Icel. *thveit*, f., *thveiti*, n., a piece or parcel of land, a paddock (common in local names), also a unit of weight, and a small coin, = Norw. *tveit*, *tvet*, *tvedt*, *tved*, a piece of ground (common in local names), lit. a piece, from the verb seen in AS. *thwītan*, ME. *thwiten*, cut, chop: see *thwite*.] A piece of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage. *Thwaite* chiefly occurs as the second element in local names, especially in the lake district of the north of England, as in Bassen*thwaite*, Cross*thwaite*, and Stone*thwaite*.

thwaite[2] (thwāt), *n.* Same as *twaite*[2].

thwang†, *n.* A Middle English form of *thong*.

thwarle†, *a.* [ME., perhaps connected with *twirl* (D. *dwarlen*); otherwise possibly an error for *thwart*, cross: see *thwart*[1], *a.*] Twisted (?); intricate (?): found only in the following passage.

As the dok lasted,
Sythen thrswen wyth a thwong a *thwarle* knot alofte,
Ther mony bellez ful bryzt of brende golde rungen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 194.

thwart[1] (thwârt), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *thwert* (as in *over thwert*, *thwert over*, *a thwert*, *a thirt*, athwart), < Icel. *thvert*, across (*um-thvert*, across, athwart), = Sw. *tvär*, rudely, = Dan. *tvert*, adv., across, athwart (cf. MD. *dwers*, *dwersch*, *dwars*, D. *dwars* = G. *zwerch*, across); prop. neut. acc. (with the neut. suffix *-t* usual in Scand.) of the adj., Icel. *thverr*, cross, transverse, = Sw. *tvär-* = Dan. *tver-* = AS. *thweorh* (*thweor-*), transverse, perverse, = MD. **dwer*, **dwar*, *dwers*, *dwersch*, *dwars*, D. *dwars*, adj., = OHG. *dwerah*, *twerh*, MHG. *twerch*, *dwerch*, also *querch*, G. *zwerch* in comp., also without the final guttural, OHG. *twer*, MHG. *twer*, *quer*, G. *quer* = LG. *quer* (> E. *queer*[1]), cross, transverse, = Goth. *thwairhs*, angry (not found in lit. sense 'cross'; cf. E. *cross*[1], 'transverse,' also 'angry'); perhaps connected with L. *torquere*, twist: see *tort*[1]. Connection with AS. *thurh*, Goth. *thairh*, etc., through, is improbable: see *thorough*, *through*[1]. Cf. *athwart*.] I. *adv.* From side to side; across; crosswise; transversely; athwart.

Yet, whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,
The tempred steele did not into his braynepan byte.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 30.

The bait was guarded with at least two hundred men, and thirty lying vnder a great tree (that lay *thwart* as a barricado). Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

II. *prep.* 1. Across; athwart.

And laying *thwart* her horse,
In loathly wise like to a carrion corse,
She bore him fast away.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 43.

Cornelius May and one other going ashore with some goods late in a faire euening, such a sudden gust did arise that driue them *thwart* the riuer.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 93.

2. Opposite to; over against.

The first of April we weighed anchor in the Downs, and, *thwart* Dover, we found our men in ketches ready to come aboard. *Sir H. Middleton*, Voyage, p. 2.

thwart[1] (thwârt), *a.* [< ME. *thwert*, < *thwert*, *adv.*; or < Icel. *thvert*, neut. adj., after the adv.: see *thwart*[1], *adv.* The proper mod. form of the adj. would be **thwar* (< early ME. *thweor*, < AS. *thweor-*, the reduced form in inflection of *thweorh*) or **thwarrow*, < AS. *thweorh*.] 1. Lying or extending across or crosswise; cross; transverse.

Those streetes that be *thwart* are faire and large.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 234.

The slant lightning, whose *thwart* flame, driven down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine.
Milton, P. L., x. 1075.

2†. Antithetical.

It is observable that Solomon's proverbial says are so many select aphorisms, containing, for the most part, a pair of cross and *thwart* sentences, handled rather by collation than relation, whose conjunction is disjunctive.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 216.

3. Perverse; contrary; cross-grained.

His herte tho wurth *thwert*. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 3099.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live
And be a *thwart* disnatured torment to her!
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 305.

Now he would make that love prevail in the world and become its law; the world, still *thwart* and untoward, foils his purpose, and he dies. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 130.

thwart[1] (thwârt), *n.* [< *thwart*[1], *v.*] Opposition; defiance.

A certain discourteous person, who calleth himself the devil, even now, and in *thwart* of your fair inclinations, keepeth and detaineth your irradiant frame in hostile thraldom. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ii. 3.

thwart[1] (thwârt), *v.* [< ME. *thwerten*; < *thwart*[1], *adv.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pass over or across; cross.

Pericles
Is now again *thwarting* the wayward seas.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 10.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night.
Milton, P. L., iv. 557.

In this passage we frequently chang'd our barge, by reason of the bridges *thwarting* our course.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

2†. To put crosswise, or one across another.

All knights-templars make such Saltire Cross with their *thwarted* legs upon their monuments.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iii. 11.

3†. To put in the way; oppose.

'Gainst which the noble sonne of Telamon
Oppos'd himselfe, and, *thwarting* his huge shield,
Them battell bad. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 514.

4. To cross, as a purpose; contravene; frustrate; baffle.

Third Out. Have you long sojourned there?
Val. Some sixteen months; and longer might have stay'd,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 22.

The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South*, Sermons.

O *thwart* me not, sir Soph, at ev'ry turn,
Nor carp at ev'ry flaw you may discern.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 91.

"It is no part of the duty of a Christian Prince," added the Abbess, "to *thwart* the wishes of a pious soul."
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

No injudicious interference from any quarter ever *thwarted* my plans for her [a pupil's] improvement.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

=Syn. 4. *Foil*, *Baffle*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go crosswise or obliquely. *Thomson.* — 2. To be in opposition; be contrary or perverse; hence, to quarrel; contend.

Thwart not thou with thy fellow.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

[Rare in both senses.]

thwart[2] (thwârt), *n.* [Also dial. *thought*; prob. a var. of *thoft*[1] (as, reversely, *thoft*[2] is a var. of *thought*[1]), a rower's seat, mixed with *thwart*[1], as if lit. a 'crosspiece': see *thoft*[1], *thoft-fellow*.] A seat across a boat on which the oarsman sits. A thwart is usually a special fixture, but a board may be used for the purpose. Some thwarts are contrived to slide backward and forward with the movements of the oarsman, as in light sculls or shells used for rowing exercise or for racing.

Take care of your dress in the mud — one foot on the *thwarts* — sit in the middle — that's it.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vii.

Now Cap'n Cyrus is the luckiest seaman that ever sat on a *thwart*. He never had nothin' happen to him.
F. R. Stockton, Merry Chanter, iii.

After-thwart, the thwart furthest aft in a whale-boat, occupied by the after-oarsman. Also called *stroke-thwart*. —**Bow-thwart**, the second thwart in a whale-boat, occupied by the bow-oarsman.

thwartedly (thwâr'ted-li), *adv.* Athwart; obliquely. [Rare.]

We do not live in the inside of a pearl; but in an atmosphere through which a burning sun shines *thwartedly*, and over which a sorrowful night must far prevail.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 176.

thwarter (thwâr'tèr), *n.* [< *thwart*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which thwarts or crosses.

thwarter-ill (thwâr'tèr-il), *n.* Same as *louping-ill*.

thwart-hawse (thwârt'hâz), *adv.* *Naut.*, across the hawse.

thwarting (thwâr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *thwart*[1], *v.*] Opposing act or action; whatever frustrates or baffles or tends to defeat one's purposes, wishes, designs, etc.

The woman is of such disposition that in the ende of thirtie yeeres marriage there shal euery day be found *thwartings* in her condition, and alteration in her conuersation
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 306.

The *thwartings* of your dispositions.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 21.

thwarting (thwâr'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *thwart*[1].] Perverse; contrary.

Such shields tooke the name Clypei, i. chased and engraven, not in the old word in Latine Cluere, which signifieth to fight, or to bee well reputed, as our *thwarting* grammarians would with their subtile sophistrie seeme to etymologize and derive it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 3.

Ignorance makes them churlish, *thwarting*, and mutinous.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

thwartingly (thwâr'ting-li), *adv.* Perversely; in an opposing or baffling manner.

It is wittingly observed that the over-precise are so *thwartingly* cross to the superstitious in all things that they will scarce do a good work because a heretic doth it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 407.

thwartly (thwârt'li), *adv.* [< *thwart*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a contrary manner; with opposition; perversely.

Sith man then in judgeiuge so *thwartly* is bente
To satisfie fansie, and not true intente.
W. Kethe (1554). (*Davies.*)

thwartness (thwârt'nes), *n.* [< *thwart*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being contrary; untowardness; perverseness.

Can any man . . . defend it lawfull, upon some unkind usages, or *thwartness* of disposition, for a parent to abandon and forsake his child, or the son to cast off his parent?
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.

thwartovert, *a.* [< ME. *thwert over*; < *thwart*[1] + *over*.] Contrary; baffling.

And for fifteene long dayes and nights the *thwartover* and crosse north easterly winde blew us nothing but lengthening of our sorrowes.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

thwartship (thwârt'ship), *a.* [< *thwart*[1], *prep.*, + *ship*.] *Naut.*, lying across the vessel.

thwartships (thwârt'ships), *adv.* [< *thwart*[1], *prep.*, 1, + *ship* + adv. gen. *-s*.] *Naut.*, across the ship from side to side: opposed to *fore and aft*.

thwitet, *v. t.* [< ME. *thwiten*, *thwyten*, < AS. *thwītan*, cut. Hence the var. *white*[2], and ult. the deriv. *thwittle*, var. *whittle*, and *thwaite*[1].] To cut; whittle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Twigges fallow, rede,
And grene eek, and som weren whyte,
Swiche as men to these cages *thwyte*,
Or maken of these paniers.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1938.

It [the bow] was peynted wel and *thwitten* [var. *twhitten*, *twythen*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 933.

thwittle†, *n.* [< ME. *thwitel*, a knife, < *thwiten*, cut: see *thwite*.] A whittle; a knife.

A Sheffeld *thwitel* baar he in his hose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, i. 13.

thwittle†, *v. t.* [< *thwittle*, *n.*, or freq. of *thwite*.] To whittle.

thworl (thêrl or thwôrl), *n.* A variant of *whorl*.

thy (ŦHī), *pron.* [< ME. *thy*, *thi*, a shortened form of *thin*, < AS. *thin*: see *thine*. The *-n* was dropped as being appar. a mere inflectional ending. Cf. *my*.] Of or pertaining to thee: possessive of the pronoun *thou*, second person singular. It is used in solemn and grave style. See *thine*.

For beetinge was *thi* bodi blewe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 13

Good *thy* judgement, wench;
Thy bright elections cleere.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

These are *thy* glorious works, Parent of good.
Milton, P. L., v. 153.

thyder†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *thither*.

thyine (thī'in), *a.* [< Gr. *θύϊνον*, < *θύϊνος*, pertaining to the tree called *θυία* or *θύα*: see *Thuya*.] Noting a precious wood, in Rev. xviii. 12. The wood is supposed to be that of *Callitris quadrivalvis*. See *Callitris*.

thylacine (thil'a-sin), *n.* [< NL. *Thylacinus*, q. v.] The native wild "dog," "wolf," "tiger," or "hyena" of Tasmania, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, the largest living carnivorous marsupial.

Thylacine Dasyure, or Zebra-wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*).

It is of a grayish-brown color, banded transversely with black on the back and hips, whence it is also called *zebra-wolf*. The same, or a closely related animal, formerly inhabited also Australia, but is now extinct. Also used attributively.

Thylacinus (thī-las'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck), < Gr. *θύλαξ* (*θυλακ-*), a pouch, + *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog.] A genus of carnivorous marsupial mammals, containing the thylacine dasyure, *T. cynocephalus*, of the family *Dasyuridæ* and subfamily *Dasyurinæ*. The teeth are 46; the vertebræ are C. 7, D. 13, L. 6, S. 2, Cd. 23; there are no ossified marsupial bones, nor is there any hallux; the general form is that of a dog or wolf. See *thylacine* (with cut).

Thylacoleo (thīl-a-kō'lē-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θύλαξ* (*θυλακ-*), a pouch, + *λέων*, a lion.] A genus of large extinct diprotodont marsupials, having few functional teeth. There is one species, *T. carnifex*, originally considered carnivorous, but having affinities with the herbivorous kangaroos and phalangers.

Thymallus (thī-mal'us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. *θύμαλλος*, some unknown fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of salmonoid fishes; the graylings. They are not anadromous, have moderate scales, the tongue toothless, and the dorsal fin long and very high, of about twenty rays. They are beautiful game-fishes, of northern regions. The American grayling is *T. signifer*. See cut under *grayling*.

thyme (tīm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thime*, *time* (the spelling with *th* being in artificial imitation of the L.); < ME. *time*, *tyme*, < OF. *thym*, F. *thym* = Pr. *thimi* = It. *timo*, < L. *thymum*, ML. also *thimus*, *timus*, < Gr. *θύμον*, also *θύμος*, neut., thyme; prob. connected with *θύος*, incense, < **θύειν*, smell: see *thus*[2].] A plant of the genus *Thymus*. The common garden thyme is *T. vulgaris*, a native of southern Europe. It is a bushy undershrub from 6 to 10 inches high, with many stems, which are erect or decumbent at the base, and bear very small ovate leaves. It is of a pungent, aromatic property, and is largely cultivated as a seasoning for soups, sauces, etc. From it also is distilled, especially in France, where the plant abounds, the oil of thyme, which is considerably used in veterinary practice and in perfumery, and in the latter use often passes as oil of origanum. The wild or creeping thyme, or mother-of-thyme, is *T. Serpyllum*, a less erect plant forming broad dense tufts, having properties similar to those of *T. vulgaris*, but less cultivated for culinary use. It also yields an oil, from one of the names of the plant sometimes called *serpolet-oil*. (See *serpolet*.) The lemon or lemon-scented thyme, sometimes named *T. citriodorus*, is regarded as a variety of this plant. Both species, especially variegated varieties of the latter, are desirable border or rockwork plants.

Wild Thyme (*Thymus Serpyllum*).
a, the corolla; *b*, the calyx; *c*, a stamen.

I know a bank where the wild *thyme* grows.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 249.

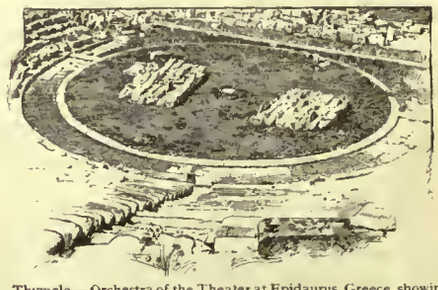
But, if a pinching winter thou foresee,
And would'st preserve thy famished family,
With fragrant *thyme* the city fumigate.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 350.

Basil thyme, *Calamintha Acinos* (see *basil-thyme*); applied also to *C. Nepeta* and perhaps some other species.—**Cat-thyme**. (*a*) See *Teucrium*. (*b*) Same as *herb mastic* (which see, under *herb*).—**Horse-thyme**, *Calamintha Clinopodium*; sometimes, also, the common wild thyme. [Prov. Eng.]—**Oil of thyme**. See *oil*.—**Shepherd's thyme**, the wild thyme. [Prov. Eng.]—**Virginian thyme**. See *Pycnanthemum*.—**Water-thyme**, a freshwater plant, *Elodea* (*Anacharis*) *Alsinastrum*, of the *Hydrocharideæ*: applied by Izaak Walton to some plant not determined. The members of this genus did not grow in England in his time. *Britten and Holland*.

Thymelæa (thim-e-lē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1844; earlier, Tournefort, 1700, applied to the genus now called *Daphne*), < L. *thymelæa*, < Gr. *θυμελαία*, a plant, *Daphne Gnidium*, < *θύμος*, thyme, + *ἐλαία*, olive-tree.] A genus of apetalous plants, type of the order *Thymelæaceæ* and of the tribe *Euthymelæceæ*. It is characterized by bisexual unappendaged flowers with a spreading border, usually persistent around the dry membranous one-celled pericarp. There are about 20 species, natives of the Mediterranean region from the Canary Islands to Persia, with a few of wider range in Europe and middle Asia. They are perennial herbs, or rarely small shrubs with scattered leaves, generally small and narrow, and small sessile flowers, solitary or clustered in the axils. *T. tinctoria*, of the south of Europe, yields a yellow dye. See *herb terrible*, under *herb*.

Thymelæaceæ (thim^{e}-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Meisner, 1856), < *Thymelæa* + *-aceæ*.] An order of apetalous plants, of the series *Daphnales*, characterized by its perianth of four or five imbricated lobes in a single series, and by the superior radicle. It includes about 400 species, belonging to 38 genera classed in 3 tribes, of which *Thymelæa*, *Phaleria*, and *Aquilaria* are the types. They are usually trees or shrubs, with a tough filamentous or netted bark. They bear entire leaves, usually numerous, small, and with a single vein. The flowers are commonly capitate and somewhat involucrate, and are followed by an indehiscent fruit, a nutlet, berry, or drupe, or, in the *Aquilarieæ*, a locullicidal capsule. They are natives of temperate climates, especially of South Africa, the Mediterranean region, and Australia, fewer in America, and rare in the tropics. Among the important genera are *Daphne*, *Pimelea*, *Passerina*, *Stellera*, and *Dirca*, the leatherwood, the last-named being the only genus in the United States.

thymele (thim'e-lē), *n.* [< L. *thymela*, *thymele*, < Gr. *θυμέλη*, the altar of Dionysus in the orchestra of a Greek theater, lit. 'a place for sacrifice,' < *θύειν*, sacrifice.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, an altar; particularly, the small altar of Dionysus which occupied the central point of the



Thymele.—Orchestra of the Theater at Epidaurus, Greece, showing the ancient Hellenic circle floored with beaten cinders (κονίστρα) for the chorus. The site of the thymele is marked by the block of white stone in the middle.

orchestra of the Greek theater, and was a visible token of the religious character of the dramatic representations.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Fabricius, 1808).] In *entom.*, a genus of hesperian butterflies, or skippers. *T. alveolus* is the grizzled skipper, a British species.

thymelici (thī-mel'i-sī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *thymelicus*, < Gr. *θυμελικός*, belonging to the thymele: see *thymele*.] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, the chorus: so called because their evolutions took place around the thymele.

thymiatechny (thim'i-a-tek-ni), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *θυμίαμα*, Ionic *θυμίημα*, that which is burned as incense (< *θυμιᾶν*, burn as incense: see *thymiaterion*), + *τέχνη*, art, skill.] The art of employing perfumes in medicine. *Dunglison*.

thymiaterion (thim^{i}-a-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *thymiateria* (-ä). [< Gr. *θυμιατήριον*, a censer, < *θυμιᾶν*, burn as incense, < *θῦμα*, a sacrifice, < *θύειν*, sacrifice.] A censer, especially one of ancient Greek origin, or one used in the Greek Church.

thymic (thī′mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the thymus gland: as, the *thymic* vein.—**Thymic asthma.** Same as *laryngismus stridulus.*

thymol (tī′mol), *n.* [< *thyme* + *-ol.*] The phenol of cymene, $C_{10}H_{13}.OH$, a stearopteno obtained from oil of thyme by distillation. It is a crystalline solid having a powerful odor and a very acrid and caustic taste, but its solution sufficiently diluted has the smell of thyme and an agreeable cooling taste. It is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It is powerfully antiseptic in its properties, and is used in medicine as a dressing for unhealthy wounds or sores.

Thymus[1] (thī′mus), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *thymum,* < Gr. *θύμον, θύμος,* thyme: see *thyme.*] A genus of labiate plants, belonging to the tribe *Saturvineæ* and subtribe *Menthoideæ;* the thyme. It is characterized by axillary or spiked few-flowered verticillasters, a distinctly two-lipped, ton- to thirteen-nerved calyx closed within by hairs, and a slightly two-lipped corolla with four perfect stamens. There are about 40, or as some class them 100 species, nearly all natives of the Mediterranean region, a few in the Canary Islands and Abyssinia, and one or two widely dispersed over the temperate and northern parts of Europe and Asia. They are small shrubby plants, with entire leaves small and nearly alike throughout, or in the spike changed into bracts, the flowers in separate axillary whorls or in loose or compact terminal spikes. The species are known in general as *thyme.* See also *mastic-herb,* and cut under *stamen.*

thymus[2] (thī′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θύμος,* m., a warty excrescence, a glandular substance, the sweetbread: so called because likened to a bunch of thyme, < *θύμον, θύμος,* thyme: see *thyme.*] 1. In *anat.*, a fetal structure, vestigial in the adult, one of the so-called ductless glands, of no known function, situated inside the thorax, behind the breast-bone, near the root of the neck. The thymus of veal and lamb is called *sweetbread,* and more fully *throat* or *neck-sweetbread,* to distinguish it from the pancreas or stomach-sweetbread.

2. In *pathol.*, same as *acrothymion.*

thymy (tī′mi), *a.* [< *thyme* + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with thyme; fragrant with thyme.

> Love paced the *thymy* plots of Paradise.
> *Tennyson,* Love and Death.

2. Resembling thyme; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of thyme: as, a *thymy* smell.

Thynnidæ (thin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1842), < *Thynnus* + *-idæ.*] 1. In *entom.*, a curious family of hymenopterous insects, occurring in South America and Australasia, and allied to the *Scoliidæ.* The female is wingless, and resembles a large ant or some of the wingless *Proctotrypidæ,* while the male is usually much larger, fully winged, and very active. The last abdominal joint is furnished with chitinous projections, as in some *Chrysididæ.* More than 50 species are known.

2†. In *ichth.*, a family of scombroid fishes; the tunnies. See *Thynnus,* 2.

Thynnus (thin′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *thynnus, thunnus,* < Gr. *θύννος,* a tunny: so called from its quick, glancing motions, < *θύνειν, θύειν,* dart along. Cf. *tunny.*] 1. In *entom.*, a remarkable genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Thynnidæ.* The species are Australian. *Fabricius,* 1775.—2†. In *ichth.*, a genus of scombroid fishes, so named by Cuvier in 1817; the tunnies. Being preoccupied in entomology, the name was changed by Cuvier in 1829 to *Orcynus.* See cut under *albacore.*

Thyone (thī′ō-nō), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815).] 1. The typical genus of *Thyonidæ.*—2. A genus of crustaceans.

Thyonidæ (thī-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Thyone* + *-idæ.*] A family of pedate holothurians, typified by the genus *Thyone,* having suckers scattered over the surface of the body. They are sometimes called *sea-cacti.*

thyreoid (thī′rē-oid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *thyroid.*

thyreopalatinus (thī′rē-ō-pal-a-tī′nus), *n.*; pl. *thyreopalatini* (-nī). [NL., as *thyreo(id)* + *palatine*[2].] Same as *palatopharyngeus.*

thyreopharyngeus (thī′rē-ō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *thyreopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., as *thyreo(id)* + *pharynx.*] Same as *constrictor pharyngis inferior* (which see, under *constrictor*).

Thyreus (thī′rē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θυρεός,* a large oblong shield.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ. T. abboti* is the Abbot's sphinx, a dull-chocolate or grayish-brown moth with brown and sulphur-yellow hind wings. Its larva feeds upon the grape-vine, and has two marked colorational forms, one green and one brown. The caudal tubercle is polished black with a yellow annulus, and the venter is yellow with pink spots between the prolegs. See cut under *sphinx.*

Thyridopteryx (thir-i-dop′te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1835), < Gr. *θυρίς* (*θυριδ-*), dim. of *θύρα,* a door, + *πτέρυξ,* a wing.] A genus of moths, of the family *Psychidæ.* The common bagworm of the United States is the larva of *T. ephemeræformis.* The female is wingless; the male abdomen is robust, and extends for some distance behind the hind wings; and the male antennæ are broadly pectinate almost to the tips. The genus is also represented in Australia. See *Psychidæ,* and cut under *bag-worm.*

thyro-aryepiglotticus (thī′rō-ar-i-ep-i-glot′i-kus), *n.* [NL., as *thyro(id)* + *ary(tenoid)* + *epiglottis.*] Same as *thyro-arytenoid muscle* (which see, under *thyro-arytenoid*).

thyro-arytenoid (thī′rō-ar-i-tē′noid), *a.* [< *thyro(id)* + *arytenoid.*] Of or pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.—**Thyro-arytenoid folds or ligaments,** the vocal cords. (*a*) *Inferior,* a strong elastic band passing on either side from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. It is covered with thin mucous membrane, and forms the true vocal cord. (*b*) *Superior,* a delicate fibrous band of elastic tissue on either side, passing from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. It is covered with mucous membrane, and forms the so-called false vocal cord.—**Thyro-arytenoid muscle,** a broad, flat muscle on either side of the larynx, passing from the angle of the alæ of the thyroid cartilage and the cricothyroid membrane, to be inserted into the base and anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. It is divisible into an inferior or inner portion, adjacent and parallel to the vocal cord, and a superior and outer portion. This muscle, innervated by the inferior laryngeal nerve, relaxes the vocal cord.

thyro-arytenoideus (thī-rō-ar′i-tē-noi′dē-us), *n.* [NL.: see *thyro-arytenoid.*] The thyro-arytenoid muscle.—**Thyro-arytenoideus superior.** Same as *arytenoideus.*

thyro-epiglottic (thī-rō-ep-i-glot′ik), *a.* [< *thyro(id)* + *epiglottis* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.—**Thyro-epiglottic ligament,** the long and narrow ligament connecting the epiglottis with the angle of the thyroid cartilage, just below the median notch of the latter.

thyro-epiglottidean (thī-rō-ep′i-glo-tid′ē-an), *a.* [< *thyro(id)* + *epiglottis* (*-id-*) + *-e-an.*] Pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis.—**Thyro-epiglottidean muscle,** a delicate fasciculus arising from the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage, just external to the origin of the thyro-arytenoid muscle, spreading out on the outer surface of the sacculus laryngis, some fibers extending to the aryteno-epiglottidean fold, others to the margin of the epiglottis. It is innervated by the inferior laryngeal. Also called *depressor epiglottidis.*

thyro-epiglottideus (thī-rō-ep′i-glo-tid′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *thyro-epiglottidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *thyro-epiglottidean.*] The thyro-epiglottidean muscle (which see, under *thyro-epiglottidean*).

thyroglottideus (thī′rō-glo-tid′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *thyroglottidei* (-ī). Same as *thyro-epiglottideus.*

thyrohyal (thī-rō-hī′al), *n.* [< *thyro(id)* + *hy(oid)* + *-al.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bone developed in the third postoral visceral arch of the embryo of higher vertebrates, corresponding to the first branchial arch of fishes and amphibians. (*a*) In man and other mammals, the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. See first cut under *skull*[1]. (*b*) In a bird, sometimes, one of the long horns of the hyoid bone, which curl up behind the skull, and in some woodpeckers even up over the top of the skull to the eye or nostril, consisting each of two pieces properly named *ceratobranchial* and *epibranchial.* The ceratobranchials and epibranchials together are badly called the *thyrohyals,* and in still more popular language the "greater cornua" or "horns" of the hyoid bone.

thyrohyoid (thī-rō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *thyro(id)* + *hyoid.*] I. *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage.—**Thyrohyoid arch,** the third postoral visceral arch.—**Thyrohyoid ligament,** a round elastic ligament passing from the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage to the extremity of the great cornu of the hyoid bone. Also called *lateral thyrohyoid ligament,* in distinction from the *thyrohyoid membrane.* See cut under *larynx.*—**Thyrohyoid membrane.** See *membrane,* and cut under *larynx.*—**Thyrohyoid muscle,** a muscle extending from the oblique ridge on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage to the great cornu of the hyoid bone: innervated from the hypoglossal. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Thyrohyoid space,** the depressed space between the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone in front.

II. *n.* A small muscle of man and some other animals, apparently a continuation of the sternothyroid, arising from the thyroid cartilage of the larynx and inserted into the hyoid bone. Its action approximates the parts between which it extends. See cut under *muscle*[1].

thyroid (thī′roid), *a.* and *n.* [Also, and prop., *thyreoid;* < Gr. *θυρεοειδής,* shield-shaped (*χόνδρος θυρεοειδής,* the thyroid cartilage), < *θυρεός,* a large oblong shield (< *θύρα,* door), + *εἶδος,* form, shape.] I. *a.* Shield-shaped. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, noting the largest and principal one of the several cartilages of the larynx, and several associated parts; also, noting the obturator foramen and obturator membrane. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, noting shield-shaped color-markings, or birds having a thyroid marking: as, the *thyroid* woodpecker, *Sphyropicus thyroideus.*—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage.** See *cornu.*—**Isthmus of the thyroid gland.** See *isthmus.*—**Oblique line of the thyroid cartilage.** See *oblique.*—**Pyramid of the thyroid gland.** See *pyramid.*—**Thyroid artery,** either of two arteries distributed to the region of the thyroid cartilage and thyroid body. (*a*) *Superior,* a branch of the external carotid, distributed to the sternothyroid, sternohyoid, and omohyoid muscles and the thyroid body, and giving off the hyoid, sternomastoid, laryngeal, and cricothyroid branches. (*b*) *Inferior,* a branch of the thyroid axis, passing beneath the great cervical vessels to be distributed to the lower part of the thyroid body, to the scalenus anticus, longus colli, inferior constrictor, and the infrahyoid muscles, and giving off the ascending cervical, inferior laryngeal, tracheal, and esophageal branches.—**Thyroid axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Thyroid body,** the so-called thyroid gland. See below.—**Thyroid cartilage,** the largest cartilage of the larynx, situated between the hyoid bone and the cricoid cartilage, and composed of two lateral halves, or alæ, continuous in front, where they form the projection known as *Adam's apple.* It articulates with the epiglottis and the cricoid and other laryngeal cartilages, and affords attachment to the vocal cords. See cut under *larynx.*—**Thyroid dislocation,** in *surg.*, dislocation of the head of the thigh-bone or femur into the thyroid or obturator foramen.—**Thyroid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Thyroid ganglion.** See *ganglion.*—**Thyroid gland,** a large and very vascular body, consisting chiefly of a congeries of blood-vessels, but not provided with a duct or known to furnish any secretion, saddled upon the larynx and upper part of the trachea. Its functions, if it have any, are unknown; it takes no part in respiration, though associated with the windpipe, and is apparently a vestigial organ, or the remains of some undetermined functional homologue of the lowest vertebrates. It is the seat of the disease known as *bronchocele* or *goiter,* becoming sometimes enormously enlarged.—**Thyroid vein.** See *vein.*

II. *n.* 1. The thyroid cartilage.—2. The thyroid gland.—3. A thyroid artery, vein, or nerve.

thyroidal (thī′roi-dal), *a.* [< *thyroid* + *-al.*] Same as *thyroid.*

thyroideal (thī-roi′dē-al), *a.* [< *thyroid* + *-e-al.*] Same as *thyroid.*

thyroidean (thī-roi′dē-an), *a.* Same as *thyroid.*

thyroidectomy (thī-roi-dek′tō-mi), *n.* [< *thyroid* + Gr. *ἐκτομή,* a cutting out.] Excision of a part or the whole of the thyroid gland or of the thyroid cartilage.

thyrotomy (thī-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< *thyro(id)* + Gr. *-τομία,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] In *surg.*, division of the thyroid cartilage.

thyrse (thėrs), *n.* [= F. *thyrse,* < L. *thyrsus,* < Gr. *θύρσος,* a stalk, stem: see *thyrsus.*] 1. Same as *thyrsus,* 1.

> Wild I am now with heat;
> O Bacchus! coole thy raies!
> Or frantick I shall eate
> Thy *thyrse,* and bite the bayes.
> *Herrick,* To Live Merrily, and To Trust to God.

2. In *bot.*, a contracted or ovate paniele, being a mixed or compound form of inflorescence in which the primary ramification is centripetal and the secondary or ultimate is centrifugal. The inflorescence of the horse-chestnut and that of lilac are typical examples. Also *thyrsus* and *cymobotrys.* See cut under *Æsculus.*

3. A small earthenware vessel, of a form resembling that of a pine-cone, especially such a vessel of ancient make.

> From their resemblance to pine cones they have been called *thyrses,* and are supposed to have been used for holding mercury.
> *R. M. Smith,* S. K. Handbook, Persian Art, p. 12.

thyrse-flower (thėrs′flou′ėr), *n.* A plant of the acanthaceous genus *Thyrsacanthus.*

thyrsi, *n.* Plural of *thyrsus.*

thyrsiform (thėr′si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *thyrsus,* a thyrsus, + *forma,* form.] In *bot.*, resembling or having the form of a thyrse.

thyrsoid (thėr′soid), *a.* [< Gr. *θύρσος,* a stalk, stem, + *εἶδος,* form.] In *bot.*, having somewhat the form of a thyrse. Also *cymobotryose.*

thyrsoidal (thėr′soi-dal), *a.* [< *thyrsoid* + *-al.*] Same as *thyrsoid.*

thyrsus (thėr′sus), *n.*; pl. *thyrsi* (-sī). [< L. *thyrsus,* < Gr. *θύρσος,* a stalk or stem, the Dionysiac wand.] 1. One of the most common attributes or emblems of Dionysus (Bacchus) and his thiasus and votaries. It was a staff tipped with an ornament like a pine-cone and sometimes wrapped round with ivy and vine-branches, and appears in various modifications in ancient representations. The bacchantes carried thyrsi in their hands when they celebrated their orgies. Also *thyrse.*

Thyrsus.—From cast of a vase with archaistic reliefs, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

2. Same as *thyrse,* 2.

Thysanocarpus (this′a-nō-kar′pus), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1833), so called from the pods which hang like tassels; < Gr. *θύσανος,* a tassel, + *καρπός,* fruit.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Isatideæ.* It is characterized by a small one-seeded winged silicle, often with a perforated margin, by accumbent cotyledons, and stamens without appendages. There are about 6 species, natives of California and

Oregon. They are slender branching annuals, with pinnatifid radical leaves, and entire, clasping, and sagittate stem-leaves. The racemose white or violet flowers are followed by flattened ovate or roundish pods hanging on filiform pedicels and resembling samaras. A variety of *T. curvipes* with perforated wing is known as *lace-pod*; and a fringed variety of *T. laciniatus*, as *fringepod* (which see).

Thysanopoda (this-ạ-nop′ō-dä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θύσανος, a tassel, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of crustaceans. *T. inermis* is a small species which furnishes much of the food of the great blue rorqual, *Balænoptera sibbaldi*.

thysanopter (this-ạ-nop′tėr), *n.* [< *Thysanoptera*.] A thysanopterous insect.

Thysanoptera (this-ạ-nop′tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haliday, 1836), < Gr. θύσανος, a tassel, + πτερόν, a wing.] In Brauer's system, the seventh order of insects, including only the family *Thripidæ* (or *Thripsidæ*), by the older authors (before Haliday) considered as belonging to the *Hemiptera*. The head ends in a short fleshy beak, but the maxillæ bear two- or three-jointed palpi, and labial palpi are present. The wings are long, narrow, often veinless, and furnished with a long fringe. In the males of some species the wings are wanting. The eggs are cylindric, round at one end and knobbed at the other. The larva and pupa are both active. The feet end in bulbous enlargements, whence the name *Physopoda*, applied to the group by Burmeister. Two species have been found to be carnivorous, but the majority are plant-feeders. The principal genera are *Phlœothrips*, *Limothrips*, and *Thrips*. See cut under *Thrips*.

thysanopteran (this-ạ-nop′tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *thysanopter* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Thysanopterous.

II. *n.* A thysanopter.

thysanopterous (this-ạ-nop′tę-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Thysanoptera*.

Thysanotus (this-ạ-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the fringed flower-segments; < Gr. θύσανος, a tassel, fringe, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Asphodeleæ* and subtribe *Anthericeæ*. It is characterized by panicled or fascicled flowers with their three inner segments fringed, by smooth filaments, and by a three-celled ovary with two superposed ovules in each cell. The 22 species are all Australian. One, *T. chrysanthemus*, occurs also in the Philippines and in southern China. They grow from a thick, hardened horizontal rhizome, in some species short and mostly replaced by a cluster of fibers or tubers. They produce grass-like radical leaves and a leafless scape, erect, or in one species, *T. dichotomus*, almost twining. They are known as *fringe-lily*, and are occasionally cultivated for the peculiar iris-like flowers.

Thysanura (this-ạ-nū′rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802): see *thysanurous*.] 1. The lowest order of hexapod insects, including primitive wingless ametabolous forms with simple eyes, living usually in damp places and under stones, and known as *springtails* and *bristletails*. In many species the trachеæ are wanting. It comprises in this sense the three suborders *Collembola*, *Symphyla*, and *Cinura*. See cuts under *Campodea*, *silverfish*, and *springtail*.

2. An order of less extent (when the *Collembola* are considered of ordinal rank, as by Lubbock), including only the families *Japygidæ*, *Campodidæ*, and *Lepismatidæ*, and corresponding to the suborder *Cinura*.

thysanuran (this-ạ-nū′ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Thysanura* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Thysanurous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Thysanura*.

thysanurian (this-ạ-nū′ri-ạn), *a.* Same as *thysanurous*. *J. H. Comstock*.

thysanuriform (this-ạ-nū′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Thysanura*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a thysanuran; thysanurous. *S. H. Scudder*.

thysanurous (this-ạ-nū′rus), *a.* [< Gr. θύσανος, a tag, tassel, + οὐρά, tail.] Having long caudal filaments which serve as a spring; springtailed; belonging to the *Thysanura*, in either sense.

thyself (ŦHī-self′), *pron.* [< *thy* + *self*. See *self*.] A pronoun used reflexively for emphasis after, or in place of, *thou*: as, *thou thyself* shalt go (that is, thou shalt go and no other).

> *Thou* alone art unhappy, none so bad as *thyself*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 343.
>
> Glad to find *thyself* so fair,
> Poor child, that waitest for thy love!
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vi.

ti[1] (tē), *n.* [Native name.] In Polynesia, the plant *Cordyline terminalis*, same as *ki*; in New Zealand, transferred to *C. australis* and *C. indivisa*, plants otherwise known as *cabbage-palm*, and, with the whole genus, as *palm-lily*.

ti[2] (tē), *n.* In *solmization*. See *si*.

Ti. In *chem.*, the symbol for *titanium*.

tia (tē′ạ), *n.* See *Sageretia*.

tiao (tyä′ō), *n.* [Chinese.] A string of cash. See *cash*[3], 1.

> Twenty miles from Peking the big cash are no longer in circulation. Small nominal cash are used, 1,000 of which make a *tiao*, and 3,000 to 3,500 of which are equal to a tael of silver. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 390.

tiar (tiär), *n.* [< F. *tiare*, < L. *tiara*: see *tiara*.] A tiara. [Poetical.]

> Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*
> Circled his head. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 625.

tiara (tī-ā′rä), *n.* [Formerly also *tiar*; < F. *tiare* = Sp. Pg. It. *tiara*; < L. *tiara*, *tiaras*, < Gr. τιάρα, τιάρας, τιήρης, the head-dress of the Persian kings; origin unknown.] 1. An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered the head: a kind of turban. As different authors describe it it must have been of different forms. The kings of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect; lords and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials.

> On his head . . . he ware a Persian *tiara*, all set down with rows of so rich rubies as they were enough to speak for him that they had to judge of no mean personage.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

2. A cylindrical diadem pointed at the top, tipped with the mound and cross of sovereignty, and surrounded with three crowns, which the Pope wears as a symbol of his threefold sovereignty. Till late in the middle ages *tiara* was a synonym of *mitra*, a bishop's miter, and at ceremonies of a purely spiritual character the Pope still wears the miter, not the tiara. *Cath. Dict.*

Head of Leo XII., wearing the Tiara.

> Gregory XI. assumed the *tiara* on the last day of 1370. *The Century*, XL. 592.

3. Figuratively, the papal dignity. —4. A coronet or frontal; an ornament for the head: used loosely for any such ornament considered unusually rich: as, a *tiara* of brilliants.—5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a tall cap-like or pointed dome surrounded by three crowns, one above the other, and having at the point an orb and cross: it is supposed to represent the crown of the Pope. It is usually all of gold, and this does not need to be expressed in the blazon. Also called *Pope's crown*, *triple crown*.

6. In *conch.*: (*a*) A miter-shell. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Menke, 1830).] A genus of miter-shells.

tiaraed (tī-ā′räd), *a.* [< *tiara* + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with a tiara. *Imp. Dict.*

Tiarella (tī-ạ-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called in allusion to some resemblance of the capsule to a tiara or turban; dim. < L. *tiara*, a cap: see *tiara*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Saxifragaceæ* and tribe *Saxifrageæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary with the placentæ basilar or nearly so. The 5 species are natives of North America, except one in the Himalaya Mountains. They are slender erect herbs from a perennial root, bearing a terminal raceme of white flowers and numerous long-petioled leaves, which are chiefly radical, and are undivided as in the eastern, or deeply parted as in the western American species. *T. cordifolia*, native from Canada to Virginia, is called *false miterwort* and *coolwort*. See *coolwort*.

tib† (tib), *n.* [Particular uses of *Tib*, dim. of *Tibby*, *Tibbie*, a corruption of the name *Isabel*. Cf. *Jill*[2], *Jack*[1], *Tom*, etc., similarly used.] 1. A common woman; a paramour.

> Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every
> Coistrel that comes enquiring for his *Tib*.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 176.

2. The ace of trumps in the game of gleek. See *Tom*[1], 3.

tib-cat (tib′kat), *n.* [< *Tib*, female name, corresponding to *Tom* in *tom-cat*.] A she-cat: correlative with *tom-cat*. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Tiberian (tī-bē′ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Tiberianus*, of Tiberius, < *Tiberius*, Tiberius, a Roman prænomen, prob. connected with *Tiberis*, the river Tiber.] Of or pertaining to Tiberius, Roman emperor A. D. 14 to 37.

tibert† (tib′ėrt or tī′bėrt), *n.* [Also *tybert*; prop. a man's name, the same as *Tybalt*, < OF. *Thibaud*, *Thibaut*, a form of *Theobald*, G. *Dietbolt*, etc.] An old name for a cat. Compare *tib-cat*. "Shakspeare regards *Tybalt* as the same [as *Tibert*], hence some of the insulting jokes of Mercutio, who calls *Tybalt* 'rat-catcher' and 'king of cats.'" (*Nares*.)

> 'Mongst these *Tiberts*, who do you think there was?
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, cxxxiii.

tibet, thibet (ti-bet′), *n.* [Short for *Tibet cloth*.] 1. Same as *Tibet cloth*.—2. A woolen stuff usually printed in colors.

Tibetan (tib′e-tan), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Thibetan*; < *Tibet* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Tibet (or Thibet), a dependency of China, situated north of India.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Tibet.—2. The language of Tibet. It belongs to the monosyllabic or southeastern Asiatic family.

Tibet cloth. [Also *Thibet cloth*: so called from *Tibet* in Asia.] 1. A heavy material made wholly or in part of goat's hair.—2. A delicate stuff for women's dresses.

Also *tibet*.

Tibetian (ti-bē′shian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Thibetian*; < *Tibet* + *-ian*.] Same as *Tibetan*.

tibia (tib′i-ä), *n.*; pl. *tibiæ*, *tibias* (-ē, -äz). [= F. *tibia*, < L. *tibia*, the shin-bone, the shin, hence a pipe, flute (orig. of bone).]

Left Tibia of a Loon (*Urinator immer*), about half natural size.
tb, tibia; *f*, distal end of femur; *fi*, fibula; *cn*, cnemial process, forming apophysis above knee-joint; *tc*, tibial condyles.

1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the inner and usually the larger of the two bones of the crus, or lower leg, extending from the knee to the ankle; the shin-bone of man. This is of prismatic section, with a greatly expanded head which articulates with the femur to the exclusion of the fibula, and a process at the foot which forms the inner malleolus of the ankle. The tibia forms the ankle-joint in all mammals which have one, with or without the fibula, by articulation with the astragalus. In many cases it appears to be the only bone of the lower leg, the fibula being shortened and partly aborted, or even completely ankylosed with the tibia. Much of the tibia is subcutaneous in man, and the character of the broad face and sharp edge of its prismatic section has an ethnological significance. See *platycnemic*, and cuts under *crus*, *digitigrade*, *Equidæ*, *fibula*, *Ornithoscelida*, *Plantigrada*, *Plesiosaurus*, *tarsus*, and *skeleton*, with several others cited under the last-named word.

2. In *ornith.*, the tibiotarsus. In some birds, as the loon, the tibia develops an immense apophysis which projects far above the knee-joint. See also cuts under *Dromæus* and *tibiotarsus*.—3. That segment of the hind limb which extends from the knee to the ankle; the part of the leg corresponding to the extent of the tibia; the crus; the drumstick of a fowl: used especially in ornithology.—4. In *entom.*, the fourth and penultimate joint of the leg, between the femur and the tarsus. It is often enlarged, as in saltatorial forms, especially in connection with such incrassate femora as those of grasshoppers, etc. See cuts under *corbiculum* and *coxa*.

5. An ancient variety of flageolet, or direct flute, single or double. See *flute*[1], 1 (*a*).

> The same variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of stops on their *Tibiæ*.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, 1. 466).

Clypeate, digitate, foliaceous, palmate tibiæ. See the adjectives.—**Oblique line of the tibia.** See *oblique*.—**Pronator tibiæ.** See *peroneotibial*, 2.—**Serrate tibiæ.** See *serrate*.—**Spines of the tibia.** See *spine*.

tibial (tib′i-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tibial*, < L. *tibialis*, < *tibia*, the shin-bone, a pipe: see *tibia*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the tibia, shin-bone, or inner bone of the lower leg or crus: as, the *tibial* crest; *tibial* muscles; *tibial* arteries.—2. Of or pertaining to the crus, or lower leg (see *tibia*, 3): as, *tibial* feathers; *tibial* scutella.—3. Of or pertaining to the fourth segment of the leg of an insect: as, *tibial* hairs.—4. Of or pertaining to the pipe or flute called *tibia*.—**Anterior tibial nerve**, a branch of the peroneal nerve lying in front of the interosseous membrane. It supplies the tibialis anticus, the extensor longus digitorum, extensor longus pollicis, extensor brevis digitorum, and with sensory fibers the ankle-joint and the skin on the dorsal surface of contiguous sides of the first and second toes.—**Posterior tibial nerve**, the continuation of the popliteal nerve down the back of the leg beneath the muscles of the calf. After supplying the muscles of the back of the leg, except the popliteus, it divides at the inner side of the ankle into the internal and external plantar.—**Tibial apophysis**, in *ornith.*, a long process from the upper end of the tibia in some birds. See *tibia*, 2.—**Tibial arteries**, branches resulting from the bifurcation of the popliteal artery, especially the two main trunks. (*a*) The *anterior* extends along the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane, after passing through the aperture in the upper part of that membrane, as far as the bend of the ankle, where it becomes the dorsal artery of the foot. It supplies the muscles of the anterior part of the leg, and gives off the anterior and posterior tibial recurrent arteries and the malleolar arteries. (*b*) The *posterior* continues down between the superficial and deep muscles of the back of the leg, giving off muscular, cutaneous, and internal malleolar branches, and the medullary and peroneal arteries, and bifurcating near the heel into the internal and external plantar arteries.—**Tibial crest.** See *crista tibiæ*, under *crista*.—**Tibial epiphyses, tibial condyles**, in *ornith.*, that part of the tarsus which is to be or has been ankylosed with the tibia proper. See cuts under *tibia* and *tibiotarsus*.—**Tibial trochlea**, in *ornith.*, a bridge of bone across the lower end of the tibiotarsus, between its condyles, confining certain tendons which play beneath it as if in a pulley.

II. *n.* 1. A structure connected with the tibia; especially, such a muscle, artery, or nerve.—2. The fifth joint of a spider's leg, being the second of the two which form the shank.

tibiale (tib-i-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *tibialia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *tibialis*: see *tibial*.] A bone of the

tarsus, the inner one of the proximal row of tarsal bones on the tibial side of the tarsus, in especial relation with the tibia, as is the astragalus, which is by some supposed to be the tibiale, while others consider that the astragalus, besides representing the tibiale, includes also the bone called *intermedium*. See cuts under *Ichthyosauria*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *tarsus*.

tibialis (tib-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *tibiales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *tibial*.] One of several muscles of the crus, or lower leg, and foot, in relation with the tibia.—**Tibialis anticus**, a fusiform muscle arising chiefly from the external surface of the shaft of the tibia, and inserted mostly into the internal cuneiform. Also called *anterior tibial muscle* and *hippicus*. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Tibialis posticus**, a muscle arising chiefly from the posterior surface of the tibia and the inner surface of the fibula, and inserted chiefly into the internal cuneiform and scaphoid. Also called *nauticus* and *posterior tibial muscle*. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Tibialis secundus**, an occasional muscle of man, passing from the back of the tibia to the ligament of the ankle-joint.

tibicen (ti-bī'sen), *n.* [L., < *tibia*, a flute, + *canere*, sing: see *tibia* and *chant*.] In *anc. music*, a flute-player.

tibicinate (ti-bis'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tibicinated*, ppr. *tibicinating*. [< LL. *tibicinatus*, pp. of *tibicinare*, play on the flute, < L. *tibicen* (*tibicin-*), a flute-player: see *tibicen*.] To play on a flute. [Rare.]

tibiofascialis (tib'i-ō-fas-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *tibiofasciales* (-lēz). [NL., < *tibia* + *fascia*, fascia.] A small occasional muscle of man, upon the lower part of the tibia.

tibiofemoral (tib'i-ō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< *tibia* + *femur* (*femor-*) + *-al*.] Common to the tibia and the femur; femorotibial.—**Tibiofemoral index**, the ratio of the length of the tibia to that of the femur.

tibiofibular (tib'i-ō-fib'ū-lär), *a.* [< *tibia* + *fibula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the tibia and the fibula: as, the *tibiofibular* articulations. Also *tibioperoneal*.

tibiometatarsal (tib'i-ō-met-a-tär'sal), *a.* [< *tibia* + *metatarsus* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the tibia and the metatarsus: as, the ankle-joint of a bird is apparently *tibiometatarsal*, but in reality mediotarsal.

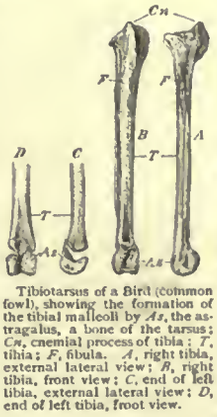
tibioperoneal (tib'i-ō-per-ō-nē'al), *a.* [< *tibia* + *peroneum* + *-al*.] Same as *tibiofibular*.

tibiotarsal (tib'i-ō-tär'sal), *a.* [< *tibia* + *tarsus* + *-al*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus: as, *tibiotarsal* ligaments.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining or common to the tibia and the tarsus of an insect's leg: as, a *tibiotarsal* brush of hairs.

Also *tarsotibial*.

Tibiotarsal articulation, the ankle-joint of any mammal: opposed to *mediotarsal* or *tarsotarsal articulation*.—**Tibiotarsal ligaments**, ligaments running from the tibia to the astragalus: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

tibiotarsus (tib'i-ō-tär'sus), *n.*; pl. *tibiotarsi* (-sī). [NL., < *tibia* + *tarsus*.] In *ornith.*, the tibia, which in a bird consists of a tibia proper with an epiphysis at its distal end, constituted by the proximal portion of the tarsus, in adult life forming the so-called condyles of the tibia.



Tibiotarsus of a Bird (common fowl), showing the formation of the tibial malleoli by *As*, the astragalus, a bone of the tarsus; *Cn*, cnemial process of tibia; *T*, tibia; *F*, fibula. *A*, right tibia, external lateral view; *B*, right tibia, front view; *C*, end of left tibia, external lateral view; *D*, end of left tibia, front view.

An upper tarsal bone, or series of tarsal bones, fuses with the lower end of the tibia, making this leg-bone really a *tibio-tarsus;* and similarly, a lower bone or set of tarsal bones fuses with the upper end of the metatarsus, making this bone a tarso-metatarsus.

Coues, Key N. A. Birds, p. 120.

Tibouchina (tib-ō-kī'-nä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the name in Guiana.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the tribe *Tibouchineæ* in the order *Melastomaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a hirsute or chaffy calyx; five obovate petals, usually unequal and retuse; ten stamens, equal or nearly so, and with slender equal arcuate anthers opening by a small pore; and a five-celled ovary, wholly or mostly superior, with the summit hairy or bristly. There are 174 species, natives of tropical America, especially of Brazil. They are shrubs, or rarely herbs, sometimes climbers, and commonly rough-hairy. They usually bear large, coriaceous, entire, and three- to seven-nerved leaves, and conspicuous violet or purple flowers borne in much-branched, repeatedly three-forked panicles. Many species known as *spider-flower* (which see) are cultivated for their handsome flowers, often under the former generic names *Pleroma* and *Lasiandra*. *T. sarmentosa* is the Peruvian glory-bush.

Tibouchineæ (tib-ō-kin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cogniaux, 1888), < *Tibouchina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Melastomaceæ*, including 20 genera, of which *Tibouchina* is the type.

tic[1] (tik), *n.* [Formerly *tick* (see *tick*[5]); < F. *tic* (OF. also *ticq*, *ticquet*), a twitching, a disease of horses; esp. in the phrase *tic douloureux*, 'painful twitching,' facial neuralgia; cf. *tic*, a vicious habit, = It. *ticchio*, a ridiculous habit, whim, caprice; origin uncertain.] A habitual spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, especially of the face; twitching; vellication: especially applied to tic-douloureux, or facial neuralgia. See *tic-douloureux*.

tic[2], **tic-bird** (tik, tik'bėrd), *n.* [Appar. imitative. Cf. *Toccus*, *tock*, *tok*.] An African beef-eater or ox-pecker; an ox-bird. See cuts under *Buphaga* and *Textor*.

tical (tik'al or tī'kal), *n.* [Also *teccal*, *tecul*; < British Burmese *tikāl*, a word of obscure origin, the true Burmese word being *kyat*, and the Siamese word *bat*.] A weight now used in Burma and Siam, and formerly in many other places in the Indies, equal to about 230 grains troy; also, a current silver coin of Siam, worth 2*s.* 1*d.* (about 50 United States cents).

tic-douloureux (tik'dö-lö-rė'), *n.* [F.: *tic*, a twitching; *douloureux*, painful: see *tic*[1] and *dolorous*.] A severe form of facial neuralgia; prosopalgia. It is characterized by a sudden attack of very acute pain, attended with convulsive twitchings of the muscles of the face, and continuing from a few minutes to several hours. Often called simply *tic*.

tice† (tīs), *v. t.* [< ME. *tisen*, *tysen*, < OF. *tiser*, entice: see *entice*, of which E. *tice* is in part an aphetic form.] To entice; seduce.

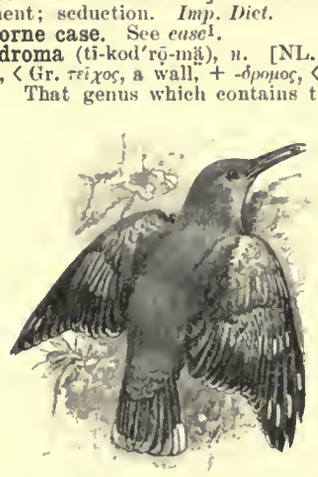
Fro thens-forth she *tysed* euer Merlin to come speke with hir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 418.

What strong enchantments *tice* my yielding soul! *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., i. 11.

ticement† (tīs'ment), *n.* [< *tice* + *-ment*; or by apheresis from *enticement*.] Allurement; enticement; seduction. *Imp. Dict.*

Tichborne case. See *case*[1].

Tichodroma (ti-kod'rō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. τεῖχος, a wall, + *-δρομος*, < *δραμεῖν*, run.] That genus which contains the wall-



Wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*).

creepers, *T. muraria* and others, and gives name to the *Tichodrominæ*. See *wall-creeper*.

tichodrome (tī'kō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Tichodroma*.

Tichodrominæ (tī'kō-drō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tichodroma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Certhiidæ*, or creepers, represented by the genus *Tichodroma;* the wall-creepers.

tichorhine (tī'kō-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τεῖχος, wall, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] I. *a.* Having an ossified nasal septum: specifying a rhinoceros. See II. *Owen*, Palæontology, p. 366.

II. *n.* A fossil rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros tichorhinus*), so called from the median vertical bony septum or wall which supports the nose. *Owen.*

tick[1] (tik), *v.* [Also dial. *tig;* < ME. **ticken*, *tikken* = D. *tikken* = LG. *tikken*, > G. *ticken*, touch lightly, pat; prob. a secondary form of MD. *tucken*, *tocken*, etc., touch (whence ult. E. *touch:* see *touch*), or else ult. a secondary form of *take*, or of the form represented by Goth. *tēkan*, touch: see *take*, and cf. *tag*[2]. The word has a diminutive effect, and with ref. to sound is regarded as imitative (cf. *tick-tack*[1], *tick-tock*). Hence *tick*[1], *n.* Cf. *tickle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To touch or tap something lightly, or with a small sharp sound; tap slightly, as a bird when picking up its food; peck.—2. To emit a slight recurring click, like that of a watch or clock.

On one wall *ticked* a clock without a case, its weights dangling to the floor. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

At night when the doors are shut,
And the wood-worm picks,
And the death-watch *ticks*.
Browning, Mesmerism.

To tick and toy†, to indulge in playful love-pats, or the like; dally.

Stand not *ticking and toying* at the branches, . . . but strike at the root. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Unto her repaire,
Where her flocks are feeding.
Sit and *tick and toy*,
Till set be the sunne.
England's Helicon (1614). (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* 1. To touch lightly, as in the game of tag or tig; tag. [Obsolete or dialectal.]—2. To place a dot on, over, or against; mark with or as with a tick or dot: as, to *tick* one's *i's* in writing; to set a dot against, as in checking off the items in a list or catalogue; check by writing down a small mark: generally with *off*.

When I had got all my responsibilities down upon my list, I compared each with the bill and *ticked* it off. *Dickens.*

3. To note or mark by or as by the regular clicking of a watch or clock.

I do not suppose that the ancient clocks *ticked* or noticed the seconds. *Tollet*, Note on Shakspear's Winter's Tale. (*Latham.*)

tick[1] (tik), *n.* [Also dial. *tig;* < ME. *tek* = MD. *tiek*, D. *tik* = LG. *tikk*, a touch, pat, tick (cf. It. *tecca*, a small spot, < Teut.); from the verb.] 1. A slight touch or tap; a pat. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Play out your play lustily; for indeed *ticks* and dalliances are nothing in earnest. *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 309).

Lord, if the peevish infant fights, and flies
With unpared weapons at his mother's eyes,
Her frowns (half-mixed with smiles) may chance to show
An angry love-*tick* on his arm or so.
Quarles, Emblems, III. vi. 42.

2. A slight sharp sound, as that made by a light tap upon some hard object; also, a recurring click or beat, as of a watch or clock.—3†. The game known in the United Kingdom as *tig*, and in the United States as *tag*. See *tag*[2].

At Hood-winke, Barley-breake, at *Tick*, or Prison-base. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxx. 34.

4. A dot or slight mark: as, the *tick* over the letter *i;* the *tick* used in checking off the items in a list or catalogue.—5. A small spot or color-mark on the coat of an animal.—6. A speck; a particle; a very small quantity. [Colloq.]

Faith will confidently . . . assure thee . . . that the least *tick* befalls thee not without the overruling eye and hand, not only of a wise God, but of a tender Father. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 34.

Magnetic tick. See *magnetic*.

tick[2] (tik), *n.* [< ME. *tike*, *tyke*, *teke*, < AS. **tica* or **tica* (found once as *ticia*, appar. an error for **tiica*, i. e. **tīca*, or for **ticca*) = MD. *teke*, *teecke*, D. *teekt* = MLG. LG. *teke* = MHG. *zecke*, G. *zecke* (cf. F. *tique* = It. *zecca*, < Teut.), a tick. Cf. Armenian *tiz*, tick.] 1. One of many different kinds of mites or acarines which are external parasites of various animals, including man. (*a*) A mite of the family *Ixodidæ*, and especially of the genus *Ixodes;* a wood-tick; a dog-tick; a cattle-tick. There are many species, found in the woods and fields, capable of independent existence, but liable to fasten upon dogs, cattle, etc., forming temporary parasites. They bury the head in the skin of the host, and hang there sucking the blood until they swell up enormously, lose their hold, and drop off. They are annoying, but not poisonous or especially dangerous. The cattle-tick is *Ixodes bovis;* the seed-tick is the young form of the same species; the dog-tick is *I. ricinus*. See *Ixodes*, and cut under *Acarida*. (*b*) A mite of the spurious family *Leptidæ;* a harvest-tick, -mite, or -bug. See *harvest-tick* (with cut).

Hence—2. With a qualifying term, a member of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidæ*. Those of the genus *Ornithomyia* are *bird-ticks;* the *sheep-tick* is *Melophagus ovinus* (see cut under *sheep-tick*); the *horse-tick* is *Hippobosca equina*. The *bat-ticks* belong to the related dipterous family *Nycteribiidæ*.

3. The tick-bean.—**Persian tick.** See *Persian* and *Argas*.

tick[3] (tik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teke*, *tike;* < ME. *teke* = MD. *tijcke*, D. *tijk* = OHG. *ziecha*, MHG. G. *zieche* = Ir. *tiach*, a case, tick, = Olt. *teca*, a case, pod, = OF. *taie*, *taye* (> ME. *teye*, E. dial. *tie*, *tye:* see *tie*[2]), a case, box, coffer, tick, F. *taie*, pillow-case, < L. *theca*, ML. also *teca*, *techa*, Gr. θήκη, a case, box, chest, cover, sheath, < τιθέναι (√ θε), put, place, = E. *do:* see *do*[1], and cf. *theca*, the L. word in technical use.] 1. The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, hair, corn-shucks, moss, or other materials conferring softness and elasticity.

Hogsheads, Chests, *Tikes*, and sacks stuffed full of moist earth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 124.

2. Ticking.

Cotton *ticks* are plain and twilled in imitation of linen *ticks*. *Ill. Catalogue of Exhibition*, 1851, London.

tick[4] (tik), *n.* [Abbr. of *ticket.*] 1. Credit; trust: as, to buy on *tick.*

I confess my *tick* is not good, and I never desire to game for more than I have about me.
Sedley, The Mulberry Garden (1668). (*Nares.*)

A poor Wretch that goes on *tick* for the paper he writes his Lampoons on, and the very Ale and Coffee that inspires him, as they say. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, iii. 1.

2. A score, account, or reckoning.

Then the bills came down upon me. I tell you there are some of my college *ticks* ain't paid now.
Thackeray, Philip, xxxviii.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

tick[4] (tik), *v. i.* [< *tick*[4], *n.*] 1. To buy on tick or credit; live on credit.

Joyn. The best wits of the town are but cullies themselves.
Sir Sim. To whom? . . .
Joyn. To tailors and vintners, but especially to French houses.
Sir Sim. But Dapperwit is a cully to none of them; for he *ticks.* *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

2. To give tick or credit; trust one for goods supplied, etc.

The money went to the lawyers; counsel won't *tick.*
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull, iii. 8.

[Colloq. in both uses.]

tick[5]† (tik), *n.* [< OF. *tic*, a disease of horses: see *tic*[1].] In a horse, the malady or vice now called *cribbing.*

tick[6] (tik), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] The whinchat. [Prov. Eng.]

tick-bean (tik'bēn), *n.* A variety of the common European bean, *Vicia Faba*, nearly the same as the variety known as *horse-bean.*

tick-eater (tik'ē″tėr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Crotophaga;* an ani. See cut under *ani.*

ticked (tikt), *p. a.* [< *tick*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Speckled; slightly mottled.

When a plain color is speckled with small white marks, the dog is said to be *ticked.*
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 45.

ticken (tik'en), *n.* [A corruption of *ticking*[2].] Same as *ticking*[2]. *Imp. Dict.*

ticker[1] (tik'ėr), *n.* [< *tick*[1] + *-er*[1].] Something which ticks, or makes a slight repeated sound. Specifically — (*a*) A watch. [Slang.]

"If you don't take fogles and *tickers* — . . . If you don't take pocket-hankechers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, "some other cove will."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xviii.

(*b*) A telegraphic instrument, especially a stock indicator (which see, under *indicator*). [Colloq.]

ticker[2]† (tik'ėr), *n.* [< *tick*[5] + *-er*[1].] A cribbing horse. *Lawrence*, Treatise on Horses (ed. 1802), p. 218.

ticker-in (tik'ėr-in'), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the first roller-card, which draws in single filaments from the feed-rollers.

ticket (tik'et), *n.* [< ME. *ticket*, < OF. **estiquet*, *etiquet*, m., *estiquette*, *etiquette*, f., a bill, note, label, ticket, esp. a bill stuck up on a gate or wall as a public notice, F. *étiquette*, f., a label, ticket, etiquette, < MHG. G. *stecken*, stick: see *stick*[2]. Cf. *etiquette.*] 1. A written or printed card or slip of paper affixed to something to indicate its nature, contents, or price, or to give other notice or information; a label.

He [Samuel Collins] constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a *ticket* on the school doors.
Fuller, Worthies, Buckinghamshire, I. 209.

2†. A bill or account stuck up; a score; hence, to take goods *on* or *upon ticket*, to buy on credit. Now contracted to *tick.* See *tick*[4], *n.*

Come, neighbours, upon this good news let 'a chop up to my host Snego's; he'll be glad to hear of it too. I am resolved to build no more sconces, but to pay my old *tickets.* *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 6.

No matter whether . . . you have money or no; you may swim in twenty of their boats over the river *upon ticket:* Marry; when silver comes in, remember to pay treble their fare. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 145.

3. A slip of paper or cardboard on which a memorandum, notice, order, acknowledgment, or the like is written or printed; a card or slip of paper serving as a token or evidence of a right or of a debt: as, a theater-*ticket;* a railway-*ticket;* a lottery-*ticket;* a pawn-*ticket.* The use of tickets is chiefly in contracts of a class such as are made in large numbers, with many persons, but all on the same terms. There has been much discussion as to whether a ticket is a contract. Rightly viewed, it is the token of a contract, and may or may not embody in the inscription terms of the contract; but when it does so, other terms may be implied by law, or expressly agreed on outside of its contents by the parties — the object of stating upon the ticket anything more than what is necessary to its use as a token being usually, if not always, merely to restrict some liability which the law would otherwise imply, not to embody the whole agreement.

The porter . . . there gave me a little *ticket* under his hand as a kind of warrant for mine entertainement in mine Inne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 57.

They send the Beadle with a List of such Friends and Relations as they have a Mind to invite [to the funeral]; and sometimes they have printed *Tickets*, which they leave at their Houses.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 55.

4†. A visiting-card.

"A ticket?" repeated Cecilia. "Does Lady Nyland only admit her company with tickets?" "O Lord!" cried Miss Larolles, laughing immoderately. "Don't you know what I mean? Why, a *ticket* is only a visiting-card with a name upon it; but we all call them *tickets* now."
Miss Burney, Cecilia, i. 3.

Poor dear Mrs. Jones . . . still calls on the ladies of your family, and slips her husband's *ticket* upon the hall table. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiii.

5. A list of candidates nominated or put forward by a party, faction, etc., for election: as, the Democratic *ticket;* the Prohibition *ticket;* the regular and opposition *tickets* in the elections of a club. — 6. In certain mining districts of England and Wales, a tender from a smelter for a lot of ore offered by a miner, in accordance with the peculiar method of sale called *ticketing* or *by ticket.* See the quotation.

In Cornwall, Cardiganshire, and partly in Denbighshire, the Isle of Man, and elsewhere, each Mine sends samples of its ore to the Smelters in various localities, along with a notice to the effect that tenders or *tickets* will be received, up to a certain day, on which they will be opened and the highest offer accepted.
Percy, Metallurgy of Lead, p. 496.

Allotment ticket. See *allotment note*, under *allotment.* — **Benefit ticket.** See *benefit.* — **Commutation ticket.** See *commutation-ticket.* — **Coupon ticket.** See *coupon.* — **General ticket,** in elections to representative bodies, a list of candidates so composed as to offer to the voters of a large political division (as a State) a number of candidates for common membership equal to the entire representation to which such division is entitled; a ticket not arranged with a view to the representation of territorial subdivisions by a single representative each.

There is another cause that has greatly contributed to place the control of the presidential elections in the hands of those who hold or seek office. I allude to what is called the *general ticket* system; which has become, with the exception of a single state, the universal mode of appointing electors to choose the President and Vice-President. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 370.

Limited ticket, in railroad usage, a ticket not giving the holder all the privileges given by an ordinary ticket, as, for instance, one limited to a trip commenced on a specified day or by a particular train, or excluding the right to break the journey by stopping on the way and taking a later train. — **Mileage ticket,** a ticket issued by a carrier of passengers, entitling the holder to be carried a given number of miles. — **Scratched ticket,** a voting-ticket or ballot on which some change has been made by erasure or substitution. — **Season ticket,** a ticket or pass entitling the holder to certain privileges for the season, or for a specified period: as, a *season ticket* entitling one to travel at pleasure between specified places on a line of railway; a *season ticket* to an art-gallery or place of amusement. — **Split ticket,** in *politics,* a ticket or ballot made up of the names of candidates from two or more tickets or parties. — **Straight ticket,** in *politics,* a ticket bearing the names of the regular nominees of a party or faction, and no other. — **The ticket,** the right or correct thing. [Colloq. or slang.]

She 's very handsome and she 's very finely dressed, only somehow she 's not — she 's not *the ticket*, you see.
Thackeray, Newcomes, vii.

That 's about *the ticket* in this country.
Trollope, Orley Farm, lxvii.

Through ticket. See *through*[1]. — **Ticket of leave,** a permit issued sometimes in Great Britain and her colonies to a prisoner or convict who has served a part of his time and who may be intrusted with his liberty under certain restrictions, such as reporting to the police at certain specified intervals, sleeping in the place given to the police as his abode, leading an honest life, etc.

When the convicts were sent out to the colony they received each in turn, after a certain period of penal probation, a conditional freedom: in other words, a *ticket of leave.* *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxxi.

Ticket-of-leave man, a convict who has received a ticket of leave. — **To run ahead of the (or one's) ticket,** in *U. S. politics,* to receive a larger vote than the average vote polled by one's associates on the same electoral ticket. Similarly, *to run behind the ticket* is to receive less than such an average vote.

ticket (tik'et), *v. t.* [< *ticket, n.*] 1. To put a ticket or label on; distinguish by affixing a ticket; label.

Writing was to him little more than an auxiliary to natural history; a way of *ticketing* specimens, not of expressing thoughts. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxxiii.

I am so far from hating the Dodsons myself that I am rather aghast to find them *ticketed* with such very ugly adjectives. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. x.

For myself it matters little whether I be *ticketed* as a High, a Low, or a Broad Churchman.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 825.

2. To furnish with a ticket: as, to *ticket* a passenger to California. [Colloq., U. S.]

ticket-day (tik'et-dā), *n.* The day before the settling or paying day on the stock-exchange, when the tickets containing the names of the actual purchasers are given in by one stock-broker to another.

ticket-holder (tik'et-hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A device for attaching a tag, card, etc., to a trunk, box, or parcel. — 2. In a railway sleeping-car, a metal clip or spring fastened to the side of a berth, to hold the tickets of the occupant. — 3. A device for attaching a railroad-ticket to the hat or coat of a passenger to keep it in view. — 4. One who holds a ticket, as for admission to an exhibition or for other privilege.

ticketing (tik'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ticket, v.*] 1. The act or practice of affixing tickets to anything, or of giving tickets for it: as, the *ticketing* of goods or of passengers. — 2. The selling of ore by ticket. See *ticket, n.*, 6.

ticket-night (tik'et-nīt), *n.* A benefit at a theater or other place of public entertainment the proceeds of which are divided among several beneficiaries, each of whom receives an amount equal in value to the tickets individually sold, less an equal share of the incidental expenses.

ticket-porter (tik'et-pōr″tėr), *n.* A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket, by which he may be identified. [Great Britain.]

ticket-punch (tik'et-punch), *n.* A hand-punch for stamping or canceling railroad, theater, or other tickets. The most common form cuts a hole in the ticket, the shape of the hole indicating a number, letter, or some other device. In some forms the blank stamped out of the ticket is retained in a receptacle attached to the punch, an alarm-bell is rung, or a registering device is set in motion to record the number of tickets punched.

ticket-writer (tik'et-rī″tėr), *n.* One who writes or paints show-cards for shop-windows, etc.

tick-hole (tik'hōl), *n.* A drusy cavity or empty space in a lode: same as *vug* in Cornwall. *Farey.* [Derbyshire, Eng.]

ticking[1] (tik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tick*[1], *v.*] The act of making ticks, or slight repeated sounds; the sounds themselves: as, the *ticking* of the clock.

ticking[2] (tik'ing), *n.* [< *tick*[3] + *-ing*[1].] A strong material of linen or cotton, basket-woven, and usually in stripes of blue or pink with white. It is used especially for bedticks, whence the name, and also for awnings and similar purposes, and in recent times as a foundation for embroidery, the stripes facilitating the working of certain designs. Also *ticken.*

Maggie had on a simple brown calico dress and an apron of blue *ticking.* *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, ii.

ticking-work (tik'ing-wėrk), *n.* A kind of embroidery done upon ticking as a background, the stripes of the material being utilized in the design.

tickle (tik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tickled*, ppr. *tickling.* [Early mod. E. also *ticle;* < ME. *tiklen, tikelen*, freq. of *tikken*, E. *tick*, touch lightly: see *tick*[1]. Cf. G. dial. *zicklen*, excite, stir up. Cf. *tickle, a.* Not, as often supposed, a transposed form of *kittle*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To tease with repeated light touches in some sensitive part, so as to excite the nerves, thereby producing a peculiar thrilling sensation which commonly results in spasmodic laughter, or, if too long continued, in a convulsion; titillate.

If you *tickle* us do we not laugh?
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1. 68.

Their Stings are not strong enough to enter a Man's Skin; but, if disturbed, they will fly at one as furiously as the great Bees, and will *tickle*, but cannot hurt you.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 112.

We were informed of a very particular manner of catching them by encompassing them with a net, and men go into the water, *tickle* them on the belly, and so get them ashoar. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 252.

He is playful so out of season that he reminds me of a young lady I saw at Sta. Maria Novella, who at one moment crossed herself, and at the next *tickled* her companion. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Landor, ii.

2. To touch, affect, or excite agreeably; gratify; please or amuse by gentle appeals to one's imagination, sense of humor, vanity, or the like.

Whereat her Maiestie laughed as she had bene *tickled*, and all the rest of the company, although very graciously (as her manner is) she gaue him great thankes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

The first view did even . . . *tickle* my senses with inward joy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 110.

How dost like him? art not rapt, art not *tickled* now?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Pleased with a rattle, *tickled* with a straw.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 276.

My father was hugely *tickled* with the subtleties of these learned discourses. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 31.

The notion of the lion couchant with his currant eyes being hoisted up to the place of honor on a mantle-piece *tickled* my hysterical fancy. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.

His spice is of so keen a flavor that it *tickles* the coarsest palate. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 13.

Secret laughter *tickled* all my soul.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

3. To take, move, or produce by touching lightly. [Rare.]

Nimble Tom, surnamed the Tup,
For his pipe without a peer,
And could *tickle* Trenchmore up,
As 'twould joy your heart to hear.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

The cunning old pug . . . took puss's two foots,
And so out o' th' embers he *tickled* his nuts.
Byrom, To R. L., Esquire.

II. *intrans.* 1. To feel titillation: as, his foot *tickled*.—2. To tingle pleasantly; thrill with gratification or amusement.

Who, seeing him, with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in everic vaine.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 394.

What opinion will the managing of this affair bring to my wisdom! my invention *tickles* with apprehension on't.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

In trifling works of fancy, wits agree
That nothing *tickles* like a simile.
Garrick, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

3. To have an impatient or uneasy desire to do or to get something; itch; tingle.

The fingers of the Athenians *ticled* to aide and succour Harpalus. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 318.

I am glad the silly man is weake and old;
By heauen, my fingers *tickle* at his gold.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 185).

4. To produce the sensation of titillation, or the slight nervous excitement of a light touch on some sensitive part.

A feather or a rush drawn along the lip or cheek doth *tickle*, whereas a thing more obtuse . . . doth not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 766.

tickle† (tik'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ticle;* < ME. *tickle, tikel, tikil;* < *tickle*, *v.* Not, as often supposed, a transposed form of *kittle*[1], *a.*] Easily moved; unsteady; unstable; inconstant.

This world is now ful *tikel* sikerly.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 242.

For some men be *tickle* of tongue,
And play the blabs by kynde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

So *ticle* be the termes of mortall state.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 28.

I have set her heart upon as *tickle* a pin as the needle of a dial, that will never let it rest till it be in the right position. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, ii. 2.

But these wives, sir, are such *tickle*
Things, not one hardly staid amongst a thousand.
Shirley, The Brothers, ii. 1.

tickle (tik'l), *n.* [< *tickle*, *v.*] A light teasing touch in some sensitive part; a gentle tickling act or action.

I gave her [a child] a little *tickle;* and verily she began to laugh. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, v.

tickle-brain† (tik'l-brān), *n.* One who has a tickle or unsteady brain, as one intoxicated.

Peace, good pint-pot; peace, good *tickle-brain*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 438.

tickle-footed† (tik'l-fūt'ed), *a.* Uncertain; inconstant; slippery.

You were ever *tickle-footed*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v.

tickle-grass (tik'l-grȧs), *n.* The hair-grass or thin-grass, *Agrostis scabra;* also, one of similar grasses, as the old-witch grass, *Panicum capillare*.

ticklenburg† (tik'len-bėrg), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A coarse mixed linen fabric made for the West India market. *Simmonds*.

tickleness† (tik'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *tikelnesse;* < *tickle*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Unsteadiness; instability; uncertainty.

Hord hath hate and clymbynge *tikelnesse*.
Chaucer, Truth, l. 3.

tickler (tik'lėr), *n.* [< *tickle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tickles or pleases.—2. Something which puzzles or perplexes; something difficult to understand or answer; a puzzle. [Colloq.]—3. A narrow difficult passage or strait on the coast of Newfoundland.—4. A memorandum-book kept to tickle or refresh the memory; specifically, a book used by bankers, showing, in the order of their maturity, notes and debts receivable by the bank. There is usually a tickler for each month of the year. [Colloq.]

The *ticklers*, showing in detail debts receivable in the future, those past due, and also the overdrafts, require explanation by the president. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 464.

5. A small bottle containing about half a pint (of spirits), or just enough to "tickle"; also, a dram of whisky or brandy. [Colloq.]

Whiskey was sold and drunk without screens or scruples. It was not usually bought by the drink, but by the *tickler*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 388.

It is too cold to work, but it is not too cold to sit on a fence chewing, with a *tickler* of whisky handy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 77.

6. A small weapon carried on the person, as a pistol or a knife. [Slang, southern and western U. S.]—7. A strap with which to whip.—8. A prong used by coopers to extract bungs from casks.—9. A large longicorn beetle, *Monohammus titillator*, with extremely long antennæ: so called from the habit it has (in common with most of the *Cerambycidæ*) of gently touching now and then the surface on which it walks with the tips of its long antennæ. *T. W. Harris*.

tickling (tik'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *tickle*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who tickles.—2. The sensation produced by the teasing of slight touches on some sensitive part, or the analogous sensation produced on the mind, the imagination, vanity, or the like by the presentation of something pleasing, gratifying, ludicrous, etc.

Delight hath a joy in it, either permanent or present. Laughter hath onely a scornful *tickling*.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

3. The act of stirring lightly: said humorously of the soil.

Vegetable-gardens require only a *tickling* to bear profusely. *The Critic*, XV. 192.

ticklish (tik'lish), *a.* [< *tickle* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Easily moved or unbalanced; unsteady; unstable; uncertain; inconstant.

These Words, being considered of by the Judges, seemed to express a *ticklish* Hold of Loyalty.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 242.

I think our office stands on very *ticklish* terms, the Parliament likely to sit shortly, and likely to be asked more money, and we be able to give a very bad account of the expence and of what we have done with what they did give before. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 364.

We embarked in a little *ticklish*, incommodious punt, such as I have seen used on the Thames by worthy citizens bobbing for eels. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 148.

2. Dubious; difficult; critical.

Princes had need, in tender matter and *ticklish* time, to beware what they say.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

The doctor would by no means let him blood, which, nevertheless, some held might have saved his life; but it is a *ticklish* point. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 318.

Politics in those days were *ticklish* subjects to meddle with, even in the most private company.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xlv.

Not far from here [Eden Harbour] are the English Narrows, a passage which is a *ticklish* but interesting piece of navigation. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ix.

3. Easily tickled; tickly; touchy: as, the sole of the foot is very *ticklish;* a *ticklish* person.

We see also that the palme of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts mentioned, yet is not *ticklish*, because it is accustomed to be touched.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 766.

He's as *ticklish* as can be. I love to torment the confounded toad; let you and I tickle him.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

ticklishly (tik'lish-li), *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

ticklishness (tik'lish-nes), *n.* Ticklish character or quality. (*a*) The condition of being easily tickled.

We know by the *ticklishness* of the soles what a multitude of fine nervous fibres terminate in them.
G. Cheyne, Essay on Regimen, p. 200. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Unsteady, unstable, or insecure state or character: as, the *ticklishness* of a seat or of a boat. (*c*) Difficulty; difficult, perplexing, or critical character or state: as, the *ticklishness* of some undertaking.

tickly (tik'li), *a.* [< *tickle* + *-y*[1].] Same as *ticklish*.

tickseed (tik'sēd), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Corcopsis*.—2. A plant of the genus *Corispermum*, usually named *bug-seed*.—3. Same as *tick-trefoil*.—**Tickseed sunflower**, *Coreopsis trichosperma*, a species with conspicuous golden-yellow rays, found in the eastern and interior United States.

tick-tack[1] (tik'tak), *n.* [Cf. MD. *ticktacken*, play tick-tack, prob. orig. 'tick' or 'click,' LG. *tikktakken*, touch lightly; a varied reduplication of *tick*[1], *n.* Cf. *tick-tack*[2] and *tick-tock*.] 1. A pulsating sound like that made by a clock or watch; a ticking.—2. Specifically, the sound of the beating of the heart.

The stethoscope revealed the existence of no difficulty, . . . and the normal *tick-tack* of the heart beat with healthy precision. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 136.

3. A device employed in playing certain practical jokes, consisting of a small weight so fastened that one at a distance can, by pulling a string, cause the weight to tap against the house or window. [U. S.]

tick-tack[1] (tik'tak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *tick-tack*[1], *n.*] With a sound resembling the beating of a watch.

tick-tack[2] (tik'tak), *n.* [= F. *tic-tac* = Pg. *tiquetaque* = Dan. *tiktak*, prob. < MD. **ticktack*, D. *tiktak*, tick-tack; prob. so called from the clicking noise made by the pieces, < MD. *tick-tacken*, D. *tiktakken*, play tick-tack; prob. orig. 'tick' or 'click': see *tick-tack*[1]. Hence, by variation, *trick-track*, F. *trictrac*.] A complicated kind of backgammon, played both with men and with pegs. Compare *trick-track*, and see the third quotation below.

He'll play
At fayles and *tick-tack*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

From hence we went to the Groom Porters, where they were a Labouring like so many Anchor Smiths at the Oake, Back Gammon, *Tick-Tack*, Irish, Basset, and throwing of Mains. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, II. 111.

This is the plain game of *tick-tack*, which is so called from "touch and take," for if you touch a man you must play him, though to your loss.
Compleat Gamester, p. 113. (*Nares.*)

tick-tock (tik'tok), *n.* [An imitative reduplication of *tick*[1]. Cf. *tick*[1].] The slow recurrent ticking of a tall clock. [Colloq.]

tick-trefoil (tik'trē'foil), *n.* A plant of the genus *Desmodium:* so named from the trifoliate leaves and the joints of the pods, which are adhesive like ticks. Several species have attracted attention in the southern United States as promising fodder and soiling plants. Also *tickseed*.

tickweed (tik'wēd), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

ticky (tik'i), *n.* Same as *tacky*[2].

Ticorea (ti-kō'rē-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of plants, of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Cusparieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short calyx and epipetalous stamens, some of which are sterile, while the others have appendaged anther-cells. There are 3 species, natives of Brazil and Guiana. They are trees or shrubs varying greatly in habit; their leaves or leaflets are pellucid-dotted and entire. The white, scarlet, or yellowish flowers form leafless panicles or cymes, which usually terminate the branchlets. Several species are used medicinally in Brazil, as *T. jasminiflora;* and the bark of *T. febrifuga*, an intensely bitter astringent, is a native febrifuge.

ticpolonga (tik-pō-long'gȧ), *n.* [E. Ind.] A very venomous serpent of India and Ceylon: same as *cobra-monil*.

Ticuna poison (ti-kö'nȧ poi'zn). An arrow-poison used by the Ticunas and other Indian tribes dwelling near the Amazon. When given to animals it produces strong convulsions, lasting for hours. It probably contains picrotoxin, like other South American arrow-poisons. *Watts's Dict. of Chem.*

tid[1] (tid), *n.* [An obs. or dial. form (with shortened vowel) of *tide*[1].] Fit or favorable season or condition: as, the land is in fine *tid* for sowing; hence, humor. [Scotch.]

Summer fallow has enjoyed a most favourable *tid* for working, and has pulverized down into fine mould.
The Scotsman.

tid[2] (tid), *n.* [A dial. var. of *tit*[1].] 1. An udder; a teat. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small cock of hay. [Prov. Eng.]

tid[3] (tid), *a.* [Origin obscure; cf. *tidder*, *v.*] Silly; childish. [Prov. Eng.]

tid[4] (tid), *a.* [Appar. a sham word, assumed to exist in *tidbit*, and derived from the same source as that here given to *tidder;* but *tidbit* is a corruption of *titbit*.] Tender; soft; nice. See the etymology. *Imp. Dict.*

tid[5]†, *adv.* Same as *tite*[1]. *Halliwell*.

tidal (tī'dal), *a.* [< *tide*[1] + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tide or the tides; subject to or characterized by a periodical rise and fall or ebb and flow: as, a *tidal* river; *tidal* waters; a *tidal* basin.

We know that the temperature of comets is increased, chiefly, it has been supposed, by *tidal* action, as they approach the sun. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 794.

2. Dependent on the tides: as, a *tidal* steamer (that is, a steamer the hour of whose departure is regulated by the state of the tide); *tidal* trains (that is, trains that run in connection with *tidal* steamers).

Ascertaining first at what time during every evening of this month the *tidal* trains from Dover and Folkestone reach the London Bridge terminus.
W. Collins, Armadale, v. 3.

Tidal air, the air which passes in and out in breathing, generally estimated at about 25 cubic inches at each respiration. See *residual air*, under *air*[1].

Asphyxia takes place whenever the proportion of carbonic acid in *tidal air* reaches ten per cent. (the oxygen being diminished in like proportion).
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 127.

Tidal alarm, a device for sounding an audible alarm, operated by the ebb and flow of tidal currents. It is generally attached to a buoy or vessel or to a post, to warn vessels off a dangerous locality, as a shoal. *E. H. Knight.* — **Tidal basin**, a dock which is filled at high tide. *E. H. Knight.* — **Tidal crack**, in arctic regions, a crack or series of cracks in ice along the shore, caused by tidal motion.

Also *tide-crack*.—**Tidal friction,** frictional resistance caused by the movement of tidal waters, tending to diminish the angular velocity of the earth's rotation, and hence to lengthen the day.—**Tidal harbor,** a harbor in which the tide ebbs and flows, in distinction from a harbor which is kept at high water by means of docks with flood-gates. Also *tide-harbor*.—**Tidal motor,** a mechanical device by which the ebb and flow of the tide are utilized as a source of power.—**Tidal river,** a river whose waters rise and fall up to a certain point in its course under the influence of the tide-wave.—**Tidal wave.** (*a*) The wave of the tide; a great wave of translation in the ocean moving in the manner in which the wave of the tide moves according to the canal theory, but commonly produced by an earthquake. (*b*) Figuratively, a wide-spread or general manifestation of strong feeling or sentiment: as, a *tidal wave* of popular indignation.

tidally (tī′dal-i), *adv.* As a tide; in a manner dependent on or affected by the tide. *Winchell,* World-Life, ii. 2.

tidbit (tid′bit), *n.* Same as *titbit*.

tiddet. Preterit and past participle of *tide*[1].

tidder (tid′er), *v. t.* [Also *tiddle;* appar. < **tidder, a.*, ult. < AS. *tēdre* = OFries. *teddre* = D. *teeder* = MLG. *teder*, tender, weak. Cf. *tid*[4].] To use with tenderness; fondle. *Johnson.*

tiddle (tid′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiddled*, ppr. *tiddling*. [Avar. of *tidder*.] **I.** *trans.* Same as *tidder*.

II. *intrans.* To trifle; potter.

To leave the family pictures from his sons to you, because you could *tiddle* about them!
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xlii.

tiddlywink (tid′li-wingk), *n.* 1. A shop where money is lent on goods without a pawnbroker's license. *Leland.* [Slang.]—2. A shop where beer is sold without a license. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tiddy[1] (tid′i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The four of trumps at the game of gleek.

tiddy[2] (tid′i), *n.*; pl. *tiddies* (-iz). [Cf. *tidy*[2].] The European wren. Also *tidley-wren*. [Prov. Eng.]

tide[1] (tīd), *n.* [Also dial., with shortened vowel, *tid;* < ME. *tide, tyde, tid, tyd,* < AS. *tīd*, time, hour, season, opportunity, = OS. *tīd* = OFries. *tīd* = MD. *tijd*, time, tide of the sea, *ghetijde*, time, opportunity, *tijde, tije*, tide of the sea, D. *tijd*, time, *getij*, time, opportunity, *tij*, tide of the sea, = MLG. *tīde, getide*, time, tide of the sea, LG. *tied*, time, *tide*, tide of the sea, = OHG. *zīt, zīdh*, MHG. *zīt*, G. *zeit*, time, = Icel. *tīdh*, time, tide, hour, service, = Sw. Dan. *tid*, time, season (not recorded in Goth.); with formative *-d* (related to AS. *tīma*, E. *time*[1] = Icel. *tími*, time, with formative *-ma* (see *time*[1]), and to G. *ziel*, etc., end, goal, with formative *-l:* see *till*[1], *till*[2]), from √ *ti*, not found outside of Teut. Hence *tide*[1], *v.*, *tiding*, etc., *betide*.] 1. Time; season. [Obsolete except in composition.]

If thi wijf come with a playnt
On man or child at ony *tide*,
Be not to hasti to fi3te & chide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

He keeps his *tides* well. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2. 57.

This wishing a good *Tide* had its effect upon us, and he was commended for his salutation.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

2. Fit time or season; opportunity.

He that tas not his tyme when the *tyde* askes,
But lettes it deuly ouerdryve with delling to noght,
Wite not his wirdis, thof hym woo happyn!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7067.

I have important business,
The *tide* whereof is now.
Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 90.

Tide Tarrieth for no Man, a pleasant and merry comedy.
George Wapul (1611), title.

[Compare the common proverb "Time and tide wait for no man."]

3. *Eccles.*, a season of the church year; in a narrower sense, a feast-day; a festival: as, Whitsun*tide* (the whole octave or the day only); Hallow*tide*.

What hath it done,
That it in golden letters should be set
Among the high *tides* in the calendar?
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 86.

Tide was scrupulously used by the Puritans in composition instead of the Popish word mass, of which they had a nervous abhorrence. Thus, for Christmas, Hallowmas, Lammas, they said Christ-*tide*, Hallow-*tide*, Lamb-*tide*. Luckily Whitsun*tide* was rightly named to their hands. *Nares.*

4†. Mass; office; service.

They dwell in the lande of Armeneten nere vnto Anthiochyen, and there is whrythyn seruyce of the masses, and theyr other *tydes* is all in theyr one comon speche so that they all mey vnderstande it what they synge or rede.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxi.).

5. A definite period of time; specifically, a day or an hour; in *mining*, the period of twelve hours.

He ne sholde suffren in no wyse
Custance within his regne for tabyde
Thre dayes and a quarter of a *tyde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 700.

Why weep ye by the *tide*, lady?
Why weep ye by the *tide?*
How blythe and happy might he be
Gets you to be his bride!
John o' Hazelgreen (Child's Ballads, IV. 84).

6. The periodical rise and fall of the waters of the ocean and its arms, due to the attraction of the moon and sun. Every particle of matter composing the earth gravitates toward the moon inversely as the square of its distance, this attraction being about $\frac{1}{330000}$ of the weight of the particle. Living upon the earth, we consider bodies at rest which have a fixed position relative to the earth. Supposing, then, what cannot be strictly true, that the crust of the earth experiences no periodical deformation of the nature of a tide, the rise and fall of the water as compared with a bench-mark on the shore will be its rise and fall relatively to the earth's center. Since an attraction is simply a component acceleration, or rate of change of velocity, which compounded with others gives the resultant acceleration of the body's motion, it follows that the gravitational acceleration of the solid earth toward the moon, when all its particles are held rigidly together by cohesional accelerations, must be very nearly the same as the simple gravitation toward the moon of the particle at the earth's center. Now, we find the acceleration of a particle relative to the earth's center by geometrically subtracting from its absolute acceleration that of the center of the earth. Every particle of those parts of the surface nearest the moon is by the law of inverse squares more attracted to the moon than is the center of the earth, and consequently is accelerated upward from the earth; and, in like manner, every particle of those parts furthest from the moon is less attracted to the moon than is the earth's center, and so is also accelerated upward from the earth (this causing the tide to rise in those parts). Thus, if m is the moon's attraction at the unit of distance, r the distance of the moon from the center of the earth, and a the earth's semidiameter, the attraction relative to the earth's center, at a point of the surface where the moon is in the zenith, is

$$m/(r-a)^2 - m/r^2 = 2ma/r^3(1-a/r)^2,$$

and the same where the moon is in the nadir is

$$m/r^2 - m/(r+a)^2 = 2ma/r^3(1+a/r)^2.$$

But where the particle as seen from the center of the earth is 90° from the moon, the attraction is a little less than the attraction at the center, being $m/(r^2+a^2)$ in place of m/r^2, and is also not parallel to the latter; so that it is accelerated downward toward the earth by an amount equal to $ma/r^3(1+a^2/r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$. Compounding these accelerations with the accelerations of the weights of the particles, we see that the resultant for any particle points less toward the moon than the line from the particle to the earth's center. But the surface of the water must be perpendicular to the resultant attraction; hence that surface must bulge out in a prolate form on the line through the centers of the moon and earth. The extreme difference in depth of the water would be about 20 inches, or, substituting the sun for the moon, it would be about 9 inches. If after the prolate form had been produced the disturbing body were to be suddenly annihilated, the ocean, supposing it covered the whole earth, would be thrown into a state of oscillation between a prolate and an oblate form. The time of the oscillations would depend on the depth of the water, and they would gradually die out from viscosity and other resistances. If the moon were to move round the water-covered earth on the equator, similar free oscillations would be set up and would gradually die out, but at the same time other motions would be forced and would not die out. Supposing first, for the sake of simplicity, that the effects of viscosity were very great, the water would be permanently raised all round the equator so as to increase the ellipticity of the surface of the sea, and such an effect, on a minute scale, is in fact produced. But, besides that, the equatorial section of the form of the water would be elliptical, the water continuing to pile up as long as it was at all drawn toward the moon; so that high tide would not be reached until 4 hours 45 minutes after the moon had crossed the meridian. If the resistance is not so great the time of high tide will be earlier or later, according as the natural oscillations are quicker or slower than the forced motion. The resistance will also produce small component oscillations of periods one half and one third of those of the principal oscillations. Every inequality in the motion of the sun and moon produces its own distinct component tide; but the magnitudes of the tides are very different from the magnitudes of the inequalities. The forms of the continents and of the sea-bottom affect the range of the tides in two ways. In the first place, they form basins in which the waters are susceptible of free stationary oscillations of various periods. Now, it is a known theorem of dynamics that forced vibrations attain large amplitudes when their periods are nearly the same as those of free vibrations, but are very small when their periods are nearly double those of free vibrations. In the second place, the continents in many cases force the ocean into canals, in which the tides take the form of progressive waves of translation, which will be greatly increased by a narrowing and still more by a shoaling of the channel in the direction of their progression. In this case there are distinct cotidal lines. In the North Atlantic the semidiurnal tide is large, but much larger in the eastern and northern parts than on the southern and western sides. The diurnal tides, on the other hand, are remarkably small. High tide occurs in the northern parts three or four hours earlier than in the southern; and between them, about Nantucket, there is little tide, and in many places four tides a day. In the Gulf of Mexico the semidiurnal tides are very small, and the diurnal tides are alone sensible. In a few places, as Tahiti, in the Pacific, and Courtown, in county Wexford, Ireland, the lunar tides almost disappear, so that high tide never occurs many hours from noon or midnight, and near such places there are others where the tides almost altogether vanish.

The *tide* of the sea had filled the chanel of the riuer of Ramsa. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 16.

A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, euripes and contrary *tides*. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 594.

7. Ebb and flow; rise and fall; flux and reflux.

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 218.

8. Flow; current; stream; flood; torrent.

What a *tide* of woes
Comes rushing on this woeful land at once!
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 98.

An honest gentleman; but he's never at leisure
To be himself, he has such *tides* of business.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

The usual daily clearance has been making in the city for an hour or more; and the human *tide* is still rolling westward. *Dickens,* Dombey and Son, lv.

Acceleration and retardation of the tides. See *acceleration.*—**Atmospheric tides.** See *atmospheric.*—**Declinational tide.** See *declinational.*—**Lagging of the tides.** See *lagging.*—**Lee** or **leeward tide.** See *leeward.*—**Meteorological tide,** a rise and fall of the sea due to regular alternations of the wind, to regular rainfall and evaporation, or to any other meteorological influence.—**Priming of the tides.** See *tagging of the tides,* under *lagging.*—**Retard of the tide.** See *retard.*—**To work double tides,** to work night and day. See def. 5.

Thus both—that waste itself might work in vain—
Wrought double tides, and all was well again.
Crabbe, Works, I. 52.

Weather tide, a tide running to windward.

tide[1] (tīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tided*, ppr. *tiding*. [< ME. *tiden* (pret. *tidde*, pp. *tided, tid*), < AS. *tīdan*, happen, < *tīd*, time, hour: see *tide*[1], *n.* In the later senses from the modern noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†: To happen; betide.

I dorst han sworn,
The sholde nevere han *tyd* so fayre a grace.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 907.

2. To drift with the tide; specifically (*naut.*), to work in or out of a harbor, etc., by taking advantage of the tide and anchoring when it becomes adverse.

Here, because of the many shelfes, we were forc'd to *tyde* it along the Channell. *Evelyn,* Diary, Sept. 28, 1641.

Now it came to pass that on a fine sunny day the Company's yacht the Half-Moon, having been on one of its stated visits to Fort Aurania, was quietly *tiding* it down the Hudson. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 251.

To tide on, to drift on; continue; last; get on or along.

I have given him relief, and he may *tide on* for some considerable time. *Lancet,* 1891, I. 72.

II. *trans.* 1. To drive with the tide or current.

Their images, the relics of the wrack,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 67.

2. To carry through; manage.

I will *tide*
This affair for you; give it freight and passage.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

3. To succeed in surmounting: with *over:* as, to *tide over* a difficulty.

tide[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *tie*[1].

tide[3]†. An erroneous Middle English form of *tidy*[1].

tide-ball (tīd′bâl), *n.* A ball hoisted on a staff to indicate the height of the tide.

tide-coach† (tīd′kōch), *n.* A stage-coach plying in connection with a packet whose arrival and departure depended on the tide.

He took a place in the *tide-coach* from Rochester.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

tide-crack (tīd′krak), *n.* Same as *tidal crack* (which see, under *tidal*).

tide-current (tīd′kur′ent), *n.* A current in a channel caused by the alternation of the level of the water during the passage of the tide-wave.

tided (tī′ded), *a.* [< *tide*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Affected by the tide; having a tide; tidal.

The *tided* Thames. *Bp. Hall.*

tide-day (tīd′dā), *n.* The interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the vertex of the tide-wave.

tide-dial (tīd′dī′al), *n.* See *dial.*

tideful (tīd′fûl), *a.* [< *tide*[1] + *-ful.*] Seasonable; opportune. [Obsolete or local.]

tide-gage (tīd′gāj), *n.* 1. A graduated beam or spar serving to indicate the rise or fall of the tide: sometimes placed on shoals and bars.—2. An apparatus for recording the movements of the level of water. A pencil is attached to a float by means of mechanism so as to move vertically with the level, but in diminished measure, the paper upon which the pencil marks being meanwhile carried horizontally at a uniform rate by means of clockwork. More complicated instruments perform integrations mechanically.

tide-gate[1] (tīd′gāt), *n.* [< *tide*[1] + *gate*[1].] A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

tide-gate[2] (tīd′gāt), *n.* [< *tide*[1] + *gate*[2].] 1†. Tideway; stream.

Some visible apparent tokens remaine of a haven, . . . though now it be graveld up, and the streame or *tydegate* turned another way.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150). (*Davies.*)

2. *Naut.*, a narrow place where the tide runs with great velocity.

tide-harbor (tīd′här″bor), *n.* Same as *tidal harbor* (which see, under *tidal*).

tide-land (tīd′land), *n.* Such land as is affected by the tide; land which is alternately covered and left dry by the ordinary flux and reflux of the tides.—**Tide-land spruce.** See *spruce*[3].

tideless (tīd′les), *a.* [< *tide*[1] + *-less.*] Without ebb or flow.

There is a considerable fresh water volume debouching into a *tideless* sea or lake.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 306.

tide-lock (tīd′lok), *n.* A lock situated between the tide-water of a harbor or river and an inclosed basin when their levels vary. It has two pairs of double gates, by which vessels can pass either way at all times of the tide. Also called *guard-lock.*

tidely† (tīd′li), *adv.* [< ME. *tidely, tydely,* < AS. *tīdlīce* (= D. *tijdelijk* = G. *zeitlich*), timely, seasonably, < *tīdlic* (= D. *tijdelijk* = G. *zeitlich*), timely, seasonable, < *tīd*, time, tide: see *tide*[1] and *-ly*[2].] 1. Seasonably; opportunely; suitably; fitly.

But [he] tok to him *tidely* trewe cunsayl euere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5482.

Item, Sir, if my Maister of the Rolles be not come, I truat to God to com *tydely* I now, as for the traversys.
Paston Letters, I. 528.

2. Cleverly; smartly; bravely.

Than Troiell full *tidely* turnyt into batell,
With a folke that was fell, fuerae of assante.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10270.

tide-mark (tīd′märk), *n.* The limit of the flow or of the ebb of the tide.

tide-marsh (tīd′märsh), *n.* See *marsh.*

tide-meter (tīd′mē″tėr), *n.* A tide-gage.

tide-mill (tīd′mil), *n.* 1. A mill supplied with power by means of a water-wheel operated by a fall or current in a tideway or from a tidal basin.—2. A water-pumping station operated by a tide-wheel, used to pump water over a dike. See *tide-wheel.*

tide-pool (tīd′pöl), *n.* A pool left by the regress of the tide.

tide-predictor (tīd′prē-dik″tor), *n.* An instrument for calculating the times and heights of high and low water. In the machine of Ferrell (which is used for the official tide-tables of the United States Coast Survey) there is a chain passing over thirty-four pulleys attached eccentrically to half as many revolving axes. Two hands move in an apparently very irregular way over a dial; when these coincide the time of high or low water is read off on the dial, and the height of the water upon a vertical scale with a moving index at the side.

tide-rips (tīd′rips), *n. pl.* Rough water caused by opposing tides or currents.

tide-rock (tīd′rok), *n.* A rock alternately covered and uncovered by the tides.

tide-rode (tīd′rōd), *a.* *Naut.*, swinging by the force of the tide when at anchor; riding at anchor with head to tide and not to wind. See *wind-rode.*

tide-runner (tīd′run″ėr), *n.* A fish whose movements correspond to or are otherwise affected by the tides.

These big fellows [weakfish] are designated as *tide-runners.*
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 244.

tides-man (tīdz′man), *n.* 1. One who is employed only during certain states of the tide.—2. A tidewaiter.

tide-table (tīd′tā″bl), *n.* A table showing the time of high water at any place, or at different places, for each day throughout the year.

tidewaiter (tīd′wā″tėr), *n.* One of a class of custom-house officers whose business it is to await the arrival of ships, and to see that while in port the customs regulations as to the landing and shipping of goods are observed, and the revenue laws are not violated.

If he misses a pair of colours, or a *tide-waiter's* place, he has no remedy but the highway.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Waiting-Maid).

The father of the Custom-House — the patriarch not only of this little squad of officials, but, I am bold to say, of the respectable body of *tide-waiters* all over the United States — was a certain permanent Inspector.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 17.

tide-water (tīd′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water affected by the ordinary ebb and flow of the tide.—**Tide-water region**, the low plain of eastern Virginia, extending from the Atlantic coast westward about 100 miles.

tide-wave (tīd′wāv), *n.* A tidal wave (which see, under *tidal*).

tideway (tīd′wā), *n.* A channel in which the tide sets.

Now and then great budgerows crossed our path, or lay anchored in the *tideway.*
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 125.

tide-wheel (tīd′hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel operated by a head of water from a tidal basin, or working as a current-wheel in a tideway or sluice.

tidif†, *n.* See *tidy*[2].

tidily (tī′di-li), *adv.* [< *tidy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Neatly; with simplicity and suitability: as, a *tidily* dressed girl.

tidiness (tī′di-nes), *n.* [< *tidy*[1] + *-ness.*] The quality of being tidy; neatness: as, the *tidiness* of dress, of a room, etc.

The open country is more pleasing than the small villages, which have not the *tidiness* of the New England small villages.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 258.

tiding (tī′ding), *n.* [< (*a*) ME. *tiding, tydinge, tideng, titlinge,* < AS. **tīdung* = D. *tijding* = MLG. *tiding* = MHG. *zitunge*, G. *zeitung* (cf. Sw. *tidning*), news, information; verbal n. of AS. *tīdan*, etc., happen: see *tide*[1], r. (*b*) Mixed with ME. *tidinde, titheude, tithinde,* < Icel. *tīdhindi* = Dan. *tidende*, lit. things happening, pl. ppr. of **tīdha* = AS. *tīdan*, happen: see *tide*[1].] The announcement of an event or occurrence not previously made known; a piece of news; hence, in the plural, news; information; in telligence: now always used in the plural.

Thus saugh I fals and soth compouned
Togeder flee for oo *tydinge.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2109.

Behold, I bring you good *tidings* of great joy, which shall be to all people. Luke ii. 10.

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings.*
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 57.

[The plural form *tidings* is sometimes used as a singular. Compare *news.*

The *tidings* comes that they are all arrived.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 115.]

=Syn. *Intelligence*, etc. See *news.*

tiding-well (tī′ding-wel), *n.* A well that ebbs and flows, or is supposed to ebb and flow, with the tide.

There is a *tiding-well*
That daily ebbs and flows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxx. 88.

tidley (tid′li), *n.* [Cf. *tiddy*[2], *tidy*[2].] The wren of Europe, *Troglodytes parvulus.* *Montagu.*—**Tidley goldfinch.** See *goldfinch.*

tidlyt, *adv.* Same as *titely.*

tidological (tī-dō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *tidology-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to tidology: as, *tidological* researches. *Whewell.*

tidology (tī-dol′ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *tide*[1] + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine, theory, or science of tides.

I have ventured to employ the term *Tidology*, having been much engaged in tidological researches.
Whewell, Philos. Induct. Sciences (ed. 1840), I. p. lxxiii.

tidy[1] (tī′di), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tidy, tydy, tidi* (= D. *tijdig* = MLG. *tidich*, timely, = OHG. MHG. *zītīg*, G. *zeitig*, seasonable, timely, = Sw. *tidig* = Dan. *tidig*, timely); < *tide*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1†. Seasonable; opportune; favorable; fit; suitable.

Gret merthe to the messangeres Mellors than made,
For the *tidy* tidinges that tigtly were selde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1338.

If weather be fair, and *tidy* thy grain,
Make speedily carriage, for fear of a rain.
Tusser, August's Husbandry, st. 22.

2†. Brave; smart; skilful; fine; good.

Than Troilus full tite, & *tidé* Eneas,
Chefyn to Achilles with choise men ynogh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7410.

Thanne worth Trewe-tonge, a *tidy* man that tened me neuere. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 320.

3. Appropriate or suitable as regards order, arrangement, occasion, circumstances, or the like; becomingly or neatly arrayed or arranged; kept in good order; neat; trim: as, a *tidy* dress; a *tidy* and well-furnished apartment.

To see it all so *tidy*, not even a pair of boots thrown about, or a tie flung on the table, made their hearts die within them. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

4. Of neat and orderly habits; disposed to be neat and orderly: as, a *tidy* person.—5. Moderately or fairly large, great, or important; considerable; respectable; pretty: as, a *tidy* sum of money. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Al that touched ther to a *tidi* eridome,
To the kowherd & his wif the kiug gaf that time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5384.

May he after a *tidy* day's work I shall come home with 1s. in my pocket.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 408.

6. Satisfactory; comfortable; fairly good or well: as, How are you to-day? *Tidy.* [Slang.]

II. *n.*; pl. *tidies* (-diz). 1. A more or less ornamental covering for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like, to keep them from becoming soiled.—2. A pinafore or apron. [Prov. Eng.]

tidy[1] (tī′di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tidied*, ppr. *tidying.* [< *tidy*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make neat; put in good order: often followed by *up*: as, to *tidy* or to *tidy up* a room. [Colloq.]

She found the widow with her house-place *tidied up* after the midday meal, and busy knitting at the open door.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

II. *intrans.* To arrange, dispose, or put things, as dress, furniture, etc., in good or proper order: often with *up.* [Colloq.]

I have *tidied* and *tidied* over and over again, but it's useless. Ma and Africa, together, upset the whole house.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxx.

tidy[2] (tī′di), *n.*; pl. *tidies* (-diz). [Early mod. E. also *tydie*; also dial. *tiddy*, q. v.; < ME. *tidif, tydif, tidife*; origin unknown: see *tidif.* Cf. *tiddy*[2] (and *tidley*); the termination is appar. OF.] A small singing bird, perhaps the wren.

Tho that hadde doon unkyndenesse —
As doth the *tydif*, for new-fangelnesse.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 154.

And of those chaunting fowls, the Goldfinch not behind,
That hath so many sorts descending from her kind,
The *Tydie* for her notes as delicate as they.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 79.

tidytips (tī′di-tips), *n.* A Californian composite plant, *Layia* (*Callichroa*) *platyglossa*: a showy plant with bright-yellow rays, frequently cultivated as a half-hardy annual.

tie[1] (tī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tied*, ppr. *tying.* [Early mod. E. also *tye*; dial. also *tee*; < ME. *tien, tyen, teyen, teien, teigen, tigen,* < AS. *tigan, *tȳgan, *tēgan, *tigian*, cited also as **tēgean*, bind, tie, a secondary form of the verb *téon* (pret. *teáh*, pl. *tugan*, pp. *togen*), draw, pull: see *tee*[1], *tow*[1]. In some uses the verb is directly from the noun: see *tie*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To attach or make fast by a band, ribbon, cord, or the like drawn together and knotted; bind.

Ther-with thei drough theire swerdes oute and wente toward the river that ran vnder the gardin, where thei hadde a barge *i-teyed* where-in thei were come in to the gardin. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.

And thereunto a great long chaine he *tight*,
With which he drew him forth, even in his own despight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 34.

My son, keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother; bind them continually upon thine heart, and *tie* them about thy neck. Prov. vi. 20, 21.

2. To fasten by looping or knotting: as, to *tie* a ribbon on one's arm; hence, to fasten as if tied.

What boots it thee
To shew the rusted buckle that did *tie*
The garter of thy greatest grandsire's knee?
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 12.

He *tied* the ends into the nautical slip-knot, and pronounced the thing complete.
Doran, Annals of the Stage, II. 163.

3. To fasten by tightening and knotting the strings of: as, to *tie* a shoe or a bonnet.

Drawer, *tie* my shoe, prithee; the new knot, as thou seest this. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 2.

4. To form by looping and interlacing; knit: as, to *tie* a knot.

Again the hawthorn shall supply
The garlands you delight to *tie.*
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

5. To bind or unite securely; specifically, to unite in marriage (colloq. in this use).

And doe they not knowe that a Tragedie is *tied* to the lawes of Poesie, and not of Historie?
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied.* *Fairfax.*

I heartily desire this courtesy,
And would not be denied, to wait upon you
This day, to see you *tied*, then no more trouble you.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

6. To bind, restrict, limit, or confine; hold or restrain, as by authority or moral influence.

Herewith hir swelling sobbes
Did *tie* hir tong from talke.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).

I see you are *tied* to no particular employment.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

Do they think to bind me to live chaste, sober, and temperately all days of my life? they may as soon *tie* an Englishman to live so.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

7. In *building*, to bind together two bodies by means of a piece of timber or metal. See *tie*[1], *n.*, 5.—8. In *music*, to unite or bind, as

notes, by a tie. See *tie*[1], *n.*, 8.—**9.** To supply with ties or sleepers, as the road-bed of a railway.

The track was solid, evenly graded, heavily *tied*, well aligned, and the cars ran over it with no more swing and bounce than on an old road. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 566.

10. To make the same score as; equal in a score or contest: as, A *tied* B at checkers.—**11.** In *surg.*, to secure (a vein or an artery) with a ligature, so as to prevent loss of blood in case the vessel has been ruptured or severed, or to check the flow of blood through it in some special circumstances; ligate.—**Tied at the elbow.** See the quotation.

The feet are turned out, and then there is a want of liberty in the play of the whole shoulder, because the elbow rubs against the ribs, and interferes with the action. This is called being *tied at the elbow*, and is most carefully to be avoided in selecting the greyhound, as well as all other breeds. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 45.

To be tied to a woman's apron-strings. See *apron-string*.—**To tie a fly.** See *fly*[2].—**To tie down.** (*a*) To fasten so as to prevent from rising. (*b*) To restrain; confine; hinder from action.

The mind should, by several rules, be *tied down* to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*

To tie hand and foot. See *to bind hand and foot*, under *hand*.—**To tie neck and heels.** See *neck*.—**To tie up.** (*a*) To bind or fasten securely: as, to *tie up* a bundle. (*b*) To wrap up; protect with wrappings.

Look to your cloaks, and *tie up* your little throats; for, I tell you, the great baize will soon fall down. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiii.

(*c*) To confine; restrain; hamper in or hinder from motion or action.

Joy hath *tied* my tongue *up*. *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, i. 3.

(*d*) To place or invest in such a way as to render unavailable: as, to have one's money *tied up* in real estate.

She is close of her money; . . . she has *tied up* every shilling of it, and only allows me [her husband] half a crown a week for pocket-money. *Thackeray*, Great Hoggarty Diamond, xiii.

(*e*) To give, devise, or bequeath in such a way and under such conditions as to prevent sale, or alienation from the person or purpose intended: as, to *tie up* an estate.—**To tie with St. Mary's knot**†. See *knot*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make a tie with another or others in some contest; score the same number of points, runs, or the like.—**To ride and tie.** See *ride*.

tie[1] (tī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tye*; < ME. *teye*, **tize*, < AS. *tyge*, *tige*, a band, rope, a secondary form, with mutation, of *teáh*, *teág*, a band, rope (= D. *touw* = MLG. *touwe*, *tow*, *tau*, LG. *tau* (> G. *tau*) = Icel. *taug*, a rope), < *teón* (pret. *teáh*), draw, pull: see *tee*[1], *v.*, and cf. *tie*[1], *v.*, also *tow*[2] (a doublet of *tie*[1]). The noun *tie*[1] is in the later senses directly from the verb *tie*[1].] **1.** A band; rope; chain; a cord or other flexible thing used to fasten or bind, especially by knotting or looping; a fastening: as, cotton-*ties* (for binding bales of cottou); specifically, the ribbon or similar fastening used for the queue or pigtail, whether of the wig or of the natural hair.

Great formal wigs with a *tie* behind. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

2. A cravat, usually a simple one knotted in front; a necktie.

Both wear the soft black hat so popular with us in the West, and the regulation black frock-cut uniform, with white *tie* at the throat. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 145.

3. A knot composed of one or two loops of cord, ribbon, or the like; a looped ornamental knot; a bow.

A very smart *tie* in his smart cravat. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 283.

4. Something which binds or unites, in a figurative sense; a bond; an obligation, moral or legal: as, the *ties* of blood or of friendship.

Awe and affrights are never *ties* of love. *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

The bonds of affinity, which are the links and *ties* of nature. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

The secret of the world is the *tie* between person and event. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. In *construction*, any rod or beam serving to counteract a pulling or tensile strain, to hold the parts together, to equalize opposing thrusts, or to transfer strains from one part of a structure to another. It is used, for instance, in bridges, to fasten the parts together and resist strains of tension; and in roofs, to take the thrust from a pair of rafters, and, by opposing one to the other, to prevent the roof from spreading. It is opposed to a *strut*, or a member serving to hold different members of a structure apart. See cuts under *car-truck*, *king-post*, and *pilework*.

6. On railroads, one of a series of beams, commonly of wood, laid on a permanent way and bedded in the ballast, on which are laid the rails to form the track. These ties are sometimes made of iron or stone, and in a variety of forms. Also called *sleeper* or *cross-sleeper*.—**7.** *Naut.*: (*a*) That part of the topsail- or topgallant-halyards which is fast to the yard and passes through a sheave-hole in the mast or through a tie-block at the masthead. (*b*) A mooring-bridle.—**8.** In *musical notation*, a curve above or below two notes on the same degree which are to be performed continuously, as if but one; a bind or ligature. The following are examples:

Ties are used especially to connect notes that lie in different measures, or which it is rhythmically important to keep separate to the eye. They are not to be confused with slurs.

9. A state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as when two candidates receive an equal number of votes, rival marksmen score a like number of points, or two or more racers reach the winning-post at the same time, so that neither party can be declared victorious; a contest in which two or more competitors are equally successful.

The government count on the seat, though with the new registration 'tis nearly a *tie*. If we had a good candidate we could win. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viii. 3.

Rand had one majority on the first ballot, and I counted him out. I made it a *tie* by swallowing one of his ballots. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 40.

10. A weavers' pattern.

A weaver's pocket-book of that period . . . was an ordinary long-shaped pocket-book, and contained about eighty different *ties* or patterns. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 314.

11. Same as *lace*, 2.—**12.** *pl.* Low shoes fastened with laeings.—**Axle-clip tie.** See *axle-clip*.—**Book of ties.** See *book*.—**Diagonal tie.** See *angle-brace* (*a*).—**Family tie.** See *family*.—**Stay-end tie.** See *stay-end*.—**To play or shoot off a tie,** to go through a second contest or match (the first being indecisive), in order to decide who is to be the winner.

The *ties*, as you call them, were *shot off* before two o'clock. *Whyte Melville*, Good for Nothing, i. 1.

tie[2] (tī), *n.* [Also *tye*; < ME. *tye*, *teye*, < OF. *teie*, *taie*, *toie*, tick, < L. *theca*, ML. *teca*, *techa*: see *tick*[3].] **1.** A tick (of a bed). *Halliwell.* —**2.** A feather-bed. *Halliwell* (spelled *tye*). [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

tie-bar (tī'bär), *n.* A bar which serves as a tie.

tie-beam (tī'bēm), *n.* A horizontal timber connecting two principal rafters, for the purpose of preventing the walls from being pushed out by the thrust of the roof, or for tying together other parts of a structure. When placed above the bottom of the rafters it is called a *collar-beam*. See cut under *curb-roof*.

tieboy (tī'boi), *n.* A sled: same as *go-devil*, 3.

tie-dog† (tī'dog), *n.* [< ME. *teidogge*, *tezdoggue*; < *tie*[1] + *dog*.] A fierce dog which it is necessary to tie up; a bandog.

I know the villain is both rough and grim;
But as a *tie-dog* I will muzzle him.
Death of R. Earl of Huntingdon (1601). (*Nares.*)

tiegot, *n.* [Abbr. of *vertigo*, as formerly accented *verti'go*.] Vertigo; dizziness.

I am shrewdly troubled with a *tiego*
Here in my head. *Fletcher and Massinger*, Very Woman, iv. 3.

tiemannite (tē'man-īt), *n.* [Named after the discoverer, *Tiemann*.] Native mercuric selenide, usually occurring massive, of a steel-gray color and metallic luster, rarely in crystals resembling those of sphalerite.

tie-plate (tī'plāt), *n.* A main carline.

tier[1] (tī'ėr), *n.* [< *tie*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which ties.—**2.** A child's apron. Also, erroneously, *tire*.

Where well-drilled urchins, each behind his *tire*,
Waited in ranks the wished command to fire.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

3. In *entom.*, same as *leaf-tier*.

tier[2] (tēr), *n.* [Formerly also *tire*, *tyre*, also *teer* (orig. pron. tēr, then tīr, besides tēr retained to accord with the F., and spelled *tier* perhaps in simulation of the form of *pier*); < OF. *tire*, a course, continuance of a course, a draught, pull, stroke, hit (= It. *tiro*, a draught, pull, stroke, hit, etc.), < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*[2]. Perhaps confused with OF. *tiere*, *tieiere*, row, rank, order, = Pr. *tiera*, *teira*, a row (also adornment, attire: see *tire*[4]). The AS. *tiér*, appar. meaning a row or series, occurs but once, and is of doubtful status. The words spelled *tire* and *tier* are much involved as to form and senses.] **1.** A row; a rank, particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another: as, a *tier* of seats in a theater; the old three-decked war-ships had three *tiers* of guns on each side, the upper, middle, and lower *tiers*.

The hospital of Saint Helena is a magnificent fabric; the gates are built with a *tier* of white marble and a *tier* of red alternately, having sheets of lead placed between the stones. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 10.

I at last caught at a boat moored, one of a *tier* of boats at a causeway. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 13.

2. In *organ-building*, same as *rank*[2], 1 (*c*).—**Ground tier.** See *ground*[1].—**Tiers of a cable,** the layers of fakes or windings of a cable, one resting on another when coiled.

tier[2] (tēr), *v. t.* [< *tier*[2], *n.*] To pile, build, or arrange in tiers. Compare *tierer*.

Lightermen shall not be required to deliver or receive freight at a distance of over one hundred feet from the gangway of their Lighter or Barge, and in no case shall they be required to *tier* or pile their freight on the docks, etc. *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–89, p. 301.

tier[3]†, *n.* See *tire*[6].

tierce (tērs), *n.* [Also, in some senses, *terce*; < ME. *tierce*, *lyerse*, < OF. (and F.), *tiers*, m. (= Sp. Pg. *tercia*, f., = It. *terzo*, m.), a third part, third, tierce, < *tiers*, third, < L. *tertius*, third (= E. *third*), < *tres* = E. *three*.] **1.** A third; a third part.

The latitude . . . is sixtie eight degrees and a *terce*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

The way is long, and difficult the road,
And now the sun to middle-*tierce* returns.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxiv. 96.

2. Same as *terce*, 4.

In shorte tyme was grete occisioun, and longe it endured, from *tierce* in to noone, and than sparbied the saisnes and turned bakke towarde her chyuachie. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 274.

3. A liquid measure equal to one third of a pipe. See *pipe*[1], 8. Also *terce*.—**4.** A cask intermediate in size between a barrel and a hogshead: as, a *tierce* of sugar; a *tierce* of rice or of salted provisions.—**5.** In *music*, same as *third*. (*a*) The fourth harmonic of any given tone—that is, the major third above the second octave. (*b*) In *organ-building*, a mutation-stop giving tones two octaves and a third above the normal pitch of the digitals used.

6. In *card-playing*, a sequence of three cards. —**7.** In *fencing*, the third of a series of eight points and parries, beginning with prime. A thrust *in tierce* is a thrust, with the knuckles upward, at the upper breast, which, from the ordinary position of engagement, the left of the foils touching, is given after passing the foil to the other side of the opponent's weapon. A parry *in tierce* guards this blow. It is produced by turning the hand knuckles upward and carrying it a few inches to the right without lowering hand or point.

To reign is restless fence,
Tierce, quart, and trickery. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 5.

8. In *her.*, a fesse composed of three triangles, usually of three different tinctures: a bearing rare in English heraldry.—**Arch of the tierce** or **third point,** an arch consisting of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top; a pointed arch.—**En tierce,** in *her.*, divided in three: said of the field. Compare def. 8.—**Quart and tierce.** See *quart*[2].—**Tierce bendwise,** in *her.*, a bend composed of three triangles, usually of three different tinctures: a bearing rare in English heraldry. —**Tierce major** in *whist*, a sequence of ace, king, and queen.—**Tierce point,** the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Also called *third point*. *Gwilt.*

tiercé (tēr-sā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < *tiers*, tierce: see *tierce*.] In *her.*, divided into three parts of three different tinctures. The field may be so divided either fesswise, palewise, or bendwise, which must be expressed in the blazon: thus, *tiercé in bend* means divided into three compartments bendwise.

tiercel†, **tiercelet**†, *n.* See *tercel*, *tercelet*.

tierceron (tēr'se-ron), *n.* [F.: see *tierce*.] In medieval vaulting, a secondary rib springing from an intersection of two other ribs.

The additional ribs, tiernes, *tiercerons*, etc., which appear in the later forms of vaulting, more especially in England, are mere surface ribs having no real function. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 18.

tiercet (tēr'- or tėr'set), *n.* [< *tierce* + *-et*.] In *poetry*, a triplet; three lines; three lines rimning.

tierer (tēr'ėr), *n.* [< *tier*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who arranges or piles something in tiers; specifically (*naut.*), a man stationed in the hold when heaving up anchor to stow away the cable as it comes in.

tie-rod (tī'rod), *n.* **1.** A rod used to bind longitudinal railway-sleepers to one another: same as *cross-tie*.—**2.** In *arch.*, *bridge-building*, etc., a rod used to draw and bind together parts of a structure; a binding-rod. Such rods are sometimes made like long bolts with a head at one end and a screw and nut at the other; sometimes they have a screw and nut at each end. Quite commonly they are made in two parts, each with a head at one end and a screw-thread at the other, the threaded ends being united by a turnbuckle for drawing up the rod to the required tension.

tierras (tyer'as), *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *tierra*, earth: see *terra*.] In *mining*, fine or pulverulent ores

more or less intermixed with rock, which are made up into adobes or bricks before being treated in the furnace; in Mexico, generally, any inferior pulverulent ores. [New Almaden quicksilver-mines.]

tiers-argent (tyãrz'är-zhoṅ'), *n.* [F., < *tiers*, third, + *argent*, silver: see *argent*.] An alloy consisting of silver with two thirds its weight of aluminium, brought into some use in France as being not less handsome than silver and more durable, at half its price.

tier-saw (tēr'sâ), *n.* A hard, stiff saw used by bricklayers for cutting curved faces upon bricks in building arches, domes, round brick pillars, etc.

tiers état (tyãrz ā-tä'). [F.: *tiers* (< L. *tertius*), third (see *tierce*); *état* (< L. *status*), state, condition, estate: see *state*.] See *third estate*, under *estate*.

tier-shot (tēr'shot), *n.* Grape-shot arranged in tiers with circular disks between them.

tie-strap (tī'strap), *n.* A strap for tying an animal, having a buckle on one end to fasten it to the ring of a bit, etc.; a halter.

tie-tie (tī'tī), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the small pieces of cord fastened to a hammock, and used sometimes to secure it in a roll instead of a hammock-lashing.

tie-up (tī'up), *n.* [< *tie up*, under *tie*[1], *v.*] A strike among street-car or railway men, or others, in which the horses are tied up or traffic is otherwise suspended. [U. S.]

In the event of a *tie-up*, or strike, these street boxes would be used as they now are. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 32.

tie-wig (tī'wig), *n.* A wig having the hair behind gathered and tied by a ribbon. Compare *queue* and *pigtail*.

My uncle Toby, in his laced regimentals and the *tie-wig*, kept his rank with my father.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.

tiff[1]† (tif), *v. t.* [< ME. *tiffen*, *tifen*, < OF. *tiffer*, *tifer*, also *attiffer*, *atifer*, F. *attifer*, dress, adorn; cf. D. *tippen*, clip the points or ends of the hair (cf. F. *attifet*, ornament of the head): see *tip*[1], *v.*] To dress; deck; array.

Whan sche in that tyr was *tiffed* as sche schold,
Meliors in here merthe to hire maiden seide.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 172.

tiff[1]† (tif), *n.* [< *tiff*[1], *v.*] Set; attitude.

Did you mark the beau *tiff* of his wig, what a deal of pains he took to toss it back, when the very weight thereof was like to draw him from his seat?
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 144.

tiff[2] (tif), *v.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *tift*[1], but ult. < Norw. *teva*, sniff, smell, = Icel. *thefa*, sniff; cf. Norw. *tev*, *täv*, *töv*, a drawing in of the breath, the wind or scent of an animal, = Sw. dial. *täv* = Dan. dial. *tæv*, smell, scent, = Icel. *thefr*, smell. Hence *tiff*[2], *n.*, *tiffing*, *tiffin*. Cf. *tift*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To sip; drink.

He *tiff'd* his punch, and went to rest.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 5.

II. *intrans.* To lunch. [Anglo-Indian.]

tiff[2] (tif), *n.* [A reduction of *tift*[1], *n.*, or from the related *tiff*: see *tiff*[2], *v.* Cf. *tift*[1], *n.* Cf. also *tip*[3].] 1. A draught of liquor; a "drop": as, a *tiff* of brandy.

What say you to a glass of white wine, or a *tiff* of punch, by way of whet? *Fielding*, Amelia, viii. 10.

Sipping his *tiff* of brandy punch with great solemnity.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xl.

2. Thin or small beer. [Prov. Eng.]

That toe shall quickly follow, if
It can be rais'd from strong or *tiff*.
Brome, Answer to his University Friend.

tiff[3] (tif), *v. i.* [Prob. orig. 'sniff' in anger, and so ult. identical with *tiff*[2], < Norw. *teva* = Icel. *thefa*, sniff: see *tiff*[2].] To be in a pet; be peevish or quarrelsome.

Poor Mincing *tift* and *tift* all the Morning.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

She *tiff'd* at Tim, she ran from Ralph.
Landor, New Style.

tiff[3] (tif), *n.* [< *tiff*[3], *v.*] A petty quarrel or misunderstanding; a slight pet, or fit of peevishness.

My lord and I have had another little — *tiff*, shall I call it? It came not up to a quarrel.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. xxiv.

tiffany (tif'a-ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tiffiny*, *tiffeny*, *tiffenay*; prob., like the surname *Tiffany* (< ME. *Tiffany*, *Tyffanie*, etc., ML. *Tiffania*, *Teffania*, *Thifania*, etc., a common fem. name), a reduction of *theophany* (ML. *theophania*, *theofania*, etc.), equiv. to *epiphany*, with ref. to the feast of Epiphany, the church festival also called *Twelfth Day*, concluding the Christmas holidays. The name as applied to a silk would thus mean 'Epiphany silk,' i. e. holiday silk; cf. *Easter bonnet*, i. e. spring bonnet; cf. also *tawdry*, applied orig. to lace sold at a fair held on the festival of St. Audrey.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tiffanies* (-niz). 1†. A kind of thin silk; gauze.

The Knights appeared first, as consecrated persons, all in veils like to copes, of silver *tiffiny*, gathered, and falling a large compass about them.
Beaumont, Mask of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

Let her have velvets, *tiffanies*, jewels, pearls.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

A vestal veil on her head of *tiffany*, striped with silver.
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Doe we not descrie
Some goddesse in a cloud of *tiffanie*?
Herrick, A Nuptiall Song.

2. A kind of gauze muslin, resembling silk gauze.

How much shall I measure you of this *tiffany*, Matty?
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 6.

3. A portable flour-sieve made of tiffany. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Made of tiffany, or thin silk: as, a *tiffany* cloak; hence, transparent.

Enter four Cupids from each side of the boscage, attired in flame-coloured taffeta close to their body, like naked boys, with bows, arrows, and wings of gold, chaplets of flowers on their heads, hoodwinked with *tiffany* scarfs. *Beaumont*, Mask of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

The wit that I took up in Paul's in a *tiffany* cloak without a halband; now I have put him into a doublet of satin. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

Tiffany Natures are so easily impos'd upon.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, ii. 3.

tiffing, tiffin (tif'ing, tif'in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tiff*[2], *v.*] 1. A sipping; a drinking. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A luncheon; lunch; a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; in India, a characteristic repast of curried dishes, chutney, and fruit. [Anglo-Indian, usually in the provincial form *tiffin*.]

Let's have it for *tiffin*; very cool and nice this hot weather. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lv.

After a pleasant chat we proceeded to the Hongkong hotel for *tiffin*. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxi.

tiffish (tif'ish), *a.* [< *tiff*[3] + *-ish*[1].] Inclined to peevishness; petulant. [Colloq.]

tift[1] (tift), *n.* [Perhaps < Norw. *tæft*, drawing the breath, wind or scent of an animal; cf. *ter*, drawing the breath; < *tera*, sniff, breathe: see *tiff*[2].] 1. A sniff; whiff; breath.

Four and twanty siller bells
Wer a' tyed till his mane,
And yae *tift* o' the norland wind,
They tinkled ane by ane.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 128).

2. A draught of liquor: same as *tiff*[2], 1. *Halliwell.*

tift[2] (tift), *v. i.* [Cf. *tiff*[3], *v.*, and *tift*[1], *n.*] Same as *tiff*[3].

We *tifted* a little going to church, and fairly quarrelled before the bells had done ringing.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

tift[2] (tift), *n.* [< *tift*[2], *v.* Cf. *tiff*[3], *n.*] Same as *tiff*[3]. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

After all your fatigue you seem as ready for a *tift* with me as if you had newly come from church.
Blackwood's Mag.

tig[1] (tig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tigged*, ppr. *tigging*. [A dial. var. of *tick*[1].] To touch lightly with the hand, as in the game of tag or tig; give a light stroke or tap to. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

tig[1] (tig), *n.* [A dial. var. of *tick*[1].] 1. A light touch, such as is given in the game of tag or tig; a tap; a slight stroke.

Andrew was compelled to submit, only muttering between his teeth, "Ower meny maisters — ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a *tig*." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

2. Same as *tag*[2].

On the outskirts of the crowd, some of the town's children . . . profanely playing *tigg*.
R. L. Stevenson, Education of an Engineer.

[Prov. Eng. or Scotch in both uses.]

tig[2] (tig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flat-bottomed drinking-cup, of capacious size and generally with four handles, formerly used for passing round the table at convivial entertainments. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Tiga (tī'gä), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1836).] A genus of Asiatic woodpeckers with only three toes on each foot, also called *Chrysonotus* and *Chloropicoides*. The inner hind toe, or hallux, is absent (as in *Picoides*). The genus is wide-ranging on the continent and many of the islands. The type is *T. javanensis* (formerly *Picus tiga* and usually *T. iridactyla*), ranging from Java, etc., to the Malay peninsula and Bengal; *T. shorei* and *T. everetti* are the other species. The first-named is a handsome woodpecker, 10 inches long, with golden-greenish back, black tail, crimson occipital crest, pale-buffy sides of the head and neck striped with black, and the under parts rayed and barred with black on a light ground.

Tiga javanensis.

tigarea (tig-a-rē'ä), *n.* [Guiana.] The red creeper, *Tetracera Tigarea*.

tige (tēzh), *n.* [< F. *tige*, a stalk, stem, pipe, < L. *tibia*, a pipe: see *tibia*.] 1. A stem or stalk; also, the shaft of a column, from the base-moldings to the capital.—2. In some firearms, a pin at the base of the breech, designed to expand the base of the ball.—3. In a center-fire cartridge, a support for the cap or primer.

tige-arm (tēzh'ärm), *n.* A muzzle-loading small arm having a steel tige screwed into the center of the breech-pin, upon which the bullet drops and is then forced into the grooves by sharp blows from the ramrod. The powder-charge is placed in the annulus around the tige.

tigella (ti-jel'ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *tigelle*, dim. of *tige*, a stalk, stem: see *tige*.] Same as *tigelle*.

tigelliate (tij'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **tigellatus*, < *tigella*, a tigella: see *tigella*.] In *bot.*, having a short stalk, as the plumule of a bean.

tigelle (ti-jel'), *n.* [< F. *tigelle*: see *tigella*.] In *bot.*, the young embryonic axis or primitive stem which bears the cotyledons; the caulicle; the radicle. By some, however, the name has been applied to the plumule.

tigellus (ti-jel'us), *n.*; pl. *tigelli* (-ī). [NL., m., equiv. to *tigella*, f.: see *tigella*.] In *bot.*, same as *tigelle*.

tiger (tī'gėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tyger*, *tigre*, *tygre*; < ME. *tigre*, *tygre*, < OF. *tigre*, *tygre*, F. *tigre* = Sp. It. *tigre*, m., *tigra*, f., = Pg. *tigre*, m., = D. *tijger* = G. Dan. Sw. *tiger* = Bohem. *tigr* = Pol. *tygrys* = Russ. *tigrŭ*, < L. *tigris*, < Gr. τίγρις, a tiger; appar. a foreign word, perhaps < OPers. (Zend) **tighri*, a tiger, a supposed particular use (in allusion to the swiftness with which the tiger leaps upon his prey) of *tighri*, **tigra*, Pers. *tir*, an arrow (cf. Skt. *tīvra*, *tīr*, Hind. *tīr*, an arrow), < *tighra*, sharp, < √ *stig*, Skt. √ *tij*, sharp: see *stick*[1]. Cf. L. *Tigris*, < Gr. Τίγρις, < OPers. *Tigra*, Pers. *Tīr*, the river Tigris, lit. 'the river Arrow,' so called from its swiftness.] 1. A feline quadruped, *Felis tigris* or *Tigris regalis*, one of

Royal Tiger (*Felis tigris*).

the two largest living cats (the other being the lion), of the family *Felidæ*. The tiger is beautifully striped with black and tawny yellow; it has no mane. The female, when distinguished, is called *tigress*. The tiger inhabits southern Asia and some of the larger islands belonging to that continent, having there the same position that the lion has in Africa. The tiger attains his full development in India, the name *Bengal tiger* being used as synonymous with those specimens which appear as the most typical and most powerful representatives of the species. In habits the tiger is far more active and agile than the lion, and exhibits a large amount of fierce cunning. He generally selects as his lair a concealed spot near a watercourse, whence to spring upon the animals that approach to drink. His tread through the thick jungle is stealthy, and he appears to avoid rather than court danger, unless when brought to bay, when he turns an appalling front to the foe. Tigers do not generally attack man, but in some cases they seem to acquire a special liking for human prey, and boldly approach villages for the purpose of securing it; such are known as *man-eaters* (see *man-eater*, 2). In some districts the loss of human life is enough to become a matter of official statistics. The natives destroy them by traps, pits, poisoned arrows, and other means. Tiger-hunting is a favorite Indian sport. It is pursued generally by Europeans, the tiger being shot from the back of an elephant. When taken young the tiger can be tamed, and tigers thus domesticated are not rarely to be seen in India.

2. The thylacine dasyure, or tiger-wolf: so called from the stripes. See *thylacine* (with cut).—3. A person of a fierce, bloodthirsty disposition.—4. A dissolute swaggering dandy; a ruffling blade; a swaggerer; a hector; a bully; a mohawk.

> "A man may have a very good coat-of-arms, and be a *tiger*, my boy," the Major said, chipping his egg: "that man is a *tiger*, mark my word—a low man."
> *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xx.

5. [Humorously compared to a tiger in a show-wagon driven about the streets in parade.] A groom who goes out with the equipage of his master—that is, with the dog-cart, curricle, cab, or other vehicle driven by the master himself, his duty being to take care of the equipage when the master has left the box.

> His *tiger*, Tim, was clean of limb,
> His boots were polished, his jacket was trim.
> With a very smart tie in his smart cravat,
> And a little cockade on the top of his hat,
> Tallest of boys or shortest of men,
> He stood in his stockings just four feet ten.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 283.

6. [Appar. so called as being "an ornamental addition": in allusion to the tiger or groom (def. 5) who sits as if a mere ornament in the vehicle which his master drives.] An additional cheer; "one more" (often the word *tiger*): as, three cheers and a *tiger*. [Colloq.]—7. In *sugar-manuf.*, a tank with a perforated bottom, through which the molasses escapes. *E. H. Knight.*—8. A bug of the family *Tingitidæ*: translating the French name.—9†. A fabulous bird. See the extract.

> Yet ben there other byrdes the whyche ben called *Tygris*, and they be so stronge that they wyll bere or cary in theyr neate a man sytting vpon an horse all armyd fro the hede to ye fote.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxii.).

American tiger, the jaguar, *Felis onca*. See cut under *jaguar*.—**Bengal tiger**. See def. 1.—**Black tiger**, a melanistic variety of the jaguar.—**Clouded tiger**, the clouded tiger-cat. See *tiger-cat*.—**Heraldic tiger**, in *her.*, an imaginary beast unlike a real tiger and more of the shape of a wolf except for having a tufted tail like a lion's. It should always be blazoned *heraldic tiger* to distinguish it from the real creature, which is sometimes depicted in recent heraldry.—**Marbled tiger**, the marbled tiger-cat. See *marbled*.—**Mexican tiger**, the jaguar.—**Red tiger**, the cougar. See cut under *cougar*.—**Royal Bengal tiger**, the common tiger, *Felis tigris*. See def. 1.—**Saber-toothed tiger**, a machærodont; one of the great fossil cats, with enormous upper canines, belonging to the subfamily *Machærodontinæ*. See *Machærodontinæ*, and cut under *saber-toothed*.—**Tiger natural**, in *her.*, a bearing resembling the real tiger more or less closely: so called to distinguish it from the heraldic tiger.—**Tiger swallowtail**. See *swallowtail*.—**To buck** or **fight the tiger**. See *fight*.—**Tortoise-shell tiger**, the clouded tiger-cat. See cut under *tiger-cat*.—**Water-tiger**, a predaceous water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ*: so called from their habits. See *Hydradephaga*, and cut under *Dytiscidæ*.

tigerantic† (tī-gē-ran'tik), *a.* [< *tiger* + *-antic*, a capricious addition, prob. in simulation of *elephantic*.] Ravenous. [Rare.]

> In what sheep's-head ordinary have you chew'd away the meridian of your *tygerantic* stomach?
> *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 179. (*Davies.*)

Virginia Tiger-beetle (*Tetracha virginica*).

tiger-beetle (tī'gėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Cicindelidæ*: so called from its active predaceous habits. See also cuts under *Amblychila* and *Cicindela*.

tiger-bittern (tī'gėr-bit″ėrn), *n.* A South American bird of the heron family and genus *Tigrisoma*, of which there are several species: so called from the markings of the plumage. See cut under *Tigrisoma*.

tiger-cat (tī'gėr-kat), *n.* 1. One of several streaked or spotted cats of the family *Felidæ*

Clouded Tiger-cat (*Felis macroscelis*).

and genus *Felis*: so called from their resemblance to the tiger in markings or in ferocity, though they are all much smaller, and range down to the size of a large house-cat. These cats are numerous in both hemispheres, and the name has no specific meaning without a qualifying term. The clouded tiger-cat, *F. macroscelis*, of the East Indies is perhaps the largest and handsomest. The American ocelot is a tiger-cat, and others have their distinctive names, as *chati*, *serval*, and *margay*. See these words, and cuts under *serval* and *ocelot*.

2. A mongrel or hybrid between the wildcat of Europe (*F. catus*) and the domestic cat.—**Long-tailed tiger-cat**, *Felis macrurus* of Brazil, closely resembling the ocelot, and sometimes called *ocelot leopard*.—**Marbled tiger-cat**. See *marbled*.

tiger-chop (tī'gėr-chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembryanthemum tigrinum*.

tiger-cowry (tī'gėr-kou″ri), *n.* A tiger-shell; a kind of cowry with large spots, *Cypræa tigris*. See cut under *Cypræa*.

tiger-eye (tī'gėr-ī), *n.* Same as *tiger's-eye*.

tiger-flower (tī'gėr-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Tigridia*: so named from the variegation of the flower. The ordinary species is *T. pavonia*, one of the most showy of garden flowers, having a perianth six inches broad, colored a brilliant scarlet with copious crimson spots toward the dark center. The flower is of a triangular form, the three inner divisions of the perianth being much smaller than the three outer. Each flower lasts only a day, but there is a quick succession for six or eight weeks. There are several varieties, including the yellow and the white tigridias. From its native land sometimes called *Mexican tiger-flower*. Also *tiger-iris*.

tiger-footed (tī'gėr-fůt″ed), *a.* Swift as a tiger; hastening to devour. [Rare.]

> This *tiger-footed* rage, when it shall find
> The harm of unscann'd swiftness, will too late
> Tie leaden pounds to 's heels. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 312.

tiger-frog (tī'gėr-frog), *n.* Same as *leopard-frog*.

tiger-grass (tī'gėr-gras), *n.* A dwarf fan-palm, *Nannorhops Ritchieana*, of western India, extending into Persia: put by the natives to a great variety of uses. It was formerly classed with *Chamærops*, from which it chiefly differs by its valvate instead of imbricate petals or corolla-segments.

tigerine (tī'gėr-in), *a.* [< *tiger* + *-ine*[1].] See *tigrine*.

tigerish (tī'gėr-ish), *a.* [Also *tigrish*; < *tiger* + *-ish*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tiger in appearance, nature, or habits. (*a*) Fierce, bloodthirsty, or cruel.

> Let this thought thy *tigrish* courage pass.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella.

(*b*) Swaggering; bully-like. Compare *tiger*, 4.

> Nothing could be more vagrant, devil-me-carish, and, to use a slang word, *tigrish*, than his whole air.
> *Bulwer*, My Novel, vi. 20.

tigerism (tī'gėr-izm), *n.* [< *tiger* + *-ism*.] 1. Tigerish disposition or propensities.—2. Dissolute swaggering habits; especially, an affectation of such habits.

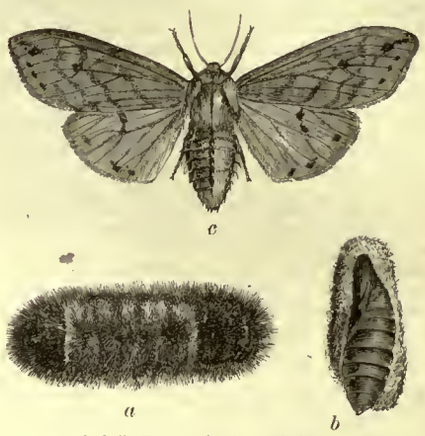
> In France, where *tigerism* used to be the fashion among the painters, I make no doubt Carmine would have let his beard and wig grow, and looked the fiercest of the fierce.
> *Thackeray*, Character Sketches, The Artists.

tigerkin (tī'gėr-kin), *n.* [< *tiger* + *-kin*.] A little tiger or tiger-cat: used humorously of the domestic cat.

> It is only from the attic that you can appreciate the picturesque which belongs to our domesticated *tigerkin*. The goat should be seen on the Alps, and the cat on the housetop.
> *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xiv. 2.

tiger-lily (tī'gėr-lil″i), *n.* A common garden lily, *Lilium tigrinum*, native in China, bearing nodding flowers with a reflexed perianth of a dull-orange color spotted with black (whence the name). It produces bulblets in the axils of the leaves. Its bulbs are used for food in China and Japan.

tiger-moth (tī'gėr-môth), *n.* A moth of the family *Arctiidæ*, as *Euprepia caja* and *E. plantaginis*, whose larvæ are known as *bear-caterpillars* and *woolly bears*. *Arctia isabella* is the Isabella



Isabella Tiger-moth (*Arctia isabella*).
a, larva; *b*, cocoon and chrysalis; *c*, moth.

tiger-moth. *Deiopæa bella* is a common tiger-moth in the United States. See also cuts under *bear*[2], *Euprepia*, and *Utetheisa*.

tiger's-claw (tī'gėrz-klâ), *n.* Same as *baagnouk*.

tiger's-eye (tī'gėrz-ī), *n.* An ornamental stone of a yellow color, with brilliant, chatoyant, or opalescent reflections due to its delicate fibrous structure. It consists essentially of quartz colored by yellow iron oxid—the latter produced by the alteration of fibers of the blue mineral crocidolite, which originally penetrated the quartz; hence often, though improperly, called *crocidolite*. It has been obtained in large quantities in the Asbestos Mountains in South Africa. Also *tiger-eye*.

tiger's-foot (tī'gėrz-fůt), *n.* A twining plant, *Ipomæa Pes-tigridis*, with pedately lobed leaves, widely diffused through the Old World tropics.

tiger-shark (tī'gėr-shärk), *n.* A large and voracious shark, *Galeocerdo maculatus* or *Stegostoma tigrinum*, more or less marked with yellow, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific; the zebra-shark.

Tiger-shark (*Stegostoma tigrinum*).

tiger-shell (tī'gėr-shel), *n.* The tiger-cowry.

tiger's-milk (tī'gėrz-milk), *n.* The acrid milky juice of the euphorbiaceous tree *Excœcaria Agallocha*, found from India to Polynesia. The sap is extremely volatile, and affects the eyes, throat, etc., in gathering. It is used to cure ulcers.

tiger-wolf (tī'gėr-wůlf), *n.* 1. The spotted hyena, *Crocuta maculata*. See cut under *hyena*.—2. The thylacine dasyure, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*. See cut under *thylacine*.

tiger-wood (tī'gėr-wůd), *n.* 1. A wood imported from British Guiana, and used by cabinet-makers: same as *itaka-wood*.—2. A variety of citron-wood.

tight†, *n.* A close; an inclosure; a croft. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

tight[1] (tīt), *a.* [< ME. *tight*, *tiht*, *tigt* (also rarely *toght*, > E. *taught*, *taut*), a var. (with initial *t* for *th* due to assimilation with the final *t*, perhaps after the Sw. Dan. forms) of **thight*, *thiht*, > E. dial. *thite*, prop. spelled **thight*, also *theat* (after Icel. *thēttr*?), < AS. **thiht* (not found) = MD. *dicht*, D. *digt* = MHG. *dihte*, G. *dicht*, dial. *deicht*, thick, solid, dense, = Icel. *thēttr* = Sw. *tät* = Dan. *tæt* = Goth. **theihts* (not recorded), tight, close, compact; appar. with orig. pp. suffix *-t* (as in *light*[1], *a.*); perhaps akin to *thick*.] 1. Close or closely compacted in texture or structure. (*a*) So firmly com-

pacted or put together as to be impermeable or impervious to air, gas, rain, water, etc.: as, a water-*tight* tank; an air-*tight* vessel. (*b*) Staunch; strong; firmly built or made.

'Tis known my father hath no less
Than three great argosies; besides two galliases,
And twelve *tight* galleys. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 381.

Some *tight* vessel that holds out against wind and water.
Bp. Hall, Naomi and Ruth.

Hence—2. Trim; tidy; neat.

How the *tight* lass knives, combs, and scissors spies,
And looks on thimbles with desiring eyes.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 77.

O, 'tis a snug little island!
A right little, *tight* little island!
Dibdin, The Snug Little Island.

A *tight*, likely wench she was, too.
H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, viii.

3. Expert; handy; skilful; adroit; capable.

My queen 's a squire
More *tight* at this than thou.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 4. 15.

And so the house is haunted, is it? It will take a *tighter* workman than I am to keep the spirits out of the seven gables. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

4. Close; firm: as, a *tight* grasp; a *tight* knot.—5. Close-fitting; especially, fitting too closely because too small, narrow, or the like: as, a *tight* shoe; a *tight* coat.

A man will always be more looked at whose dress flutters in the air than he whose dress sits *tight* upon him.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter Landor.

A wedding-ring growing always *tighter* as I grow fatter and older. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxv.

6. Close-fisted; narrow; niggardly; parsimonious: as, a man *tight* in his dealings. [Colloq.]—7. Tense; taut; strained or stretched so as to leave no slack: as, a *tight* rope.

Nor would he loose the reins, nor could he hold 'em *tight*.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Tom has eaten kidney and pigeon pie, and imbibed coffee, till his little skin is as *tight* as a drum.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

8. Produced by or requiring great straining or exertion; severe: as, to get through by a *tight* pull; specifically, in *med.*, noting a cough accompanied with a painful sense of constriction, and without expectoration; racking; hacking. [Colloq.]—9. Scarce; not easily obtained or obtainable, because held firmly or tied up in some way: applied to money; hence, straitened for want of money: as, a *tight* money-market. [Commercial slang.]

A few curt sentences . . . told how matters stood in the City;—money was *tight*; . . . but of that financial sensitiveness that shrinks timidly from all enterprise after a period of crash and bankruptcy Culduff could make nothing. *Lever*, Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. xxi.

I've known the City now for more than ten years, Mr. Crosbie, and I never knew money to be so *tight* as it is at this moment. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xlii.

10. Under the influence of strong drink; intoxicated; tipsy; "full." [Slang.]

No, sir, not a bit tipsy; . . . not even what Mr. Cutbill calls *tight*. *Lever*, Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. xxiv.

How she cried out half her sight,
When you staggered by next night,
Twice as dirty as a serpent, and a hundred times as *tight*.
W. Carleton, Johnny Rich.

11. Noting the condition of the cutting edge of a saw as condensed by hammering. Also *small*.—**In a tight box.** See *box*².—**Tight cooper.** See *cooper*.—**Tight rope,** a tensely stretched rope on which an acrobat performs dexterous feats at a greater or less height from the ground.

A damned uneven floor, . . . where a gentleman may break his neck, if he does not walk as upright as a postrunemaster on the *tight-rope*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiii.

tight[1] (tīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *tighten* = Sw. *täta* = Dan. *tætte*, make tight; from the adj.] To make tight; tighten. [Obsolete or colloq.]

tight[2] (tīt), *adv.* See *tite*[1].

tight[3]†. An old preterit of *tie*[1].

tighten (tī′tn), *v.* [< ME. **tightnen* (= Sw. *tätna*); as *tight*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make tight; draw tighter; straiten; make more close in any manner; constrict.

The bowstring encircled my neck. All was ready; they waited the last signal to *tighten* the fatal cord.
Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales, Story of Old Woman. [(*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To become tight; be drawn tighter.

Her fingers *tightened* round his own,
And a sound like a tender moan
Parted her lips.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 112.

tightener (tī′nėr), *n.* [Also *tightner*; < *tighten* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tightens, or that which is used for tightening; specifically, in *anat.*, a tensor.

This wheel . . . was driven by a four-inch belt, a *tightener* pulley being so used as to prevent all slip and to maintain the maximum speed.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIX. 201.

2. A hearty meal. [Slang.]

At one house, known as "Rodway's Coffee-house," a man can have a meal for 1*d.*—a mug of hot coffee and two slices of bread and butter, while for two-pence what is elegantly termed a *tightener*—that is to say, a most plentiful repast—may be obtained.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 70.

tightening-pulley (tī′ning-půl′i), *n.* A pulley which rests against a band to tighten it, and thus increase its frictional adhesion to the working pulleys over which it runs. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *idle-wheel*.

tighter (tī′tėr), *n.* [< *tight*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *tightener*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Julius Cæsar and Pompey were boat-wrights and *tighters* of ships. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

tightly[1] (tīt′li), *adv.* [< *tight*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a tight manner; closely; firmly; compactly; neatly; well.

When we have cozened 'em most *tightly*, thou shalt steal away the innkeeper's daughter.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

The Marquis of Salisbury came down buttoned up *tightly* in a black frock coat, carrying a light gray overcoat over his arm. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 126.

tightly[2]†, *adv.* See *titely*.

tightner (tīt′nėr), *n.* Same as *tightener*.

tightness (tīt′nes), *n.* The character or quality of being tight, in any sense of that word.

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Garments clinging closely to the legs, or to the whole form, and intended either to display the form or to facilitate movement, or both, as in the case of dancers, acrobats, or gymnasts.

A fat man in black *tights*, and cloudy Berlins.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, iv.

And I shall be in *tights*, and dance a breakdown.
W. Black, In Silk Attire, xxxvi.

tigress (tī′gres), *n.* [< F. *tigresse*; as *tiger* + *-ess*.] A female tiger.

tigretier (tē-gre-tiā′), *n.* [F.] In Abyssinia, a disease resembling the dancing mania.

Tigridia (ti-grid′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so called from the spotted flowers; < L. *tigris*, a tiger: see *tiger*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Irideæ* and tribe *Morææ*. It is characterized by flowers with free-spreading segments, the three inner ones much smaller, obtuse, and undulate, and two-parted style-branches with awl-shaped lobes. The 7 species are natives of Mexico, Central America, Peru, and Chili. They are bulbous plants with a few narrow or plicate leaves and one or two terminal spathes, prized for their few singular but evanescent flowers. See *tiger-flower*.

tigrine (tī′grin), *a.* [< L. *tigrinus*, < *tigris*, a tiger: see *tiger*.] Like a tiger in coloration: noting various striped or spotted animals, often translating the specific technical word *tigrinus* or *tigrina*. Also *tigerine*.

Tigris (tī′gris), *n.* [NL., < L. *tigris*, a tiger: see *tiger*.] 1. A genus of *Felidæ*, or section of *Felis*, based on the tiger, as *T. regalis*.—2. An obsolete constellation where Vulpecula now is, first found in the planisphere of Bartsch, 1624, and recognized for more than a century following.

tigrish (tī′grish), *a.* Same as *tigerish*.

Tigrisoma (tī-gri-sō′mą), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *τίγρις*, tiger, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of bitterns, of the family *Ardeidæ* and subfamily *Botaurinæ*, having the plumage closely and profusely variegated; the tiger-bitterns.

Tiger-bittern (*Tigrisoma cabanisi*).

tig-tag (tig′tag), *n.* [< *tig*[1] + *tag*[2].] Same as *tag*[2].

tike[1] (tīk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tick*[2].

tike[2] (tīk), *n.* [Also *tyke*; < ME. *tike*, *tyke*, < Icel. *tīk* = Sw. *tik*, a bitch.] A cur-dog; hence, in contempt, a low, snarling fellow.

Hewe downe hertly 3one heythene *tykes*!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3643.

Avaunt, you curs! . . .
Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail *tike* or trundle-tail.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 73.

Sacrifice this *tyke* in her sight, . . . which being done, one of your soldiers may dip his foul shirt in his blood.
Peele, Edward I.

Oh, let us not, like snarling *tykes*,
In wrangling be divided.
Burns, The Dumfries Volunteers.

tike[3] (tīk), *n.* [< ME. *tike*; perhaps a particular use of *tike*[2].] A countryman or clown; a boor; a churl; a fellow.

Now aren thei lewe cheorles,
As wide as the worlde is wonyeth ther none
Bote vnder tribut and tailiage as *tikes* and cheorles.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 37.

He accounts them very honest *Tikes*, and can with all safety trust his Life in their Hands, for now and then Gilding their Palms for the good Services they do him.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 220.

tikel†, *v.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *tickle*.

tikoor, tikul (tī-kör′, tī′kul), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Garcinia pedunculata*, of the order *Guttiferæ*, 60 feet in height, bearing a large yellow fleshy fruit, the seeds invested with a succulent aril. The fruit is of a pleasant acid flavor, and is of similar use to limes and lemons.

tikor (tī′kôr), *n.* [Hind. *tikhur*, Beng. *tikhura*.] A starch manufactured from the tubers of an East Indian plant, *Curcuma angustifolia*, forming the chief arrowroot of India. See *Curcuma*, 2.

tikul, *n.* See *tikoor*.

tikus (tī′kus), *n.* [Native name.] An animal of the genus *Gymnura*, as *G. rafflesi*, native of the Moluccas and Sumatra; the bulau.

till[1]†, *prep.* An old spelling of *till*[2].

til[2] (til), *n.* [< Hind. *til*, < Skt. *tila*, the seed of *sesamum*, also the plant itself.] The sesame, or its seed. Also *teel*.

tilbury (til′be-ri), *n.*; pl. *tilburies* (-riz). [So called after one *Tilbury*, a London coachmaker, at the beginning of the 19th century.] A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

The Regent drives in the Park every day in a *tilbury*, with his groom sitting by his side.
Greville, Memoirs, June 7, 1818.

tildt, *v. t.* See *teld*, *till*[1].

tilde (til′de), *n.* [Sp. *tilde* (= OF. *title*, *tiltre*), an accent, mark, tittle, a more vernacular form of *título*, a title: see *tittle*[2], *title*.] A diacritic mark (~) placed over the letter *n* in Spanish to indicate that it is sounded as a palatal *n*, or very nearly like *n* followed by *y*, as in *señor*, pronounced sąnyôr′, *cañon*, pronounced känyôn′, and hence in English written *canyon*. This sound is represented in Portuguese by *nh*, in Italian and French by *gn*. The mark ~, also written as a straight dash, like the macron, ¯, was originally a small *n*, *ñ* representing *nn*, as in *añe* for *anno*, from Latin *annus*. The mark was much used for *n* or *m* in medieval manuscripts, and hence in early printed books, being put above the preceding letter to save space: thus, *mõumẽtũ* for *monumentum*. The tilde is also used in the Roman notation of Oriental and other languages: thus, *ñ* for the Sanskrit palatal nasal. It is sometimes used by analogy over *l* to indicate *l* followed by *y* (Spanish and French *ll*, Portuguese *lh*, Italian *gl*).

Tilden Act. See *act*.

tile[1] (tīl), *n.* [Formerly also *tyle*; < ME. *tile*, *tyle*, *tyil*, *tyyl*, *tigel*, *tegele*, < AS. *tigel*, *tigle* = D. *tegchel*, *tegel* = OHG. *ziagal*, MHG. *ziegel*, G. *ziegel* = Sw. *tegel* = Dan. *tegl* = F. *tuile* = Sp. *teja* = Pg. *telha* = It. *tegghia*, *tegola*, < L. *tegula*, usually in the pl. *tegulæ*, tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof, < *tegere*, cover, roof: see *thatch*.] 1. A thin slab or plate of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lining furnaces and ovens, constructing drains, etc., and variously compounded and shaped according to the use in view. In ancient times roofing-tiles cut from marble were often used upon important buildings, carved in the form of those in pottery. The best qualities of brick-earth are used for making tiles, and the process is similar to that of brickmaking. Roofing-tiles are chiefly of two sorts, *plain tiles* and *pantiles*, the former being flat, the latter curved, both being laid so as to overlap and carry off any rain they receive. See cut under *pantile*.

And from on high,
Where Masons mount the Ladder, Fragments fly;
Mortar and crumbled Lime in Show'rs descend,
And o'er thy Head destructive *Tiles* impend.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 270.

2. A similar slab or plate of pottery, glazed and often decorated, used for ornamental pavements, revetments to walls, etc.; also, a like slab of porcelain, glazed and plain or decorated;

Modern Work in Figured Tiles as applied to a Fireplace.

an encaustic tile; also, a slab of stone or marble used with others like it in a pavement or revetment. In the middle ages such tiles of stone were frequently incised with elaborate designs, the incisions being filled with lead or a colored composition, or occasionally incrusted in mosaic.

3. In *metal.*, a small flat piece of dried earth or earthenware used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.—4. A section of pipe of earthenware, glazed or unglazed. The sections are either made so that one end of every piece enters a socket formed on the contiguous end of the next, or they are joined by being merely placed in apposition and the junction covered with narrow curved strips of earthenware made for the purpose and set in cement. Another form, now less used, consists of arch-shaped tiles which are laid so as to rest on flat tiles forming the bottom.

5. Tiles of any kind collectively; tiling; construction of tiles.

> Much of their *tile* wherewith they cover their Churches and houses is made of woodde. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 79.

> There, busie Kil-men ply their occupations
> For brick and *tyle:* there for their firm foundations
> They dig to hell.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

6. A tall stiff hat; a silk hat: humorously compared to a section of pipe (hence also called *stovepipe*). [Slang.]

> A stalwart old Baron, who, acting as henchman
> To one of our early Kings, kill'd a big Frenchman;
> A feat which his Majesty deigning to smile on
> Allow'd him thenceforward to stand with his *tile* on.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 69.

> His damaged *tile* was in permanent crape for the late lamented Poole. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

Alhambra tiles, enameled and painted tiles for architectural ornament, of similar character to those abundant in the palace of the Alhambra—that is, forming when assembled geometrical and interlaced patterns, the pattern being large in scale, and requiring many separate pieces to make up one unit of the design.—**Compartment tiles**, See *compartment.*—**Drain-tiles**, tiles forming a pipe, or made in the form of an arch and laid upon flat tiles (called *soles*), used to form drains, the smaller sewers, etc. See def. 4.—**Dutch tile**, a tile of enameled earthenware, painted usually in blue, but sometimes in other colors, generally with scriptural subjects, and used for wall-decoration, for lining fireplaces, etc. These tiles were originally made in the Netherlands about the time of the Renaissance, but the type has since been reproduced in other countries.—**Encaustic tile**, a wall- or flooring-tile, made by pressing a die upon the clay, filling the depression thus formed with vitrifiable color, or with clay of another color, and then burning to fix the color and design. Such tiles are sometimes enameled. The most common so-called encaustic floor-tiles are unglazed and in small pieces in plain colors, the designs being formed by putting tiles of different shapes and colors together. The name is arbitrary, and without exact reference to the process of manufacture, and is also given to glazed porcelain tiles bearing fired designs in vitrifiable colors. See also under *encaustic.*—**Pan-tile**, See *pantile.*—**Plain tile**, a roofing-tile in the form of a simple parallelogram, usually about 10½ by 6½ inches, and ⅝ inch thick; a crown-tile. Every tile is pierced at one end with two holes, through which are passed the wooden pins which secure it to the lath. *E. H. Knight.*—**Ridge-tile**. Same as *crown-tile*, 2. (See also *crest-tile, crown-tile, hip-tile.*)

tile[1] (tīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiled*, ppr. *tiling*. [Formerly also *tyle;* < ME. *tilen, tylen;* < *tile*[1], *n.*] To cover or roof with tiles.

> At last she saw a fair *tyl'd* house,
> And there she swore by the rood
> That she would to that fair *tyl'd* house,
> There for to get her some food.
> *The West-Country Damosel's Complaint* (Child's Ballads, [II. 385).

tile[2] (tīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tiled*, ppr. *tiling*. [A back-formation, < *tiler*, 4, the same as *tiler*, 1, 'one who tiles or makes tiles,' but assumed, because the tiler stands at the closed door, to mean 'one who closes the door': see *tiler.*] 1. In *freemasonry*, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated by placing the tiler at the closed door: as, to *tile* a lodge; to *tile* a meeting. Hence—2. To bind to keep what is said or done in strict secrecy.

> "Upon my word, Madam," I had begun, and was going on to say that I didn't know one word about all these matters which seemed so to interest Mrs. Major Ponto, when the Major, giving me a tread or stamp with his large foot under the table, said, "Come, come, Snob, my boy, we are all *tiled*, you know." *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxv.

tile[3] (tīl), *n.* Same as *til-tree.*

tile-copper (tīl'kop*ʺ*ėr), *n.* In *metal.*, a product of the smelting of ores of copper which are contaminated to a considerable extent by the presence of other metals, especially tin. The mixture of regulus and copper alloy obtained in treatment of the so-called *fine metal* is run into molds; in these the regulus separates from the copper, which falls to the bottom, and for this reason is called *bottoms;* it is then detached from the regulus by blows of a hammer, is roasted, refined, and cast into rectangular plates or tiles, and sold under the name of *tile-copper.*

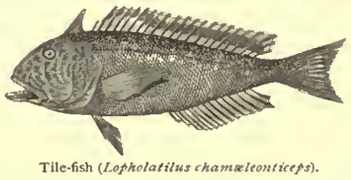
tile-creasing (tīl'krē*ʺ*sing), *n.* In *arch.*, two rows of plain tiles placed horizontally under the coping of a wall, and projecting about 1½ inches over each side to throw off the rain-water. Also called *creasing.*

tile-drain (tīl'drān), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain constructed of tiles.

tile-earth (tīl'ėrth), *n.* A strong clayey earth; stiff, stubborn land. [Prov. Eng.]

tile-field (tīl'fēld), *n.* Ground on which tiles are made: as, the palace of the Tuileries in Paris was so named from standing on what was once a *tile-field.*

tile-fish (tīl'fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Latilidæ*, specifically *Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps.*



Tile-fish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*).

This is a fine large fish of brilliant coloration, at one time abundant in deep water off the coast of New England. It was discovered in 1879, and then found to exist in great numbers, but was almost or quite exterminated in March, 1882. It has an adipose crest on the back of the head, recalling the crest of a chameleon. The average weight is about 10 pounds, but 50 pounds is sometimes attained. The flesh is excellent. The name *tile-fish*, given by the discoverers, Goode and Bean (1879), is a pun on the generic word *Lopholatilus*, suggested by the appearance of tile-painting which this handsome fish presents.

2. The family *Latilidæ.*

tile-kiln (tīl'kil), *n.* A kiln for baking tiles.

tile-machine (tīl'ma-shēn*ʺ*), *n.* A machine used for making hollow drain-pipes or tiles. It consists essentially of a pug-mill for mixing the clay, a screw for forcing the tempered clay through the dod or mold, and a device for cutting the resulting continuous cylinder into lengths.

tile-ore (tīl'ōr), *n.* An earthy brick-red to black variety of native cuprous oxid, or cuprite.

tile-oven (tīl'uv*ʺ*n), *n.* An oven or kiln in which tiles are baked.

tile-pin (tīl'pin), *n.* A pin, usually of hard wood, passing through a hole in a tile into the lath, etc., to secure it to the roof.

tiler (tī'lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tyler*, < ME. **tiler, tyler, tylare;* < *tile*[1] + *-er*[1]. In freemasonry *tiler* is the same word, fancifully used, like *mason* itself, in imitation of such terms as literally used in the old mechanic gilds. It is commonly written archaically *tyler*, and erroneously derived < F. *tailleur*, a cutter or hewer. The E. word from F. *tailleur* is *tailor.* Hence, from *tiler*, the surname *Tiler*, more commonly spelled *Tyler.*] 1. A maker of tiles.

> And that the *Tylers* of the towne compelle not straunge *tylers* to serue at their rule. And that they kepe no parliament; and that euery *tyler* marke his tyle.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 374.

2. One who lays tiles, or whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles.

> Nature therefore has played the *tiler*, and given it [the head] a most curious covering; or, to speak more properly, she has thatched it all over, and that thatching is hair. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 80.

3. A tile-kiln.—4. In *freemasonry*, the doorkeeper of a lodge. Also *tyler.* Compare *tile*[2].

tile-red (tīl'red), *n.* and *a.* A light, somewhat brownish red, the color of burnt tiles. This is the commonest red tint found in insects, and is, in entomology, oftenest defined simply by the word *red*, corresponding to the Latin *ruber.*

tileroot (tīl'röt), *n.* A plant of the iridaceous genus *Geissorhiza*, both names referring to the overlapping scales of the rootstock, which consist of the bases of dead leaves. The plants of the genus are showy-flowered, resembling *Ixia.*

tilery (tī'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *tileries* (-iz). [= F. *tuilerie*, a place where tiles are made; as *tile*[1] + *-ery.*] A factory for tiles; a tile-works.

tile-seed (tīl'sēd), *n.* A tree of the genus *Geissois* of the *Saxifragaceæ:* so named from the imbricated seed. There are 4 species, found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Fiji Islands.

tilestone (tīl'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *tyelstoon, teghelstan;* < *tile*[1] + *stone.*] 1. A tile; brick. *Wyelif.*—2. Any stone suitable for making tiles, or which can be used for roofing, but splitting into layers too thick to be properly called *slate* (see *slate*[2]); thin-bedded flagstone. The term *tilestone* was applied by Murchison to the Downton sandstones and Ledbury shales, which are beds of passage between the Silurian and Old Red Sandstone in Wales.

> The term *tilestone* was subsequently abandoned by Murchison; for, although it was in local use in Caermarthenshire and Brecknockshire, yet there is not a stone capable of being formed into a tile from the Downton Sandstones to the Cornstones of Wall Hills; but there are thin muddy marls over the Downton beds, which would have been *tilestones* had they been sufficiently hardened, and which are doubtless equivalents of the true *tilestones.*
> *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 104.

tile-tea (tīl'tē), *n.* Same as *brick-tea.*

tile-tree (tīl'trē), *n.* Same as *til-tree.*

tile-works (tīl'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A place where tiles are made; a tilery.

tilewright† (tīl'rīt), *n.* A worker in clay. *Solon*, Old Eng. Potter, p. 59.

Tilgate stone. [So called from *Tilgate* Forest in Sussex, England.] In *geol.*, the name given to beds of calcareous sandstone or ironstone occurring near Hastings, England, in the Ashdown sand, a subdivision of the Hastings beds, by which term the lower section of the Wealden series is known to English geologists. The name *Tilgate stone* was also given by Mantell to certain beds of calcareous sandstone occurring in the Wadhurst clay—also a local subdivision of the Ashdown sand, and so named from the village of Wadhurst, near Tunbridge Wells. This Tilgate stone is noted for its reptilian remains, becoming in places a regular bone-bed. See *Wealden.*

> As pointed out by Mr. Topley, the "*Tilgate Stone*" of Dr. Mantell occurs at different horizons in different localities.
> *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 360.

Tilia (til'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *tilia*, the linden-tree. Hence ult. E. *teil, tillet*[1].] A genus of trees, type of the order *Tiliaceæ* and tribe *Tilieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a wing-like bract adnate to the peduncle, followed by a globose, indehiscent, one- to two-seeded fruit. There are 16 or 17 species, natives of north temperate regions. They are trees, usually with obliquely heart-shaped serrate leaves two-ranked upon the young branches, which form a light, flat spray. The fragrant white or yellowish flowers form axillary or terminal cymes, conspicuously nectar-bearing, much frequented by bees, and causing the production of honey of excellent quality. The peculiar light-green, membranous, reticulated bract remains persistent on the peduncle, and aids in dispersing the fruit, a cluster of hard, woody, one-celled ovoid or globose nuts. The species are known in general as *linden* or *lime-tree*, and the American as *basswood.* (See *linden*, and compare *lind*[1] and *bast*[1]; also figures under *serrate* and *stigma.*) They are remarkable for their tough fibrous inner bark, used, especially in Russia, to make shoes, cords, nets, and coarse cloth, and exported, under the name of *Russia matting*, to be used in packing, tying plants, etc. The soft pale wood is much used for interior finish, cabinet-work, turnery, woodenware, and carving, and especially in the manufacture of pianos and harps. The leaves are given as food to cattle in parts of Europe; the flowers yield a distilled oil called *lime-flower oil*, used in perfumery; their infusion is a domestic European remedy for indigestion and hysteria. The trunk sometimes reaches great size, especially in central Europe. The linden of Fribourg, planted in 1476 to commemorate the battle of Morat, was in 1830 nearly 14 feet in diameter; another, near Morat, 38 feet in girth, was then estimated to be 864 years old. Many species are planted as shade-trees, especially the three species of western Europe, all sometimes included under *T. Europæa.* Of these, *T. vulgaris*, a favorite avenue tree in Germany for nearly three centuries, is the linden commonly planted in Berlin, in England, and in the eastern United States. *T. ulmifolia* (*T. cordata* and *T. parvifolia*), a small-leaved species, is the common linden of northern Europe, and is probably the only one native in England. In cultivation it is usually small; but one at Uckermark in Germany reaches nearly 23 feet in girth. *T. platyphyllos*, with yellowish-green leaves and four-ribbed fruit—common in southern Europe, and parent of most of the peculiar varieties of cultivation—is the linden of Versailles and the Tuileries gardens. Three or four species are natives of southeastern Europe, of which *T. petiolaris* is remarkable for its pendulous branches and elongated leafstalks, and *T. argentea*, the silver lime, for its freedom

from the borers which infest the wood of other species. Six species are natives of China, Manchuria, and Japan, and four are American: one, *T. Mexicana*, occurs in Mexico, and three are found in the eastern United States. Of these, *T. Americana*, the basswood, extends from New

Flowering Branch of Linden (*Tilia Americana*). *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

Brunswick and the Assinibоine to Georgia and Texas, and often reaches 4 feet in diameter and 60 or sometimes 130 feet in height. Its wood, known as *whitewood*, or sometimes, from a faint reddish tinge, as *red basswood*, is much used for soft woodwork, and especially as a source of paper-pulp, and of packing-material for furniture. The other American species, *T. pubescens* and *T. heterophylla*, are principally southern, and produce a globose fruit. The latter species, known as *bee-tree*, *white basswood*, or *wahoo*, is much admired for the beauty of its leaves, whitened and silvery underneath. Its young branches are fed to cattle in winter.

Tiliaceæ (til-i-ā′shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of LL. *tiliaceus*, of linden-wood, pertaining to the linden, < *tilia*, the linden-tree: see *Tilia*.] An order of polypetalous plants, the linden family, of the cohort *Malvales*. It is distinguished from the other orders, *Malvaceæ* and *Sterculiaceæ*, by the two-celled anthers, and usually free stamens with pendulous ovules. There are about 470 species, belonging to 51 genera, classed in 7 tribes, of which *Brownlowia*, *Grewia*, *Tilia*, *Apeiba*, *Prockia*, *Sloanea*, and *Elæocarpus* are the types. Their leaves are usually alternate, undivided, and furnished with twin stipules. They bear axillary or terminal flowers, often in small cymes, which are sometimes disposed in ample corymbs or panicles. The order is numerous in the tropics, where they are often weedy herbs, or are shrubs or trees with handsome, usually white or pink flowers. A few genera are timber-trees of north or south temperate regions. They have a mucilaginous wholesome juice, and yield a remarkably tough fiber, used to make fishing-nets, bags, mats, etc. Some produce edible berries, as *Aristotelia*, *Grewia*, and *Elæocarpus*. Some are used for dyeing or tanning; and the fruits of several are employed as astringents. See cuts under *jute* and *Tilia*.

tiliaceous (til-i-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the order *Tiliaceæ*.

Tilieæ (til-ī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tilia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with distinct sepals, and colored petals inserted closely around the stamens. It includes 14 genera, among which the chief are *Tilia* (the type), *Sparmannia*, *Corchorus*, and *Muntingia*.

tiliert, *n.* A Middle English form of *tiller*[1].

tiling (tī′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tile*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of covering or roofing with tiles. —2. An assemblage of tiles, as on a roof; tiles collectively or in general.

They went upon the housetop, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch into the midst before Jesus. Luke v. 19.

Asphalt tiling. See *asphalt*.

till[1] (til), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *tille*, *tylle*; < ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*, earlier *tilen*, **tylen*, *tilien*, *tylien*, *telien*, *teolien*, *tolien*, *tulien*, < AS. *tilian*, *teolian*, exert oneself for, strive for, aim at, labor, cultivate, till (land), = OS. *tilian*, get, obtain, = OFries. *tilia*, get, beget, cultivate, till (land), = MD. *telen*, till (land), D. *telen*, raise, cultivate, breed, = OLG. *tilōn*, exert oneself, strive, hasten, attempt, till (land), MLG. *telen*, *teilen*, *tellen*, get, beget, till (land), = OHG. *zilōn*, *zilēn*, exert oneself, strive for, attempt, MHG. *zilen*, *ziln*, strive for, aim at, aim, G. *zielen*, aim, = Goth. *tilōn*, in comp. *and-tilōn*, hold to, accommodate oneself to, *ga-tilōn*, obtain, attain, *ga-gatilōn*, fit together (the senses in the diff. languages being various and involved); orig. 'make fit' (hence 'prepare, work, adapt to use, cultivate, till'), from the adj. seen in AS. *til*, fit, good, excellent, profitable (> *tela*, *tcala*, well), = OFries, *til*, good, = Goth, *tils*, also *gatils*, fit, good, convenient (an adj. prob. concerned also in E. *tall*[1], good, excellent), and in the noun, AS. *til*, goodness, = OHG. MHG. *zil*, G. *ziel*, aim, goal, limit, = Icel. **til*, in secondary weak form *tili* or *tili*, scope; prob. related to OHG. *zila*, MHG. *zile*, G. *zeile*, a line, row. MHG. also a street; prob., with formative *-l*, from the √ *ti* seen also in *tide* and *time* ('fit time,' 'opportunity,' hence 'fixed time,' etc.); see *tide*[1], *time*[1]. Hence ult. *till*[2], *prep.* Cf. *toil*[1].] 1†. To exert one's self for; labor for; procure by exertion; earn; gain; obtain; get.

Adam! hane this, luke howe ye thynke,
And *tille* with-alle thi meete and drynke for ever-more.
York Plays, p. 31.

2†. To attain; reach; extend.

The Roote of the treo him thenzte *tilde*
A-doun to helle grounde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

3. To labor on; work; cultivate: as, to *till* the soil.

Treuthe herde telle her-of, and to Peres he sent,
To taken his teme and *tulyen* the erthe.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 2.

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to *till* the ground from whence he was taken. Gen. iii. 23.

Earth it self decays, too often *till'd*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

4†. To set; prepare.

Nor knows he how to digge a well,
Nor neatly dresse a spring,
Nor knows a trap nor snare to *till*.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

5. To prop up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

till[2] (til), *prep.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *til* (as also in *until*); < ME. *til*, *till*, *tyl*, *tille*, *tylle*; < ONorth. *til* (not found in AS. proper), < Icel. *til* = Sw. *till* = Dan. *til*, till, to: a very common proposition, taking the place in Scand. of *to*[1] as used in E. and the other Teut. tongues; prob. orig. acc. of a noun otherwise lost (as nouns used as adverbs, prepositions, or other particles tend to become; cf. *ayc*[1], *if*, *down*[2], *prep.*) in Scand., except as preserved in the secondary weak form Icel. *tili*, *tili*, scope, the noun thus used expressing aim, direction, purpose (or possibly continuous course, with something of the sense of the prob. related OHG. *zila*, line ?): see *till*[1], *v.* See also *until*, in which the orig. noun can be more clearly observed.] I. *prep.* 1. To; unto: expressing motion to a place or person. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The fyngres that treo bee to folden and to clyechen
By-tokneth sothliche the sone that sente was *tyl* erthe.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 121.

Lean'd her breast up-*till* a thorn.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 382.

And *till* the kirk she wadna gae,
Nor *till't* [*till* it] she wadna ride,
Till four-and-twenty men she gat her before,
And twenty on tika side.
Lord Wa'yates and Auld Ingram (Child's Ballads, II. 329).

Young Redin's *til* the huntin gane,
Wi' therty lords and three.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 13).

For a King to gang an Outlaw *till*,
Is beneath his state and his dignitie.
Sany of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

2. Up to; down to; as far as: expressing distance, extent, or degree. [Archaic or provincial.]

That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour
Even *till* a Lethe'd dulness. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1. 27.

3. To; unto: expressing action directed to or having regard to a person.—4. To; unto: expressing change or result. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Thus she maketh Absolon hire ape,
And al his ernest turneth *til* a jape.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 204.

He was afterwards restored *till* his liberty and archbishoprick. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iii. 40. (*Davies.*)

5. To the time of; until: as, I waited *till* five o'clock.

He put his men in order, and maintain'd the fight *till* Evening. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

Till in†, into.

Whan he came *till* the castell *in*,
His dearest awa was gane.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 257).

Till into†, unto; up (or down) to.

I with al good conscience haue lyued hitore God *til into* this day. *Wyclif*, Acts xxiii. 1.

Till now. See *now*.—**Till then.** See *then*.—**Till to**†, until.

It was sett for trespassing *til to* the seed come.
Wyclif, Gal. iii. 19.

II. *conj.* To the time that; to the time when; until.

By wisynge of this wenche I wrouȝt, here wordes were so swete,
Tyl I forȝat ȝouthe, and ȝarn in-to elde.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 59.

I sall the socoure for certayne,
Tille alle thi care awey be kaste.
York Plays, p. 44.

He . . . said to them, Occupy *till* I come. Luke xix. 13.

Stand still; he cannot see us
Till I please.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

till[3]† (til), *v.* [< ME. *tillen*, *tyllen*, *tullen* (also *tollen*, > E. *toll*[2]), pull, allure, < AS. **tillan*, in comp. **fortillan*, spelled *for-tyllan*, lead astray, deceive (occurring only once), = OFries. *tilla* = MD. D. *tillen* = LG. *tillen*, lift, move from its place, = Sw. dial. *tille*, take up (*tille på sig*, take upon oneself, lay hold of); other connections uncertain. Hence *tiller*[2]. Cf. *toll*[2].] I. *trans.* To draw; pull; hence, to entice; allure.

Then went Mary & Ioseph al-so,
With cheriȝing thai ape him to,
To the scole him for-to *tille*.
Cursor Mundi (ed. Morris), l. 12175.

To *tille* this yong man to toit.
Metr. Hom. (ed. Small), p. 113.

II. *intrans.* To draw; stretch; reach.

As muche place as myd a thong ich mai aboute *tille*.
Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Hearne), p. 115.

till[3] (til), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tyll*; < *till*[3], *v.*] 1. A drawer; a tray, as of a trunk or box. Also called *tiller*.

Closets; and in them many a chest; . . .
In those chests, boxes; in each box, a *till*.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Confession.

Specifically—2. A money-drawer; a drawer under or in a shop-counter, in which money is kept.

They break up counters, doors, and *tills*. *Swift.*

It [the dust] treasured itself up, too, in the half-open *till*, where there still lingered a base sixpence.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

3. In *printing*: (*a*) In earlier forms of hand printing-presses, a crosspiece extending between the main uprights of the frame, and serving to guide and steady the hose or sleeve, which contained the spindle and screws. Also called *shelf*. (*b*) One of the spaces or cells between the ribbed projections of the platen of a hand-press.

till[4] (til), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *geol.*, a stiff clay containing boulders of all sizes up to several tons in weight, and these often smoothed and striated by glacial action. The word first became current among geologists, with this meaning, in Scotland, but it is now occasionally used elsewhere. Also called *boulder-clay*.

tillable (til′ą-bl), *a.* [< *till*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow.

The *tillable* fields are in some places so hilly that the oxen can hardly take sure footing.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 20.

Tillæa (ti-lē′ą), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after M. *Tilli* (died 1740), an Italian botanist.] A genus of plants, of the order *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from three to five petals, nearly or quite free, and equaling or surpassing the calyx, as many stamens, and free carpels. There are about 26 species, diminutive cosmopolitan plants, often smooth and slightly fleshy aquatics. They bear opposite entire leaves, and minute axillary white or reddish flowers. See *pygmy-weed* for the principal American species. *T. muscosa* occurs on moist heaths and sands from England to northern Africa.

tillage (til′ąj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyllage*; < *till*[1] + *-age*.] The operation, practice, or art of tilling land, or preparing it for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops; cultivation; culture; husbandry. Tillage includes manuring, plowing, harrowing, and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of plowing, harrowing, and hoeing the ground to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted.

First Cain is born, to *tillage* all addicted;
Then Abel, most to keeping flocks affected.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Statutes of Tillage, in *Eng. hist.*, several statutes for the encouragement of tillage, especially of the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth.

tillage-rake (til′ąj-rāk), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing an ordinary agricultural rake, or the head of one: usually the teeth or points are more curved than in the actual implement.

till-alarm (til′ą-lärm′), *n.* A device for sounding an alarm when a drawer, as a money-drawer or till, is opened.

Tillandsia (ti-land′zi-ą). *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1727), named after *Tillands*, a Swedish botanist.] 1. A genus of plants, of the order *Bromeliaceæ*, the pineapple family, type of the tribe *Tillandsieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with free petals and stamens, and by numerous linear seeds produced at the base into a long stalk appendaged with threads resembling pappus. There are about 220 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America. They are polymorphous plants, usually epiphytic, sometimes growing on rocks, but rarely in the soil. They bear narrow entire leaves, and are

often covered with furfuraceous dusty particles. The flowers form a terminal spike, or are rarely solitary. Ten or more species occur in Florida, all rigid erect epiphytes with blue fugacious petals (red in *T. flexuosa*), except one, the well-known *T. usneoides*, which is peculiar in its filiform

Long-moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*).
a, branch, showing the leaves and stem.

pendent stems, clothing the branches of trees, and forming a characteristic feature of southern forests, extending far westward, and north to the Dismal Swamp of Virginia. This species bears two-ranked awl-shaped recurved leaves, and small solitary green flowers, and is variously known as *Florida moss, hanging-moss*, etc. (See *black-moss* and *long-moss*.) It is used for decoration in the natural state, and is gathered in large quantities for upholsterers, for whose use it is steeped in water or buried in earth till the outer part is rotted off, leaving a coarse tough fiber used for stuffing mattresses. The leaves of *T. utriculata*, a native of southern Florida and the West Indies, are dilated at the base into large cavities, often containing a pint of clear water, eagerly sought by wayfarers. Several species are occasionally cultivated as greenhouse epiphytes.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

The long hairy *tillandsia*, like an old man's beard, three or four feet long, hung down from the topmost branches.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

tillar†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *tiller*[2].

tiller[1] (til′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tilier, tylyere* (= MLG. *teler*); < *till*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman.

I am a verri vyne and my fadir is an erthe-*tilier*.
Wyclif, John xv. 1.

The *tylyere* of the feld. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 1.

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. Gen. iv. 2.

tiller[2] (til′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tillar, tyller, telar;* < *till*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1†. A drawer in a table, chest, or counter: a till.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 384.

2. A bar or staff used as a lever, or as the handle of an implement. Specifically—(*a*†) The handle of a crossbow; hence, the crossbow itself.

If the shooter use the strength of his bowe within his owne *tiller*, he shal neuer be therwith grieued or made more feble. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 27.

Balcstra, a crosse-bowe, a stone-bowe, a *tillar*, a little pillar, an engine of war to batter wals. *Florio* (1598).

A Cros-bowe or a Long-bowe in a *Tyller*.
Barwick, Weapons of Fire, p. ii.

Use exercise, and keep a sparrow-hawk; you can shoot in a *tiller*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 2.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, and employed to turn the helm of a ship or boat in steering. See cut under *rudder*. (*c*) The handle of a spade. (*d*) The handle of a pit-saw, especially the upper one, having a cross-head. *Wright*. See cut under *pit-saw*.

tiller[3] (til′ėr), *n.* [< ME. **telger*, < AS. *telgor*, a branch, bough, twig, shoot; cf. *telga* = D. *tely* = LG. *telge* = G. dial. *zelke*, a branch, bough, twig; cf. Icel. *tāg* (for **talg*?), willow-twig; Sw. *telning*, a young shoot or twig.] A shoot of a plant which springs from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, a sapling or sucker.

tiller[3] (til′ėr), *v. i.* [< *tiller*[3], *n.*] To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; stool: said of a plant: as, wheat or rye *tillers*, or spreads by *tillering*. Also *tillow*.

To keep the fields with room upon them for the corn to *tiller*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxii.

tiller-chain (til′ėr-chān), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the chains leading from the tiller-head to the wheel, by which a vessel is steered.

tiller-head (til′ėr-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the extremity of the tiller, to which the tiller-rope or -chain is attached.

tiller-rope (til′ėr-rōp), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope serving the same purpose as a tiller-chain. (*b*) In small vessels, a rope leading from the tiller-head to each side of the deck, to assist in steering in rough weather.

tillet[1]† (til′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *teylet-(tree)*; < OF. *tillet*, the linden-tree, < L. *tilia*, the linden-tree: see *Tilia, teil.*] The linden: in the compound *tillet-tree*.

tillet[2]† (til′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyllet;* perhaps a var. of *toilet.*] A piece of coarse material used as a wrapper or covering.

Item: A scarlet cloke faced w^th^ gray with the *tillet*.
Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey (1590) (Archæologia, [XL. 327).

Tilletia (ti-lē′shi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tulasne, 1854).] A genus of ustilagineous fungi; the stinking smut, characterized by having the teleutospores simple, produced separately as outgrowths from the gelatinized mycelium, and when mature pulverulent. *T. tritici* is the well-known stinking smut of cereals. See *smut*, 3, and *bunt*[4], 1.

tillet-tree† (til′et-trē), *n.* [Formerly also *teylet-tree;* < *tillet*[1] + *tree.*] The linden.

They use their cordage of date tree leaves and the thin barks of the Linden or *Tillet tree*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 2. (*Davies.*)

tilley-seed, *n.* See *tilly-seed*.

tillie-vallie, tillie-wallie (til′i-val′i, -wal′i), *interj.* Same as *tilly-vally*. [Scotch.]

till-lock (til′lok), *n.* A lock especially adapted for tills or money-drawers.

tillman† (til′man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tilman;* < ME. *tilman;* < *till*[1] + *man.*] A man who tills the earth; a husbandman.

Now every grayne almest hath flonres swete,
Untouched now the *Tilman* iete hem growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

tillodont (til′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tillodontia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tillodontia*.

Tillodontia (til-ō-don′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τίλλειν*, pluck, tear, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable group of fossil perissodactyl animals from the Middle and Lower Eocene of North America, represented by generalized or synthetic types which seem to combine some characters of ungulates, rodents, and carnivores. As an order it is represented by the family *Tillodontidæ*. Also *Tillodonta*.

Tillodontidæ (til-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tillodontia* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct mammals, representing the *Tillodontia*.

Tillotheriidæ (til″ō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Tillotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Tillotherium*.

Tillotherium (til-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1873), < Gr. *τίλλειν*, pluck, tear, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of Eocene American mammals, referred to the *Tillodontia:* probably the same as *Anchippodus*. *T. fodiens* had a skeleton resembling that of carnivores; the skull like that of a bear; molars as in ungulates; rodent-like incisors; the femur with three trochanters; the feet plantigrade, with five clawed digits; and scaphoid and lunar carpals distinct.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

tillow (til′ō), *v. i.* A corruption of *tiller*[3].

tills (tilz), *n. pl.* [Shortened from *lentils*, on the ground that *Lent* "agreeth not with the matter."] The lentil. [Old prov. Eng.]

tillt (tilt). Till (or to) it. See *till*[2], *prep.*, 1. [Scotch.]

tilly (til′i), *a.* [< *till*[4] + *-y*[1].] Having the character of till or boulder-clay: as, soil resting on a *tilly* bed.

tilly-fally†, *interj.* See *tilly-vally*.

tilly-seed (til′i-sēd), *n.* [Also *tilley-seed;* < **tilly* (< NL. *Tiglium* ?) + *seed.*] The seed of a tree formerly distinguished as *Croton Pavana*, but found to be not different from *C. Tiglium*, whose seeds yield croton-oil.

tilly-vally (til′i-val′i), *interj.* [Also (Sc.) *tillie-vallie, tillie-wallie*, and formerly *tilly-fally;* origin obscure.] An interjection, equivalent to nonsense! bosh!

She [his wife] used to say afterwards *Tillie vallie, tillie vallie*, what will you do, Mr. More?—will you sit and make goslings in the ashes? *Sir T. More's* Utopia, Int., p. xv.

Tilly-fally, Sir John, ne'er tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 90.

tilmus (til′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τιλμός*, a pulling, tearing (of the hair), < *τίλλειν*, pluck, pull, tear.] In *med.*, floccillation, or picking of bedclothes. See *floccillation*.

til-oil (til′oil), *n.* Same as *teel-oil*. See *oil* and *sesame*.

til-seed (til′sēd), *n.* The seed of the til or sesame.

tilsent†, **tilson**†, *n.* Same as *tinsel*[2].

tilt[1] (tilt), *v.* [< ME. *tilten, tylten, tulten*, < AS. **tyltan* (by mutation from **tealtian*) = OHG. **zeltan*, amble (in deriv. *zeltāri*, MHG. G. *zelter*, an ambler, a horse that ambles), = Icel. *tölta*, amble, = Sw. *tulta*, waddle; from the adj. seen in AS. *tealt*, unsteady, unstable, tottering. Cf. D. *tel-ganger* for **telt-ganger*, an ambler; MHG. *zelt*, G. dial. *zelt*, pace, amble; Icel. **tölt*, pace, amble, in *hōf-tölt*, lit. 'hoof-tilt'; root unknown. Connection with *till*[3], 'draw' or 'lift,' is improbable.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To totter; tumble; fall; be overthrown.

Whon he com in-to the loud leeue thou for sothe,
Feole temples ther-inne *tulten* to the eorthe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To move unsteadily; toss.

The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew.
Pope, Odyssey, iv. 797.

The long green lances of the corn
Are *tilting* in the winds of morn.
Whittier, The Summons.

3. To heel over; lean forward, back, or to one side; assume a sloping position or direction.

I am not bound to explain how a table *tilts* any more than to indicate how, under the conjuror's hands, a pudding appears in a hat. *Faraday*, Mental Education.

4. To charge with the lance; join in a tilting contest, or tilt; make rushing thrusts in or as in combat or the tourney; rush with poised weapon; fight; contend; rush.

Our Glass is heer a bright and glist'ring shield;
Our Satten, steel; the Musick of the Field
Doth rattle like the Thunders dreadfull roar;
Death *tilteth* heer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Swords out, and *tilting* one at other's breast.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 183.

We'l frisk in our shell; . . .
Now Mortals that hear
How we *Tilt* and Carrier
Will wonder with fear.
Buckingham, Rehearsal, v. 1.

I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and *tilt* at all I meet.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 70.

5. To rush; charge; burst into a place. [Colloq.]

The small young lady *tilted* into the buttery after my grandmother, with the flushed cheeks and triumphant air of a victor. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, xx.

To tilt at the ring. See *ring*[1].

II. *trans.* 1. To incline; cause to heel over; give a slope to; raise one end of: as, to *tilt* a barrel or cask in order to facilitate the emptying of it; to *till* a table.

A favourite game with Shelley was to put Polly on a table and *tilt* it up, letting the little girl slide its full length. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 123.

They spent a good deal of time, also, asleep in their accustomed corners, with their chairs *tilted* back against the wall. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 15.

2. To raise or hold poised in preparation for attack.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance.
J. Philips, Cider, ii. 603.

3. To attack with a lance or spear in the exercise called the tilt.—4. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt: as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile.—**Tilted steel.** Same as *shear-steel*.—**To tilt up,** in *geol.*, to turn up or cause to incline, and, as this word is more generally used, at a somewhat steep angle.

tilt[1] (tilt), *n.* [< *tilt*[1], *v.* Cf. E. dial. *tolt*, a blow against a beam or the like.] 1. A sloping position; inclination forward, backward, or to one side: as, the *tilt* of a cask; to give a thing a *tilt*.

A gentleman of large proportions, . . . wearing his broad-brimmed, steeple-crowned felt hat with the least possible *tilt* on one side. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

2. A thrust. [Rare.]

Two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 10.

3. An exercise consisting in charging with the spear, sharp or blunted, whether against an antagonist or against a mark, such as the quintain. During the middle ages citizens tilted on horseback, and also in boats, which were moved rapidly against one another, so that the defeated tilter was thrown into the water.

There shalbe entertained into the said Achademy one good horsman, to teache noble men and gentlemen . . . to runne at Ringe, *Tilte*, Towrney, and cowrse of the fielde.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

See at the Southern Isles the tides at *tilt* to run.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 219.

The *tilt* was now opened, and certain masqued knights appeared in the course.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 224.

4. *pl.* The dregs of beer or ale; washings of beer-barrels.

Musty, unsavory or unwholesome *tilts*, or dregs of beer and ale. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 99.

5. A tilt-hammer.

The hammering under the heavy *tilt* condenses the metal, and causes the dross and scale to fly off. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 221.

6. A mechanical device for fishing through an opening in the ice. A simple tilt is a lath or narrow board with a hole bored through one end, through which a round stick is run, both ends of the board resting on the sides of the hole in the ice. The line is attached to the short end of the lath, and when a fish is hooked his weight tips up the larger end, thus indicating that he is caught. An improved tilt consists of an upright with an arm over which the line passes down into the water. When a fish bites, the line is cast off, and the arm falls and automatically hoists a little flag on the upright as a signal. There are many other modifications of the same device. Also called *tilter*, *tilt-up*, and *tip-up*.

7. A pier, built of brush and stone, on which fishermen unload and dress their fish. [Newfoundland.] —**Full tilt**, at full speed and with direct thrust; without wavering; direct and with full force: as, to run *full tilt* against something.

The beast . . . comes *full tilt* at the Canoa. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1676.

Full tilt against their foes,
Where thickest fell the blows,
And war cries mingling rose,
"St. George!" "St. Denys!"
R. H. Stoddard, Ballad of Crecy.

tilt[2] (tilt), *n.* [An altered form of ME. *telt*, itself altered, prob. by the influence of the Dan. *telt* = Sw. *tält*, from *teld*, < AS. *teld*, *geteld* = MD. *teldc* = LG. *telt* = OHG. MHG. *zelt* (more commonly *gizelt*), G. *zelt* = Icel. *tjald* = Sw. *tält* = Dan. *telt* (with final *-t*, after G. ?), a tent; hence, from Teut. (Goth. ?), Sp. Pg. *toldo*, a tent; from the verb shown in AS. **teldan* (in comp. *beteldan*), cover (> OF. *taudir*, cover, > *taudis*, a hut). The noun *tilt*, for *teld*, may have been influenced in part by association with *tilt*[1], as if lit. 'a sloping cover.'] A covering of some thin and flexible stuff, as a tent-awning; especially, in modern use, the cloth cover of a wagon.

Being on shore, wee made a *tilt* with our oares and sayle. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 34.

These pleasure barges were more or less ornate, and varied from the ordinary boat with a *tilt* of canvas or green boughs to very elaborately carved and gilded ones. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 148.

tilt[2] (tilt), *v. t.* [< *tilt*[2], *n.*] To furnish with an awning or tilt, as a wagon or a boat.

tilt[3] (tilt), *n.* [Prob. short for *tilt-up*, 2.] The North American stilt, *Himantopus mexicanus*. See cut under *stilt*. *J. E. De Kay*, 1842.

tilt-boat (tilt'bōt), *n.* A boat having a tilt or awning.

Where the Ships, Hoys, Barks, *Tiltboats*, Barges, and Wherries do usually attend to carry Passengers and Goods. *John Taylor* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).

Your wife is a *tilt-boat*; any man or woman may go in her for money; she's a coney catcher. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, v. 1.

tilter (til'tėr), *n.* [< *tilt*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tilts, inclines, or gives a slope to something; a contrivance for tilting a cask, a cannon, or other object.

The *tilter*, which takes the place of carrier or lifter in other guns, is constructed of one piece, and is pivoted in line with the magazine tube. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 230.

2. One who tilts, or joins in a tilting-match.

While he was in England, he was a great *Tilter*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 46.

A fine hobby-horse, to make your son a *tilter*? a drum, to make him a soldier? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

3. A forger who uses a tilt-hammer.—4. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*[1], 6.

tilth (tilth), *n.* [< ME. *tilthe*, < AS. *tilth*, tilling, crop, < *tilian*, till: see *till*[1].] 1. The act of tilling; plowing, sowing, and the round of agricultural operations; tillage; cultivation.

One high steeple, where the Arabians after they haue ended their *tilth* lay vp their instruments of husbandry, none daring to steale his neighbours tooles, in reuerence of a Saint of theirs, there buried. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 615.

Far and wide stretches a landscape rich with *tilth* and husbandry, boon Nature paying back to men tenfold for all their easy toil. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 200.

2. The state of being tilled, or prepared for a crop: as, land is in good *tilth* when it is manured, plowed, broken, and mellowed for receiving the seed.—3. That which is tilled; tillage-ground.

Bote Treuthe schal techen ow his teeme for to dryue,
Bothe to sowen and to setten and sauen his *tilthe*.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 128.

Strew silently the fruitful seed,
As softly o'er the *tilth* ye tread.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

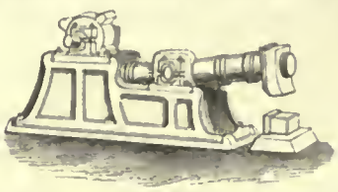
4. Crop; produce.

Sent the sonne to sane a cursed mannes *tilth*.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 430.

5. The degree or depth of soil turned by the plow or spade in cultivation; that available soil on the earth's surface into which the roots of crops strike.

The *tilth*, or depth of the ploughing, rarely exceeded six inches, and oftener was less. *N. S. Shaler*, Kentucky, p. 55.

tilt-hammer (tilt'ham'ėr), *n.* In *mech.*, a power machine-tool for hammering, forging, etc. It is a development from the trip-hammer, and, though for large work it has been superseded by the steam-hammer, and for light work by drop-presses and drop-hammers, it is still used in shovel-making and other light forging. It



Tilt-hammer.

consists essentially of a lever of the first or third order, and is operated by a cam-wheel or eccentric, the hammer being placed at the end of the longer arm of the lever. One type, known as the *cushioned hammer*, is fitted with rubber cushions to prevent jarring and noise. See *trip-hammer*.

tilting-fillet (til'ting-fil'et), *n.* See *fillet*.

tilting-gauntlet (til'ting-gänt'let), *n.* A variety of gauntlet which could be secured firmly with a hook, so that the hand could not be opened nor the lance struck from its grasp. Compare *main-de-fer*.

tilting-helmet (til'ting-hel'met), *n.* A heavy helmet used for the just from the time when this sport was no longer pursued in the arms of war. In the fifteenth century these helmets were so large that the head could move freely within them, their whole weight coming upon the gorgerin. The lumière, or slit for vision, was in such a position that when the knight had couched his lance and stooped forward for the course he could see the helmet of his adversary, but when seated in the saddle he could not see before him, but only upward; the air-opening of this helmet was on the right side, as the blow of the lance came on the left. In the sixteenth century the helmets were still heavier.

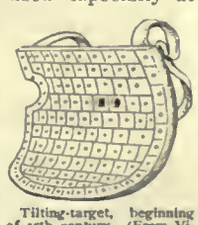
Tilting-helmet, 16th century.

tilting-lance (til'ting-lăns), *n.* A lance used in the just or tilt which often differed from the war-lance, especially in the head (see *coronal*, *n.*, 2). It was also furnished more generally than the war-lance with the roundel, and with the bur to secure the grasp of the hand, and was frequently decorated with painting and gilding. Some tilting-lances have been preserved which from their extreme lightness are evidently hollow, and representations in manuscripts show some of so great a diameter that they must have been built up as with staves; but these perhaps were used only for the quintain and similar sports. Compare *rest*[1], *n.*, 6 (*a*), *couch*[1], *v. t.*, 8, *charge*, 19. See cuts under *morne* and *quintain*.

tilting-shield (til'ting-shēld), *n.* See *shield*.

tilting-spear (til'ting-spēr), *n.* 1. Same as *tilting-lance*.—2. In *her.*, the representation of a tilting-lance used as a bearing, the shaft being much shortened, and the coronal, bur, vamplate, etc., exaggerated in size.

tilting-target (til'ting-tär'get), *n.* The shield of the fifteenth century, used especially at justs, rounded convexly from side to side and concavely from top to bottom, so that the thrust of the lance would glance off sidewise. These targets were often of great breadth proportionally and curved into nearly a semicircle; they were sometimes covered with thin plates of horn, secured to wood, the surface of that material being especially calculated to cause the coronal to glance.



Tilting-target, beginning of 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

tilt-mill (tilt'mil), *n.* 1. The machinery by which tilt-hammers are worked.—2. The building in which a tilt-hammer is operated.

til-tree (til'trē), *n.* [< L. *tilia*: see *teil*.] The linden, chiefly *Tilia Europæa*.—**Canary Island til-tree**, *Ocotea* (*Oreodaphne*) *fœtens*, noted for its ill-smelling wood. Also *tile*, *tile-tree*.

tilt-up (tilt'up), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*[1], 6.—2. In *ornith.*, a fiddler or teetertail. See cut under *Tringoides*.

tilturet (til'tūr), *n.* [Irreg. < *tilt*[1] + *-ture*, appar. in imitation of *culture*.] Husbandry; cultivation; tilth.

Good tilth brings seeds,
Ill *tilture* weeds.
Tusser, Husbandry, March's Abstract.

tilt-yard (tilt'yärd), *n.* A place for tilting, differing from the lists in being permanent. The outer court of a castle was often used as the tilt-yard.

When Solyman ouerthrew King Lewis of Hungarie, he carried away three Images of cunning worke in Brasse, representing Hercules with his Club, Apollo with his Harpe, Diana with her Bow and Quiuer, and placed them in the *tiltyard* at Constantinople. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

Squiring to *tilt-yards*, play-houses, pageants, and all such public places. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Paltnode.

tilwood (til'wůd), *n.* [< *til-* (as in *til-tree*) + *wood*[1].] The timber of the Canary Island til-tree. See *til-tree*.

tilyet, tilyert. Middle English forms of *til*[1], *tiller*[1].

timal (tī'mal), *n.* The blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*. Also *titmal*.

Timalia, Timalidæ (tī-mā'li-ä, tī-mal'i-dē). See *Timelia*, *Timeliidæ*.

timariot (ti-mā'ri-ot), *n.* [< Turk. *timār*, < Pers. *timār*, care, attendance on the sick, etc., also a military fief in the former feudal system of Turkey.] One of a body of Turkish feudal militia.

His *Timariots*, which hold land in Fee, to maintaine so many horse men in his seruice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 291.

timbal (tim'bal), *n.* [Also *timbul*, *tymbal*; < F. *timbale* = Sp. *timbal* = Pg. *timbal*, *timbale*, < It. *timballo*, var. of *taballo* (= Sp. *atabal* = Pg. *atabal*, *atabale*), < Ar. *tabl*, with art. *at-tabl*, a drum, timbal. Cf. *atabal*.] A kettledrum.

timbale (tań-bal'), *n.* [F.] In *cookery*, a confection of pastry with various fillings: so called from the French name of the mold it takes its shape from.

timber[1] (tim'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *timmer*; < ME. *timber*, *tymber*, *tymbre*, < AS. *timber*, stuff or material to build with, = OS. *timbar* = OFries. *timber*, a building, = D. *timmer*, a room, = MLG. *timber*, *timmer* = OHG. *zimbar*, MHG. *zimber*, wood to build with, timber-work, structure, dwelling, room, G. *zimmer*, room, chamber (*zimmerholz*, timber, *zimmermann*, carpenter), = Icel. *timbr* = Sw. *timmer* = Dan. *tömmer* = Goth. **timrs* (in the deriv. *timrjan*, build, *timrja*, builder), timber; orig. material (of wood) to build with; akin to L. *domus* = Gr. *δόμος* = Skt. *dama* = OBulg. *domŭ*, house (lit. a building of wood); from the verb seen in Gr. *δέμειν*, build: see *dome*[1].] I. *n.* 1. Wood suitable for building houses or ships, or for use in carpentry, joinery, etc.; trees cut down and squared or capable of being squared and cut into beams, rafters, planks, boards, etc.

Of this pyece off *tymbre* made the Iewes the crosse of oure lord. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

Ye've taken the *timber* out of my ain wood,
And burnt my ain dear jewel!
Lady Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 341).

2. Growing trees, yielding wood suitable for constructive uses; trees generally; woods. See *timber-tree*.

The old ash, the oak, and other *timber* shewed no signs of winter. *Gray*, Letters, I. 247.

3. In *British law*, the kind of tree which a tenant for life may not cut; in general, oak, ash, and elm of the age of twenty years and upward, unless so old as not to have a reasonable quantity of useful wood in them, the limit being, according to some authorities, enough to make a good post. Local customs include also (*a*) some other trees, such as beech or hornbeam, and (*b*) trees of less or greater age or tested by girth instead of age.

4. Stuff; material.

They are the fittest *timber* to make great politics of. *Bacon*, Goodness (ed. 1887).

5. A single piece of wood, either suitable for use in some construction or already in such use; a beam, either by itself or forming a member of any structure: as, the *timbers* of a house or of a bridge.—6. *Naut.*, one of the curving pieces of wood branching upward from the keel of a vessel, forming the ribs.—7. The wooden part of something, as the beam or handle of a spear.

He bowed on his horse nekke, and the *tymbir* of the speres fly in peces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 541.

8. The stocks. [Rare.]

The squire . . . gives me over to the beadle, who claps me here in the *timber*. *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, Christopher Snub, i.

Compass timber, timber, especially oak, bent or curved in its growth to the extent of more than five inches in a length of twelve feet. It is valuable in ship-building and for other uses.—**Rising timbers.** See *rising*.—**Shiver my timbers.** See *shiver*[1].—**Side timber.** Same as *purlin*.—**Timber claim.** See *claim*[1].—**Timber-culture acts**, acts of the United States Congress for the encouragement of the growth of forest-trees upon the public lands, by providing that an eighty-acre homestead may be given to any settler who has cultivated for two years five acres planted with trees (or 160 acres for 10 acres of trees). The patent was granted at the end of three years, instead of five as under the homestead acts. By act of Congress, 1891, these laws were repealed in regard to future entries, but continued, with certain modifications, for the adjustment of existing claims.—**To spot timber.** See *spot*.

II. *a.* Constructed of timber; made of wood.

What wonderful wind-instruments are these old *timber* mansions, and how haunted with the strangest noises . . . whenever the gale catches the house with a window open, and gets fairly into it! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

Timber mare, a bar or rail sometimes fitted with legs to form a sort of wooden horse: used as an instrument of punishment, the offender being compelled to ride it astride. This is a mild modern modification of an ancient instrument of torture of similar name. See *Equuleus*, 2.

A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment. It is sometimes called a *timber-mare*.
Johnson, Dict. (under *horse*).

timber[1] (tim'bėr), *v.* [< ME. *timbren, tymbren*, < AS. *timbrian* = OS. *timbrian, timbron* = OFries. *timbra, timmera* = D. *timmeren* = MLG. *timberen, timmeren* = OHG. *zimbrōn*, MHG. *zimbern*, G. *zimmern* = Icel. *timbra* = Sw. *timra* = Dan. *tömre* = Goth. *timrjan*, build; from the noun.]

I.† *intrans.* To build; make a nest.

Moche merueilled me what maister thei hadde,
And who taught hem on trees to *tymbre* so heighe,
There noither buirn ne beste may her briddes reehen.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 352.

There was a Bargain struck up betwixt an Eagle and a Fox, to be Wonderful Good Neighbours and Friends. The One Took Up in a Thicket of Brushwood, and the Other *Timber'd* upon a Tree hard by.
L'Estrange, Fables of Æsop (3d ed., 1669), p. 71.

II. *trans.* To furnish with timber. See *timbered*.

timber[2]† (tim'bėr), *n.* [Also *timbre, timmer*; < F. *timbre* = LG. *timmer* = MHG. *zimber*, G. *zimmer* = Sw. *timmer* = Dan. *simmer* (< G.), a bundle of skins; origin unknown. It has been conjectured to be a particular use of LG. *timmer*, etc., a room, hence 'a roomful,' a given number, 40 or 120 according to the animals signified: see *timber*[1].] A certain number or tale of skins, being forty of marten, ermine, sable, and the like, and one hundred and twenty of others.

We presented vnto . . . the king of this countrey one *timber* of Sables. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 355.

timber[3] (tim'bėr), *n.* [Also *timbre*; < ME. **timbre, tymbre*, < OF. *timbre*, a helmet, crest, timber, F. also stamp, = Pr. *timbre* = Sp. *timbre* = Pg. *timbre*, a crest, helmet; prob. so called as being shaped like a kettledrum, < L. *tympanum*, a drum: see *tympan, tympanum*. For the change, *timbre* < *tympanum*, cf. *ordre* < *ordinem* (see *order*). Cf. *timbre*[2], *timbre*[3], from the same source.] In *her.*, originally, the crest; hence, in modern heraldry, the helmet, miter, coronet, etc., when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

timber[3]† (tim'bėr), *v. t.* [< *timber*[3], *n.*] To surmount and decorate, as a crest does a coat of arms.

A purple Plume *timbers* his stately Crest.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

timber-beetle (tim'bėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any one of a large number of different beetles which (or whose larvæ) injure timber by their perforations. They belong to different families, and the term has no definite significance. One of the most notorious is the silky timber-beetle, *Lymexylon sericeum*. See *timberman, Xylophaga*, also *pin-borer, shot-borer*, and *Bostrychidæ*.—**Spruce timber-beetle.** See *spruce*[3].

timber-brick (tim'bėr-brik), *n.* A piece of timber of the size and shape of a brick, inserted in brickwork to serve as a means of attaching the finishings.

timber-cart (tim'bėr-kärt), *n.* A vehicle for transporting heavy timber. It has high wheels, and is fitted with crank-gearing and tackle for lifting the timber and holding it.

timberdoodle (tim'bėr-dö'dl), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Local, U. S.]

timbered[1] (tim'bėrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *timbred*; < *timber*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Built; framed; shaped; formed; contrived; made.

Sche chuld sone be bi-schet here-selue al-one,
In a ful tristy tour *timbred* for the nones,
& line ther in langour al hire lif-time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2015.

My arrows,
Too slightly *timber'd* for so loud a wind,
Would have reverted to my bow again.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 22.

That piece of cedar,
That fine well *timbered* gallant.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Made of or furnished with timber or timbers: as, a well-*timbered* house; well-*timbered* land.

About a hundred yards from the Fort on the Bay by the Sea there is a low *timbered* House, where the Governour abides all the day time. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 172.

3†. Made like timber; massive, as heavy timber.

His *timbered* bones all broken rudely rumbled.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

From toppe to toe yee mighte her see,
Timber'd and tall as cedar tree.
Puttenham, Partheniades, vii.

timbered[2], **timbred** (tim'bėrd), *a.* [< *timber*[3] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, ensigned by a helmet or other head-piece set upon it: said of the escutcheon.

timberer (tim'bėr-ėr), *n.* Same as *timberman*.

timber-frame (tim'bėr-frām), *n.* Same as *gang-saw*. *E. H. Knight*.

timber-grouse (tim'bėr-grous), *n.* Any grouse of wood-loving habits, as the ruffed grouse, the pine-grouse, or the spruce-partridge. [U. S.]

timber-head (tim'bėr-hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the top end of a timber, rising above the deck, and serving for belaying ropes, etc.: otherwise called *kevel-head*.

timber-hitch (tim'bėr-hich), *n.* *Naut.*, the end of a rope taken round a spar, led under and over the standing part, and passed two or three turns round its own part, making a jamming eye. See *hitch*.

timbering (tim'bėr-ing), *n.* Timber-work; timbers collectively: as, the *timbering* of a mine.

timber-line (tim'bėr-lin), *n.* The elevation above the sea-level at which timber ceases to grow. It differs in different climates.

timberling (tim'bėr-ling), *n.* [< *timber*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A small timber-tree. [Local.]

timber-lode (tim'bėr-lōd), *n.* In *law*, formerly, a service by which tenants were to carry timber felled from the woods to the lord's house.

timberman (tim'bėr-man), *n.*; pl. *timbermen* (-men). 1. In *mining*, one who attends to preparing and setting the timbering used for supporting the levels and shafts in a mine, or for any other purpose connected with the underground work.

The *timberman* who sets up the props has usually no special tool except his axe, which weighs from 4½ to 5½ pounds; on one side of the head there is a cutting edge which is not quite parallel to the handle, and on the other side a poll which is used for driving up props.
Callon, Lectures on Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster and [Galloway), I. 231.

2. In *entom.*, a European longicorn beetle, *Acanthocinus* or *Astynomus ædilis*.

timber-merchant (tim'bėr-mėr″chant), *n.* A dealer in timber.

timber-scribe (tim'bėr-skrīb), *n.* A metal tool or pointed instrument for marking timber; a race-knife.

timber-sow† (tim'bėr-sou), *n.* A sow-bug or wood-louse. See *Oniscus*. *Bacon*.

timber-tree (tim'bėr-trē), *n.* A tree suitable for timber. Many timber-trees of great value are afforded by the *Coniferæ*, as various kinds of pine, spruce, fir, cypress, cedar, the redwood, etc. Still more numerous, and distributed through many families, are the dicotyledonous timber-trees, including numerous oaks, encalypts, ashes, elms, teak, mahogany, greenheart, chestnut, walnut, tulip, etc. Among monocotyledons, the palms afford some timber, but almost no other family, unless the bamboo-wood can be so called.

timber-wolf (tim'bėr-wůlf), *n.* The ordinary large gray or brindled wolf of western parts of North America, *Canis lupus occidentalis*. Though by no means confined to wooded regions, this wolf is so named in antithesis to *prairie-wolf* (the coyote). [Western U. S.]

timber-work (tim'bėr-wėrk), *n.* Work formed of wood.

timber-worm (tim'bėr-wėrm), *n.* 1†. A wood-worm or timber-sow; a sow-bug.

What, o what is it
That makes yee, like vile *timber-wormes*, to weare
The poasts sustaining you?
Davies, Sir T. Overbury, p. 16. (*Davies*.)

2. The larva of any insect injurious to timber. See *timber-beetle*.

timber-yard (tim'bėr-yärd), *n.* A yard or place where timber is deposited or sold; a wood- or lumber-yard.

timbestere†, *n.* See *tumbester*.

timbourine† (tim-bö-rēn'), *n.* [Also *timburine*; cf. *tambourine, timbre*[2].] A tambourine. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

timbre[1]†. An old spelling of *timber*[1], *timber*[2], *timber*[3].

timbre[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *timbre*, < OF. *timbre, tymbre*, a drum, < L. *tympanum*, a drum: see *tympan, tympanum*. Cf. *timbrel* and *timbre*[3].] A tambourine; a timbrel.

The *tymbres* up ful sotilly
They caste. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 772.

timbre[2]†, *v. i.* To play the timbrel.

Blowinge off bugles and bemes aloft,
Trymlinge of tabers and *tymbring* soft.
Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 381. (*Halliwell*.)

timbre[3] (tim'bėr or tan'br), *n.* [< F. *timbre*, timbre, a drum: see *timbre*[2].] In *acoustics*, that characteristic quality of sounds produced from some particular source, as from an instrument or a voice, by which they are distinguished from sounds from other sources, as from other instruments or other voices; quality; tone-color. As an essential characteristic of all sounds, timbre is coördinate with pitch and force. It is physically dependent on the form of the vibrations by which the sound is produced—a simple vibration producing a simple and comparatively characterless sound, and a complex vibration producing a sound of decided individuality. Complex vibrations are due to the conjunction at once of two or more simple vibrations, so that complex tones are really composed of two or more partial tones or harmonics. Not only do instruments and voices have a peculiar timbre by which they may be recognized, but their timbre may be varied considerably by varying the method of sound-production.

timbred (tim'bėrd), *a.* See *timbered*.

timbrel (tim'brel), *n.* [A dim. of ME. *timbre* (see *timbre*[2]), prob. suggested by Sp. *tamboril* (= It. *tamburello*), dim. of *tambor*, etc., a tambor: see *tambor*. Cf. *timbourine, timburine*, for *tambourine*.] Same as *tambourine*. See also *tabor*[1].

And Miriam . . . took a *timbrel* in her hand; and all the women went out after her with *timbrels* and with dances.
Ex. xv. 20.

timbrel (tim'brel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *timbreled, timbrelled*, ppr. *timbreling, timbrelling*. [< *timbrel*, *n.*] To sing to the sound of the timbrel. [Rare.]

In vain with *timbrell'd* anthems dark
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
Milton, Nativity, l. 219.

timbrology (tim-brol'ō-ji), *n.* [< F. *timbre*, postage-stamp, + *-ology*.] The science or study of postage-stamps. *Encyc. Dict.*

timbul, *n.* Same as *timbal*.

timburine†, *n.* Same as *timbourine*.

time[1] (tīm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyme*; < ME. *time, tyme*, < AS. *tima*, time, season, = Icel. *tími*, time, season, = Norw. *time*, time, an hour, = Sw. *timme*, an hour, = Dan. *time*, an hour, a lesson; with formative suffix *-ma*, from the √ *ti* seen in *tide*: see *tide*[1], and cf. *till*[1]. Not connected with L. *tempus*, time: see *tense*[1].] 1. The system of those relations which any event has to any other as past, present, or future. This relationship is realistically conceived as a sort of self-subsistent entity, or object of contemplation. It may be conceived as a stream flowing through the field of the present and is often so described: as, the stream of *time*; the course of *time*, etc. This notion, however, is a confused one. According to Leibnitz, time is the confused apprehension of a system of relations; but, looking at the matter too much from the mathematical point of view, he failed to notice that time is not a general idea, but is contracted to the individual system of relations of the events that actually do happen. According to Kant, time (like space) is the form of an intuition; this apprehension of it corrected Leibnitz's oversight, but at the same time lost the truth contained in Leibnitz's view. Time is personified as an old man, bald-headed but having a forelock, and carrying a scythe and an hour-glass.

Be wyse, ready, and well aduysed,
For *tyme* tryeth thy troth.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

By a rule as plain as the plain bald pate of father *Time* himself. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 71.

We found this Whale-fishing a costly conclusion: we saw many and spent much *time* in chasing them, but could not kill any. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 175.

Time is duration set out by measures.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 17.

Absolute, true, and mathematical *Time* is conceived by Newton as flowing at a constant rate, unaffected by the speed or slowness of the motions of material things. It is also called Duration.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

2. A part of time considered as distinct from other parts; a period; a space of time: as, a short *time*; a long *time*; too little *time* was allowed; hence, season; particular period: as, summer-*time*; spring*time*.

Then after with-inne a shorte *tyme*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 84.

About questions therefore concerning days and *times* our manner is not to stand at bay with the Church of God demanding wherefore the memory of Paul should be rather kept than the memory of Daniel.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

An illustrious scholar once told me that, in the first lecture he ever delivered, he spoke but half his allotted *time*, and felt as if he had told all he knew.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, i.

3. A part of time considered as distinct from other parts, whether past, present, or future, and particularly as characterized by the occurrence of some event or series of events; especially, the period in which some notable person, or the person under consideration, lived or was active; age; epoch: as, the *time* of the flood, of Abraham, or of Moses: often in the plural: as, the *times* of the Pharaohs.

Also he saith for certayn that in his *tyme* he had a frend that was auncyent & old, which recounted for trouth that in hys dayes he hadd seen many tymes such thinges.
Rom. of Partenay.

To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature; to show . . . the very age and body of the *time* his form and pressure. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 27.

The same *times* that are most renowned for arms are likewise most admired for learning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

Was it [the Christian religion] not then remarkable in its first *times* for justice, sincerity, contempt of riches, and a kind of generous honesty?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

From 1813 to 1815 . . . the island was under English rule, and the *time* of English rule was looked on as a *time* of freedom, compared with French rule before or with Austrian rule both before and after.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 206.

4. Appointed, allotted, or customary period of years, months, days, hours, etc. Specifically—(*a*) Allotted span; the present life as distinct from the life to come, or from eternity; existence in this world; the duration of a being.

Make use of *time* as thou valuest eternity. *Fuller.*

(*b*) The space of time needed or occupied in the completion of some course; the interval that elapses between the beginning and the end of something: as, the *time* between New York and Queenstown is now about six days; the race finished at noon: *time*, three hours and seven minutes. (*c*) The period of gestation; also, the natural termination of that period.

Now Elisabeth's full *time* came that she should be delivered; and she brought forth a son. Luke i. 57.

(*d*) The period of an apprenticeship, or of some similarly definite engagement: as, the boy served his *time* with A. B.; to be out of one's *time* (that is, to cease being an apprentice, be a journeyman). [Colloq.]

The apprentice might wear his cap in his master's presence during the last year of his *time*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 82.

(*e*) A term of imprisonment: as, to do *time* in the penitentiary. [Colloq.]

5. Available or disposable part or period of duration; leisure; sufficiency or convenience of time; hence, opportunity: as, to give one *time* to finish his remark; to have no *time* for such things; to ask for *time*.

Daniel . . . desired of the king that he would give him *time*. Dan. ii. 16.

I like this place,
And willingly would waste my *time* in it.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4. 95.

Shun. Why, he's of years, though he have little beard.
P. sen. His beard has *time* to grow.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Sir Oliver S. Moses shall give me farther instructions as we go together.
Sir Peter. You will not have much *time*, for your nephew lives hard by. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

6. A suitable or appropriate point or part of time; fitting season: as, a *time* for everything; a *time* to weep and a *time* to laugh.

Now is *tyme*, zif it lyke zou, for to telle zou of the Marches and lies, and dyverse Bestes, and of dyverse folk hezond theise Marches. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 142.

Signior, this is no *time* for you to flatter,
Or me to fool in. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 2.

7. Particular or definite point of time; precise hour or moment: as, the *time* of day; what is the *time*? choose your own *time*.

Att that *tyme* owt of the prese thei were,
To rest them self a seasou to endure,
Ther eche to other told his aventur.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2505.

Well, he is gone; he knoweth his fare by this *time*.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

God, who at sundry *times* and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son. Heb. i. 1.

Good sister, when you see your own *time*, will you return home? *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

I shall cut your Throat some *time* or other, Petulant, about that Business. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

8. An appointed, fixed, or inevitable point or moment of time; especially, the hour of one's departure or death.

His *time* was come; he ran his race.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

9. A mode of occupying time; also, what occurs in a particular time.

I'm thinking (and it almost makes me mad)
How sweet a *time* those heathen ladies had. . . .
Cupid was chief of all the deities,
And love was all the fashion in the skies.
Dryden, Epil. to Amphitryon, or the Two Sosias.

10. The state of things at a particular point of time; prevailing state of circumstances: generally in the plural: as, hard *times*.

Good men, by their gouernment and example, make happie *times*, in euery degree and state.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 123.

They [the Jews] can subject themselves unto *times*, and to whatsoever may advance their profit.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 114.

The *times* are dull with us. The assemblies are in their recess.
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 453.

11. All time to come; the future. [Rare.]

That brought you forth this boy, to keep your name
Living to *time*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 127.

12. Reckoning, or method of reckoning, the lapse or course of time: with a qualifying word: as, standard *time*; mean *time*; solar or sidereal *time*.—**13.** Recurrent instance or occasion: as, many a *time* has he stood there; hence, a repeated item or sum; a single addition or involution in reckoning; repetition: as, four *times* four (four repetitions of four).

The good wijf tauzte hir douzter
Ful manye a *tyme* & ofte
A ful good womman to be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

There were we beaten three *times* a weeke with a horse tayle. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 18.

Many a *time* and oft
In the Rialto you have rated me
About my moneys and my usances.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 107.

14†. Tune; measure.

I have prepar'd
Choice music near her cabinet, and compos'd
Some few lines, set unto a solemn *time*,
In the praise of imprisonment.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 2.

I must fit all these *times*, or there 's no music.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 3.

15. In *music:* (*a*) Same as *rhythm:* as, duple *time;* triple *time;* common *time.* (*b*) Same as *duration*, especially in metrical relations: as, to hold a tone its full *time*. (*c*) Same as *tempo*[1]: as, to sing a song in quick *time*. (*d*) The general movement of a form of composition or of a particular piece, involving its rhythm, its general metrical structure, and its characteristic tempo.—**16.** In *pros.*, relative duration of utterance as measuring metrical composition; a unit of rhythmic measurement, or a group or succession of such units, applicable to or expressed in language. In modern or accentual poetry the relative time of utterance of successive syllables is not recognized metrically. Every syllable may be considered as quantitatively common or indifferent in time, the only difference taken into account being that of stress or accent (ictus), and the number of syllables alone introducing the idea of measurement. In ancient prosody a unit of time is assumed (varying in actual duration according to the tempo), called the *primary* or *least* (minimum) *time* (χρόνος πρῶτος, ἐλάχιστος), also *semeion* or *mora*, or, specifically, a *time*. A time composed of two, three, etc., primary times (semeia) is called a *disemic, trisemic*, etc., *time*. Such times collectively are *compound times*, as opposed to the primary time as a *simple time*. As expressed in language, a simple or compound time is a *syllable*, a simple time being regularly represented by a short syllable, a compound time by a (disemic, trisemic, etc.) long, usually disemic. A time which can be measured in terms of the unit is a *rational time;* one which cannot be so measured, an *irrational time*. A compound time in a poetic text may correspond to several simple times in the accompanying music or orchesis, and vice versa. Similarly a simple or compound time in the rhythm may be unrepresented by a syllable or syllables in the text, and is then called an *empty time*, or *pause*. Times combine into pedal semeia (thesis and arsis), feet, and cola, all of which are called *pedal times*. These are measured in terms of the primary time, but not periods, etc.

17. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties. Its alleged organ is situated on either side of eventuality. This gives the power of judging of time, and of intervals in general, supposed to be essential to music and versification. See *phrenology*.

18. One of the three dramatic unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The unity of time consisted in keeping the period embraced in the action of the piece within the limit of twenty-four hours. See *unity*.

19. In *fencing*, a division of a movement. Thus, the lunge may be analyzed into three times—(1) straightening the sword arm; (2) carrying the sword-point forward by advancing the right foot; (3) returning foot and hand to the correct position on guard.—**Absolute time.** See *absolute*.—**Against time.** See *against*.—**A good time.** (*a*) A favorable time or opportunity. (*b*) A pleasant or enjoyable period or experience: also a *fine time:* often used ironically. [Colloq.]—**A high time.** See *high*.—**Apparent time**, the measure of the day by the apparent positions of the sun: it has had different varieties, but as now spoken of by astronomers it is determined by apparent noon, or the instant of passage of the center of the sun over the meridian.—**Astronomical time**, mean solar time reckoned from noon through the twenty-four hours.—**At the same time.** See *same*.—**At times**, at distinct intervals of duration.

The Spirit of the Lord began to move him *at times*.
Judges xiii. 25.

Before time†, formerly; aforetime. See *beforetime*.

If he hane not be maire *byfore tyme*, then he to come withoute any cloke, in his skariet goune.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 415.

Behind the times, behind time. See *behind*.—**Civil time**, mean time adapted to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months, days, etc.—**Close time.** See *close-time*.—**Cockshut time†.** See *cockshut*.—**Common time.** (*a*) *Milit.*, the ordinary time taken in marching, distinguished from *quick time*, which is faster by about twenty steps a minute. (*b*) In *music*. See *common*.—**Compound time.** See *compound measure*, under *compound*.—**Equation of time.** See *equation*.—**Equinoctial time**, the mean longitude of the sun according to Delambre's tables, converted into time at the rate of 360° to the tropical year. This system was invented by Sir John F. W. Herschel.—**From time to time**, occasionally.—**Greenwich time**, time as reckoned from the instant of the passage of the sun's center over the meridian of Greenwich near London, England, hence usually called the *first meridian*. Greenwich time is the time most widely used by mariners in computing latitude and longitude.—**Hard times**, a period of diminished production, falling prices, hesitation or unwillingness to engage in new business enterprises, and declining faith in the prosperity and soundness of old ones.

Our greatest benefactors . . . must now turn beggars like myself; and so, *times* are very *hard*, sir.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

High time, full time, a limit of time which is not to be exceeded.

It is *high time* to wake out of sleep. Rom. xiii. 11.

In good time. (*a*) At the right moment; in good season; hence, fortunately; happily; luckily.

In good time, here comes the noble duke.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 45.

Lear. I gave you all—
Reg. And *in good time* you gave it.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 253.

My distresses are so many that I can't afford to part with my spirits; but I shall be rich and splenetic, all *in good time*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

(*b*†) Well and good; just so; very well.

"There," saith he, "even at this day are shewed the ruines of those three tabernacles built according to Peter's desire." *In* very *good time*, no doubt!
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. vi. 27. (*Davies.*)

In the nick of time. See *nick*[3], 2.—**In time.** (*a*) In good season; at the right moment; sufficiently early; before it is too late.

Good king, look to 't *in time*;
She'll hamper thee. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 147.

(*b*) In the course of things; by degrees; eventually.

In time the rod
Becomes more mock'd than fear'd.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 26.

Local time, time at any place as determined by the passage of the mean sun (or first point of Aries for sidereal time) over the meridian of that place. Owing to the adoption of Greenwich mean time by British railways, of Paris time by French railways, of some central time in certain other countries, and of standard time by the railways of the United States and Canada, and their general adoption in business centers, local time is now seldom kept in those countries.—**Mean time.** See *mean*[3].—**Merry time†.** See *merry*[1].—**Nautical time.** Same as *astronomical time*, except that the date of the day agrees with the civil or ordinary time for the morning hours, while with astronomical time the date is in the afternoon hours the same as in civil time.—**Old time, or old times**, time gone by; a date or period long passed.

Is there any thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been already of *old time*, which was before us. Eccl. i. 10.

Out of time, or out of due time, unseasonably.

The Ninevites rebuked not Jonah that he lacked discretion, or that he spake *out of time*.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

One born *out of due time*. 1 Cor. xv. 8.

Physiological, psychophysical, quadruple, quintuple, relative time. See the adjectives.—**Railway time**, the standard of time-reckoning adopted by railways in making up their time-tables.—**Retardation of mean solar time.** See *retardation*.—**Sextuple time.** See *sextuple*.—**Sidereal time.** See *sidereal*.—**Solar time.** Same as *apparent time*.—**Standard time**, a uniform system of time-reckoning adopted in 1883 by the principal railways of the United States and Canada, and since then by most of the large cities and towns of both countries. By this system the continent is divided into four sections, each extending over 15 degrees of longitude (15 degrees of longitude making a difference in time of exactly one hour), the time prevailing in each section being that of its central meridian—that is, the time of the 75th meridian (called *eastern time*) prevails in the first section; the time of the 90th meridian (called *central time*) prevails in the next section; the time of the 105th meridian (called *mountain time*) prevails in the third section; and the time of the 120th meridian (called *Pacific time*) prevails in the fourth and most westerly section. In this way it is noon at the same moment in all places in the eastern section (that is, from 7½ degrees east of the 75th meridian to 7½ degrees west of it), while in the central section it is 11 o'clock, in the mountain section 10 o'clock, and in the Pacific section 9 o'clock. The nearer a place is to its central meridian the smaller is the discrepancy between its *standard* and its *local* time.—**Term time.** See *term*, 6 (*b*).—**That time†**, then.

Gaffray *that tyme*, enbrasing shild and targe,
By malice and wreth his spere faste he shoke,
His coursere spored, no tentise on hym teke.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4212.

The fullness of time. See *fullness*.—**The last times.** See *last*[5].—**The time compass.** See *compass*.—**Time about**, alternately.—**Time enough**, in season; early enough.

Stanley at Bosworth-field came *time enough* to save his life. *Bacon.*

Time immemorial. See *time out of mind.*—**Time of day.** (*a*) Greeting; salutation appropriate to the time of the day, as "good morning" or "good evening."

Not worth the *time of day.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 3. 35.

(*b*) The latest aspect of affairs. [Slang.]—**Time of flight.** See *flight*[1].—**Time out of mind,** or **time immemorial.** (*a*) For an indefinitely long period of time past; in *law,* time beyond legal memory—that is, the time prior to the reign of Richard I. (1189).

There hath byn, *tyme owt of mynde,* a ffree scole kept within the said Citie, in a grete halle belongyng to the said Guylde, called the Trynite halle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

The joiner squirrel or old grub,
Time out o' mind the fairies' coachmakers.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 69.

(*b*) For an indefinitely long period.

The Walnut-trees [in New England] are tougher than ours, and last *time out of mind.*
S. Clarke, Four Chiefest Plantations (1670).

Time policy. See *policy*[2].—**To beat time.** See *beat*[1].—**To be master of one's time,** to have leisure; be able to spend one's time as one pleases.—**To come to time.** See *come.*—**To fill time.** See *fill*[1].—**To keep time.** (*a*) To record time: as, the watch *keeps* good *time.* (*b*) In *music,* to beat, mark, or observe the rhythmic accents.

Music do I hear?
Ha, ha! *keep time;* how sour sweet music is,
When time is broke and no proportion kept!
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 42.

(*c*) To move in unison, as persons walking.—**To kill time.** See *kill*[1].—**To lose time.** (*a*) To fail by delay to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by any conjuncture; delay.

The earl *lost* no *time,* but marched day and night.
Clarendon.

(*b*) To go too slow: as, a watch or clock *loses time.*—**To mark time.** See *mark*[1].—**To pass the time of day.** See *pass.*—**To serve one's time, to serve time.** See *serve*[1].—**To spend time,** to apply one's energy in any way for the space of time considered.—**To take time by the forelock.** See *forelock*[2].—**To walk, run, row,** or **go against time,** to walk, run, row, or go, as a horse, a runner, or a crew, as rapidly as possible, in order to ascertain the greatest speed attainable, or the greatest distance which can be passed over in a given time, or to surpass any previous record.—**To waste time,** to act to no purpose through a considerable space of time.—**Tract of time**†. See *tract*[1], 1.—**Triple time.** See *rhythm.*—**Universal time,** a system of measuring time which shall be the same for all places on the earth.—**What time**†, when.

After this, in the Year 180, *what Time* Lucius was King of this Island, Eluetherius, then Bishop of Rome, sent Faganus and Damianus to him. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 3.

=**Syn.** 2. Term, while, interval.

time[1] (tīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *timed,* ppr. *timing.* [< ME. *timen,* happen, < AS. *ge-timian,* fall out, happen, < *tīma,* time: see *time*[1], *n.* (Cf. *tide*[1], *v.*, happen, < *tide*[1], *n.*, time.) In later uses the verb *time*[1] is from the modern noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To adapt to the time or occasion; bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time.

Hippomenes, however, by rightly *timing* his second and third throw, at length won the race.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

This Piece of Mirth is so well *timed* that the severest Critick can have nothing to say against it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlooked the oars, and *timed* the stroke.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

He [the farmer] is a slow person, *timed* to nature, and not to city watches. *Emerson,* Farming.

3. To ascertain the time, duration, or rate of: as, to *time* the speed of a horse; to *time* a race.—4. To measure, as in music or harmony.

II. *intrans.* 1. To waste time; defer; procrastinate. [Rare.]

They [the ambassadors of Henry II. to the Pope] *timed* it out all that Spring, and a great part of the next Sommer; when, although they could give the King no great security, yet they advertise him of hope. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 95.

2. To keep time; harmonize.

Beat, happy stars, *timing* with things below.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 8.

3. In *fencing,* to make a thrust upon an opening occurring by an inaccurate or wide motion of the opponent.

time[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *thyme.*

time-alarm (tīm′a-lärm′), *n.* A contrivance for sounding an alarm at a set time. In a general sense, any striking clock is a time-alarm; in a specific sense, the term is applied to a device for arousing a sleeper, as by striking a bell, firing a pistol, etc.

time-attack (tīm′a-tak′), *n.* Same as *time-thrust.*

time-ball (tīm′bâl), *n.* A ball dropped suddenly from the top of a staff prominently placed, as on the top of an observatory or of a church spire, for the purpose of indicating some exact moment of mean time previously determined upon—1 P. M. being that in general use in Great Britain, and noon in the United States. Since the adoption of standard time in the United States, the dropping of the time-ball at Washington, New York, and Boston indicates the time of mean noon on the 75th meridian west of Greenwich.

time-bargain (tīm′bär′gān), *n.* A contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock, at a future time. These bargains are often mere gambling transactions, carried on from time to time by the payment of the difference between the stipulated price and the actual price on the day fixed for the pretended delivery of the stock or goods, the party buying having no intention of taking over either, and the party selling not possessing what he professes to sell.

A curious example of legal evasion is furnished by *time-bargains;* and the imposition of the tax directly on the contracts of sale, instead of as at present on the actual transfer, has been strongly urged.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 89.

time-beguiling (tīm′bē-gī′ling), *a.* Making the time pass quickly. [Rare.]

A summer's day will seem an hour but short,
Being wasted in such *time-beguiling* sport.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 24.

time-bettering (tīm′bet′ėr-ing), *a.* Improving the state of things; full of innovations. [Rare.]

Some fresher stamp of the *time-bettering* days.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxii.

time-bewasted (tīm′bē-wās′ted), *a.* Used up by time; consumed. [Rare.]

My oil-dried lamp and *time-bewasted* light.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 221.

time-bill (tīm′bil), *n.* A time-table.

time-book (tīm′bůk), *n.* A book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked.

time-candle (tīm′kan′dl), *n.* A candle carefully made so that it will always burn an equal length in a given time, and marked or fitted with a scale so as to serve as a measure of time.

time-card (tīm′kärd), *n.* 1. A card having a time-table printed upon it.—2. A card containing blank spaces for name, date, and hour, to be filled up by workmen and given to the timekeeper on their beginning work.

time-detector (tīm′dē-tek′tọr), *n.* A watch or clock used as a check upon a watchman, and arranged to indicate any neglect or failure in making his rounds. The watch is carried by the man, who has access at certain points in his rounds to keys which can be inserted to mark an inclosed dial-slip. The clock is stationary at some point which the watchman must pass, and he is required at each passage to press a button or peg, which makes some recording mark.

timeful (tīm′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *tymeful;* < *time*[1] + *-ful.*] Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early.

Interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 199).

time-fuse (tīm′fūz), *n.* A fuse calculated to burn a definite length of time. See *fuse*[2].

time-globe (tīm′glōb), *n.* In *horol.,* a globe mounted above a clock, and arranged to turn, by means of connections with the clock, once in twenty-four hours: designed to show the time at any point on the globe by means of a stationary dial or ring encircling the globe at the equator, and marked with the hours and minutes.

time-gun (tīm′gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal at a fixed hour of the day, or at the time set for any enterprise or undertaking.

time-honored (tīm′on′ọrd), *a.* Honored for a long time; venerable and worthy of honor by reason of antiquity and long continuance: as, a *time-honored* custom.

Where posterity retains
Some vein of that old minstrelsy which breath'd
Through each *time-honour'd* grove of British oak.
Mason, Poems (ed. 1774), p. 90.

timeist, *n.* See *timist,* 1.

timekeeper (tīm′kē′pėr), *n.* One who or that which marks, measures, or records time. (*a*) A clock, watch, or chronometer. (*b*) One who marks or beats time in music. (*c*) One who notes and records the time at which something takes place, or the time occupied in some action or operation, or the number of hours of work done by each of a number of workmen.

timeless (tīm′les), *a.* [< *time*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Unseasonable; inopportune; untimely.

Some untimely thought did instigate
His all-too-*timeless* speed. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 44.

And by this man, the easy husband,
Pardoned; whose *timeless* bounty makes him now
Stand here. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, iv. 2.

2. Unmarked by time; eternal; unending; interminable.

This ground, which is corrupted with their steps,
Shall be their *timeless* sepulchre or mine.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 2.

Timeless night and chaos.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 222.

In other words, that which is *timeless* and immutable is at different times at different stages of development.
Mind, IX. 85.

3. Referring to no particular time; undated.

In the intention of the writers of these hymns [the Psalms] there can generally be no doubt that it [Messiah] refers to the king then on the throne, or, in hymns of more general and *timeless* character, to the Davidic king as such (without personal reference to one king).
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 53.

timelessly (tīm′les-li), *adv.* In a timeless manner. (*a*) Unseasonably.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted.
Soft silken primrose, fading *timelessly.*
Milton, On the Death of a Fair Infant, l. 2.

(*b*) Without reference to time.

Timelia (tī-mē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1872), earlier *Timalia* (Hodgson, 1821 and 1824): from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of Indian oscine birds, of the cichlomorphic or turdoid series,

Timelia pileata.

giving name to the *Timeliidæ:* also called *Napodes* (Cabanis, 1850). It has been used with the least possible discrimination. The type is *T. pileata* of Nepāl, Sikhim, Burma, Cochin-China, the Malay peninsula, and Java. This and one other species, *T. longirostris,* now compose the genus in its strictest sense. *R. B. Sharpe.*

Timeliæ (tī-mē′li-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Timelia.*] A section of *Timeliidæ,* regarded as the most representative of that so-called family, with about 30 genera. *R. B. Sharpe.*

Timeliidæ (tim-ē-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Timelia* + *-idæ.*] A family of Old World thrush-like birds and others, named from the genus *Timelia,* of no further definition. It is a mere refuge for birds not located elsewhere to general satisfaction, and has come to be known as "the ornithological waste-basket." Among the more than a thousand species treated as *Timeliidæ* by the latest monographer, of very numerous genera and various sections, a good many unquestionably belong to recognized families, as *Turdidæ, Sylviidæ, Troglodytidæ,* etc. A loose English name of the group, and especially of its central section, is *babbling thrushes.* See *babbler,* 2, *Brachypodinæ, Liotrichidæ,* and *Timeliæ,* and cuts under *Pnoëpyga, Tesia,* and *Timelia.* Also called *Timalidæ.*

I consider it impossible to divide the birds hitherto referred or allied to the typical *Timeliidæ* into well-defined or definable groups.
R. B. Sharpe, Cat. Timeliidæ, British Museum, p. 1.

timeliine (tī-mel′i-in), *a.* [< *Timelia* + *-ine*[1].] Related or belonging to the *Timeliidæ.*

Birds which are true Wrens, and others which are truly *Timeliine.*
R. B. Sharpe, Cat. Birds, Brit. Mus. (1881), VI. 301.

timeliness (tīm′li-nes), *n.* The state or property of being timely; seasonableness; the being in good time.

timeling† (tīm′ling), *n.* [< *time*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A time-server. [Rare.]

They also cruelly compel divers of the ministers which are faint-hearted, and were, as it seemeth, but *timelings,* serving rather the time (as the manner of the worldlings is) than marrying in Thy fear, to do open penance before the people. *Becon,* Works, III. 235. (*Davies.*)

time-lock (tīm′lok), *n.* See *lock*[1].

timely (tīm′li), *a.* [< ME. *timely, tymely, tymli,* timely, seasonable (= Icel. *tímaligr* = Sw. *timlig* = Dan. *timelig,* temporal); < *time*[1] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Seasonable; opportune; just in time; in good time.

The Secund day auyng, sais me the lyne,
The Troiens full *tymli* tokyn the feld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9629.

Clorin, come forth, and do a *timely* grace
To a poor swain.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

I also give my Pilgrims *timely* help.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 245.

2†. Early.

And therfor, savyng your better avice, I had lever ye were at London a weke the rather and *tymelyer* then a weke to late. *Paston Letters,* I. 338.

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 139.

3†. Passing, as time.

A Diall told the *timely* howres. *Spenser,* F. Q., I. iv. 4.

4†. Keeping time or measure.

And many Bardes, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their *timely* voices cunningly.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 3.

timely (tīm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *timliche;* < *timely, a.*] 1. Early; soon.

He did command me to call *timely* on him.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 51.

2. In good time; opportunely.

These, when their black crimes they went about,
First *timely* charmed their useless conscience out.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 190.

You have rebuk'd me *timely*, and most friendly.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

The next Imposture may not be so *timely* detected.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

3†. Leisurely.

timely-parted (tīm'li-pär'ted), *a.* Having died a natural death. [Rare.]

Oft have I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless; . . .
But see, his face is black and full of blood, . . .
It cannot be but he was murder'd here.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 161.

timenog, *n.* Same as *timenoguy*.

timenoguy (tī-men'ō-gī), *n.* [Also *timenog;* origin obscure. The form *timenoguy* appar. simulates *guy*[1].] *Naut.*, a rope stretched from one place to another to prevent gear from getting foul; especially, a rope made fast to the stock of the waist-anchor, to keep the tacks and sheets from fouling on the stock.

timeous, timeously. See *timous, timously*.

timepiece (tīm'pēs), *n.* Any machine or apparatus by which the progress of time is recorded, as a clepsydra or a time-candle; in ordinary use, a watch or clock.

time-pleaser (tīm'plē'zėr), *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions of the time, whatever they may be.

Scandal'd the suppliants for the people, call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 45.

timer (tī'mėr), *n.* 1. One who keeps or measures and records time; a timekeeper.

To make a record in this country requires the presence of three *timers* or measurers, and two of these must agree, or the intermediate one of the three be taken as the correct one. *The Century*, XL. 205.

2. A form of stop-watch for recording or indicating short intervals of time. It shows not actual time, but only relative time, as the time between the beginning and the end of a race, of a trial of speed, etc.

timeroust, timersomet, *a.* See *timorous, timorsome*.

time-sense (tīm'sens), *n.* The sense or perception of time and time-relations.

All psychophysic experiments, especially those requiring comparison and those upon the *time-sense* and the like, involve memory.
W. H. Burnham, Amer. Jour. Psychol., II. 603.

time-server (tīm'sėr'vėr), *n.* One who acts conformably to times and seasons: now generally applied to one who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who panders to the ruling power.

No government has ever been, or ever can be, wherein *timeservers* and blockheads will not be uppermost.
Dryden, Third Miscellany, Ded.

=Syn. See definitions of *temporizer* and *trimmer*.

time-serving (tīm'sėr'ving), *n.* An acting conformably to times and seasons; now, usually, an obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

By impudence and *time-serving* let them climb up to advancement in despite of virtue.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 375.

Trimming and *time-serving* . . . are but two words for the same thing. *South.*

time-serving (tīm'sėr'ving), *a.* Characterized by an obsequious or too ready compliance with the times, and especially with the will or humors of those in authority; obsequious; truckling.

time-servingness (tīm'sėr'ving-nes), *n.* The state or character of being time-serving. *Roger North.*

time-sight (tīm'sīt), *n.* *Naut.*, an observation of the altitude of any heavenly body for the purpose of deducing the time and consequently the longitude.

time-signal (tīm'sig'nal), *n.* A signal operated from an observatory to indicate the time of day to persons at distant points.

time-signature (tīm'sig'nā-tūr), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*).

time-table (tīm'tā'bl), *n.* 1. A tabular statement or scheme, showing the time when certain things are to take place or be attended: as, a school *time-table*, showing the hours for study in each class, etc.—2. Specifically—(*a*) A printed table showing the times at which trains on a line of railway arrive at and depart from the various stations. (*b*) A collection of such tables for the railway passenger traffic of an entire country, or of a district of country of greater or less extent. Also called *railway-* or *railroad-guide*. [Eng.]—3. In *musical notation*, a table of notes arranged so as to show their relative duration or time-value. Such tables were especially used in connection with the complicated metrical experiments of the early mensural music of the middle ages; but the modern system of notes is frequently exhibited in tabular form. See *note*[1], 13.—**Time-table chart**, a chart used for determining the times at which trains reach the various stations on a line of railway. The distances of the stations are laid down to scale, and, at right angles to this, divisions of time for 24 hours. Thus, if a train is to leave A at 10 A. M. and reach B at 6 P. M., a line drawn from 10 at A to 6 at B will cut the cross lines so as to show the times at intermediate stations.

time-thrust (tīm'thrust), *n.* [Tr. F. *coup de temps.*] In *fencing*, a thrust made while the opponent draws his breath just before moving his hand to attack, or while his blade is beginning to stir. This is a very delicate thrust, and must be executed with the nicest judgment, neither too soon nor too late, but just "in time." In the time-thrust the foot is generally moved forward in a lunge; in the stop-thrust (which see)—made after the opponent has begun to lunge—the foot is usually at rest.

time-value (tīm'val'ū), *n.* In *musical notation*, the relative duration indicated by a note. See *note*[1], *rhythm*, and *meter*[2].

time-work (tīm'wėrk), *n.* Labor paid for by the day or the hour, in opposition to *piece-work*, or labor paid for by the amount produced.

timid (tim'id), *a.* [< F. *timide* = Sp. *tímido* = Pg. It. *tímido*, < L. *timidus*, full of fear, fearful, timid, < *timere*, fear.] Fearful; easily alarmed; timorous; shy.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 401.

A *timid* creature, lax of knee and hip,
Whom small disturbance whitens round the lip.
O. W. Holmes, The Moral Bully.

timidity (ti-mid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *timidité* = It. *timidità*, < L. *timidita(t-)s*, fearfulness, timidness, < *timidus*, fearful, timid: see *timid*.] The character of being timid, or easily frightened or daunted; cowardice; fearfulness; timorousness; shyness.

This proceedeth from nothing else but extreame folly and *timidity* of heart. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 234.

"Vigilius," wrote Margaret to Philip, "is so much afraid of being cut to pieces that his *timidity* has become incredible." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 574.

=Syn. See *bashfulness*.

timidly (tim'id-li), *adv.* In a timid or apprehensive manner; without boldness.

timidness (tim'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being timid; timidity.

timidoust (tim'i-dus), *a.* [< L. *timidus*, timid: see *timid*.] Timid.

His lordship knew him to be a mere lawyer, and a *timidous* man. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 31. (*Davies.*)

timing (tī'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *time*[1], *v.*] In the design and construction of machinery, the proper adjustment of the parts of any machine so that its operations will follow in a given order to produce a given result, as in the movement of the needle, shuttle, and feed of a sewing-machine in consecutive order.

timisht (tī'mish), *a.* [< *time*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Modish; fashionable.

A *timish* gentleman accountered with sword and peruke, hearing the noise this man caused in the town, had a great desire to discourse with him.
Life of Lodowick Muggleton, 1676 (Harl. Misc., I. 612). (*Davies.*)

timist (tī'mist), *n.* [< *time*[1] + *-ist.*] 1. In *music*, a performer considered with reference to his power to observe rhythmical and metrical relations. Thus, a violinist may have an accurate sense of intonation, and yet be a poor *timist*. Also *timeist*.

Neither the one [singer] nor the other are, by any means, perfect *timists*. *Goldsmith*, Visit to Vauxhall.

She [the quail] was a perfect *timeist*.
C. Reade, Never too Late, lxiv.

The bystanders joined in the song, an interminable recitative, as usual in the minor key; and as Orientals are admirable *timists*, it sounded like one voice.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 449.

2†. One who conforms to the times; a time-server.

A *timist* . . . hath no more of a conscience then feare, and his religion is not his but the prince's. He reverenceth a courtiers servants servant.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, a Timist.

timmen (tim'en), *n.* [A var. of (or error for?) *tammin, tamin.*] Same as *tamin*, I.

The inward man struggled and plunged amidst the toils of broadcloth and *timmen*.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, lxxiii.

timmer. A dialectal form of *timber*[1], *timber*[2].

timocracy (tī-mok'rā-si), *n.* [= F. *timocratie*, < Gr. τιμοκρατία, a state in which honors are distributed according to a rating of property; also, fancifully, in Plato, a state in which the love of honor is the ruling principle; < τιμή, honor, worth, dignity, office, + κρατεῖν, govern.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. The word has also been used for a government in which the ruling class, composed of the noblest and most honorable citizens, struggle for preëminence among themselves.

An innovation of great extent and importance was the so-called *timocracy*, according to which a certain amount of means was a necessary qualification for a share in the offices of state. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 142.

timocratic (tim-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τιμοκρατικός, pertaining to or favoring timocracy, < τιμοκρατία, timocracy: see *timocracy*.] Of or pertaining to timocracy.

timon† (tī'mon), *n.* [< ME. *temon*, < OF. *timon, temon*, F. *timon*, a pole, staff, the handle of a rudder, the rudder, = Pr. *timo* = Sp. *timon* = Pg. *timão* = It. *timone*, < L. *temo(n-)*, a beam, pole.] The helm or rudder of a boat.

Touruynge with suche vyolence yt with the jumpe and stroke of ye falle of ye galye to the rok the sterne, called the *temon*, sterte and flewe frome the hokes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

timoneert (tī-mō-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *timonier* = Sp. *timonero* = Pg. *timoneiro, temoneiro* = It. *timoniere,*< ML. *timonarius, *temonarius*, a steersman, < L. *temo(n-)*, a beam, pole, > F. *timon*, etc., helm, rudder: see *timon*.] *Naut.*, a helmsman; also, one on the lookout who gives steering-orders to the helmsman.

While o'er the foam the ship impetuous flies,
The helm th' attentive *timoneer* applies.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

Timonist (tī'mon-ist), *n.* [< *Timon* (see def.), < L. *Timon*, < Gr. Τίμων, + *-ist.*] A misanthrope: literally, one like Timon of Athens, the hero of Shakspere's play of the same name.

I did it to retire me from the world,
And turn my muse into a *Timonist*.
Dekker, Satiromastix.

Timonize (tī'mon-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Timonized*, ppr. *Timonizing*. [< *Timon* (see *Timonist*) + *-ize.*] To play the misanthrope.

I should be tempted to *Timonize*, and clap a satyr upon our whole species. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 306. (*Davies.*)

Timor deer. See *deer*.

timorosityt (tim-ō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tymerositie;* < ML. **timorosita(t-)s*, < *timorosus*, fearful: see *timorous*.] Timorousness.

Timorositie is as well whan a man feareth suche thinges as be nat to be feared, as also whan he feareth thinges to be feared more than nedeth.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 8.

timoroso (tim-ō-rō'sō), *a.* [It.: see *timorous*.] In *music*, timid; hesitating: noting passages to be so rendered.

timorous (tim'ō-rus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *timerous;* < ME. **timorous*, < OF. **timorous* = Sp. Pg. *temeroso* = It. *timoroso*, < ML. *timorosus*, fearful, < L. *timor*, fear, < *timere*, fear: see *timid*.] 1. Fearful; timid; shy; shrinking.

They were wont to be very *timorous* and fearful upon the sea, nor to venture upon it but only in the summer time. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Like a *timorous* thief, most fain would steal
What law does vouch mine own.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 5. 86.

2. Betokening or proceeding from lack of boldness or courage; characterized by fear; weakly hesitant: as, *timorous* doubts.

Rod. Here is her father's house; I'll call aloud.
Iago. Do, with like *timorous* accent and dire yell
As when . . . the fire
Is spied in populous cities. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 75.

Against all *timorous* counsels he [Lincoln] had the courage to seize the moment.
Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation.

timorously (tim'ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully; timidly; without boldness or confidence.

timorousness (tim'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The state of being timorous; timidity; want of courage.

Timorousness is called caution, rashness is called quickness of spirit, covetousness is frugality.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 846.

timorsome (tim'ōr-sum), *a.* [Also *timoursum, timersome, timmersome;* an accom. form of *timorous*, as if < L. *timor*, fear (see *timorous*), + *-some.*] Easily frightened; timid. *Scott*, Pirate, xviii. [Scotch.]

Timothean (ti-mō′thē-an), *n.* [< L. *Timotheus*, < Gr. Τιμόθεος, Timotheus (> E. *Timothy*), + *-an.*] One of a sect of Alexandrian Monophysites founded by Timotheus Ælurus in the fifth century.

timothy (tim′ō-thi), *n.* [Abbr. of *timothy-grass.*] Same as *timothy-grass.*

timothy-grass (tim′ō-thi-gras), *n.* [So called from *Timothy* Hanson, who carried the seed from New York to the Carolinas about 1720.] One of the most valuable of all fodder-grasses, *Phleum pratense*, otherwise known as *cattail* or *herd's-grass.* It is native in parts of the Old World, also in the northeastern United States, though as a cultivated plant supposed to be introduced. It varies in height from one foot to three or more, according to the soil. Though somewhat hard and coarse when fully ripe, it is highly nutritious, and well relished by stock, if cut in flower or immediately after. It is often planted with clover; but the two do not ripen at the same time. It is the favorite and prevailing meadow-grass through a large part of the United States.

1, Flowering Plant of Timothy-grass (*Phleum pratense*); 2, the spicate inflorescence; *a*, the empty glumes; *b*, a floret.

timous (tī′mus), *a.* [Also less prop., but in Sc. legal use commonly, *timeous;* < *time*[1] + *-ous.* Prob. suggested by *wrongous, righteous*, where *-ous, -e-ous* is an accommodation of a diff. suffix.] Timely; seasonable. [Obsolete and rare, except in Scottish legal and commercial phraseology.]

By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists may be discovered, purged, or cut off.
Bacon.

timously (tī′mus-li), *adv.* [Also less prop. *timeously;* < *timous* + *-ly*[2].] In a timous manner; seasonably; in good time. [Obsolete and rare, except in Scottish legal and commercial phraseology.]

If due care be had, to follow *timeously* the advise of an honest and experienced physician, a period certainly may be brought about to most chronical distempers.
Cheyne, On Health, p. 174. (*Latham.*)

Your warning is *timeously* made.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 432.

timpant†, **timpane**†, *n.* See *tympan.*

timpano (tim′pà-nō), *n.*; pl. *timpani* (-ni). [It.: see *tympan.*] An orchestral kettledrum: usually in the plural. Also, less correctly, *tympano.*

timpanous†, *a.* See *tympanous.*

timpanum, *n.* See *tympanum.*

timpany†, *n.* See *tympany.*

tim-whisky (tim′hwis[ʔ]ki), *n.* [< *tim* (origin obscure — perhaps a jocose use of *Tim*, a familiar name) + *whisky*[1].] A light one-horse chaise without a head. Also *tim-whiskey.*

A journey to Tyburn in a *tim-whisky* and two would have concluded your travels. *Foote*, The Cozeners, i.

It is not like the difference between a Baptist and an Anabaptist, which Sir John Danvers said is much the same as that between a Whiskey and a *Tim-Whiskey* — that is to say, no difference at all.
Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xiv.

tin (tin), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *tinne, tynne;* < ME. *tin,* < AS. *tin* = MD. *ten*, D. *tin* = MLG. *tin, ten*, LG. *tinn* = OHG. MHG. *zin*, G. *zinn* = Icel. *tin* = Sw. *tenn* = Dan. *tin;* root unknown. The Ir. *tinne* is from E., and the F. *étain* is of other origin, = Ir. *stan* = W. *ystaen* = Bret. *stean*, < L. *stannum*, tin: see *stannum.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Sn (*stannum*); atomic weight, 118.8. A metal nearly approaching silver in whiteness and luster, highly malleable, taking a high polish, fusing at 442° F., and having a specific gravity of about 7.3. It is inferior to all the other so-called useful metals, excepting lead, in ductility and tenacity; but, owing to the fact that it is but little affected by the atmosphere at ordinary temperature, it is extensively used for culinary vessels, especially in the form of tin-plate, which is sheet-iron coated with tin, the former metal giving the strength and the latter the desired agreeable luster and color and the necessary resistance to oxidation under the conditions to which vessels used in cooking are ordinarily exposed. (See *tin-plate.*) Tin forms a part of several very important alloys, especially bronze, and also pewter and Britannia metal, both formerly extensively used, but now of less importance. Native tin occurs, if at all (which has not been definitely ascertained), in very small quantity, and is certainly of no economical importance. The sulphuret of tin (tin pyrites, or stannine, a mixture of the isomorphous sulphurets of tin, iron, copper, and zinc) is found in various localities, but nowhere in abundance, and it is of no importance as an ore. All the tin of commerce is obtained from the dioxid, the cassiterite of the mineralogist and the tinstone of the miner. This metal has, however, been found in various rare minerals in small quantity, as also in some mineral waters and in a few meteorites. Tinstone is a mineral resulting decomposition in a remarkable degree, hence fragments mechanically separated from veinstone or rock containing it remain in the debris unchanged in character, and like gold they can be separated by washing from the sands or gravel in which they occur: this operation in the case of tin ore is usually called *streaming.* The ore of tin is remarkable in that it occurs quite frequently disseminated through granite or greisen (a metamorphosed granitoid rock), in the form of stockwork deposits, and not concentrated into regular veins; it is also very generally accompanied by certain minerals, especially wolfram, schorl, topaz, and lithia mica. Tin is not a very generally distributed metal, and the regions producing it in considerable quantity are few in number. Cornwall, the Malayan peninsula, the islands of Banca and Billiton, and Australia furnish the principal supply of this metal, of which the annual consumption has within the past few years been about 40,000 tons. The value of tin has been of late about twice that of copper and from four to five times that of lead. Tin is chemically related to the metals titanium, zirconium, and thorium, and also to the non-metallic element silicon.

I found many stones wherein I plainly perceived the mettall of *tinne.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 92.

2. Collectively, thin plates of iron covered with tin. See *tin-plate.*

O see na thou yon bonny bower,
It 's a cover'd o'er wi' *tin!*
The Lass of Loraroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 108).

3. A pot, pan, or other utensil made of tin, or of iron covered with tin; especially, in Great Britain, such a vessel prepared for preserving meats, fruits, etc.; a can: as, milk-*tins.*

Many were foolish enough to leave behind what few possessions they had, such as tattered blankets, shelter poles, cooking *tins*, etc. *The Century*, XL. 611.

4. Money. [Slang.]

When there 's a tick at Madame Carey's there is no *tin* for Chaffing Jack. *Disraeli*, Sybil, v. 10.

The old woman, when any female, old or young, who had no *tin*, came into the kitchen, made up a match for her with some man.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 310.

Black tin, tin ore dressed and ready for smelting. [Cornwall, Eng.] — **Butter of tin.** See *butter*[1]. — **Cry of tin**, a peculiar crackling sound emitted by a bar of tin when it is bent. — **Inside tin.** See *inside.* — **Jew's tin.** See *Jew.* — **Nitrate of tin**, an artisans' name for a hydrate of tin tetrachlorid: used as a mordant, and obtained by dissolving tin in aqua regia. Also called *oxymuriate of tin.* — **Prussiate of tin.** Same as *tin-pulp.* — **Salt of tin**, a name given by dyers and calico-printers to protochlorid of tin, which is extensively used as a mordant and for the purpose of deoxidizing indigo and the peroxids of iron and manganese. — **Slabs of tin.** See *slab*[1]. — **Sparable tin.** See *sparable.* — **Tin-glazed wares.** See *stanniferous wares*, under *ware*[2]. — **Tin pyrites**, stannine. — **Toad's-eye tin**, a massive variety of tinstone or cassiterite, occurring in small reniform shapes with concentric radiate structure.

II. *a.* Made of or from tin; made of iron covered with tin: as, *tin* plates; a *tin* vessel. — **Tin kitchen.** (*a*) Same as *Dutch oven* (which see, under *oven*). (*b*) A child's toy. — **Tin spirits.** See *spirit.*

tin (tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinned*, ppr. *tinning.* [< *tin*, *n.*] 1. To cover or overlay with tin; coat with tin.

The work is divided into ten books, of which the first treats of soups and pickles, and amongst other things shows that sauce-pans were *tinned* before the time of Pliny. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

2. To put up, pack, or preserve in tins; can: as, to *tin* condensed milk; to *tin* provisions.

In practice there are several processes of *tinning* food, but the general method adopted is everywhere uniform in principle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 708.

tinage†, *n.* [< Sp. *tinaja*, a jar: see *tinaja.*] A large earthenware jar.

It is not unknowne vnto you, my brethren, howe John of Padilla passed this way, and howe his souldiers have left me neuer a henne, haue eaten me a flitch of bacon, [and] haue drunke out a whole *tinage* of wine.
Guevara, Lettera (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 241.

Tinamidæ (ti-nam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinamus* + *-idæ.*] The only family of dromæognathous carinate birds, taking name from the genus *Tinamus*, and peculiar to South America; the tinamous. The structure of the skull and especially of the bony palate is unique among carinate birds, and resembles that of ratite birds (see *Dromæognathæ*); but the sternum has a very large keel, like that of gallinaceous birds, and in many other respects the tinamous are related to the *Gallinæ*, with which they used to be classed. There are many anatomical peculiarities. The tail is quite short, or even entirely concealed by the coverts: whence a synonym of the family, *Crypturidæ*, and the ordinal or subordinal name *Crypturi.* The species, about 50 in number, are referred to several genera — *Tinamus* and *Crypturus*, the two largest, with *Nothocercus, Rhynchotus, Nothura, Taoniscus, Tinamotis*, and *Eudromia* (or *Calopezus*). See *tinamou*, and cuts under *Crypturus, dromæognathous, Rhynchotus, tinamou*, and *Tinamus.*

Tinamomorphæ (tin[ʔ]a-mō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinamus* + Gr. μορφή, form.] The *Tinamidæ* rated as a superfamily.

tinamou (tin′a-mö), *n.* [= Dan. *tinamu*, < F. *tinamou;* from a S. Amer. name.] A South American dromæognathous carinate bird; any member of the *Tinamidæ*, resembling a gallinaceous or rasorial bird, and playing the part of one in the countries it inhabits, where the true grouse are entirely wanting. These birds are called *partridges* by sportsmen, and some of them are known by the native name *ynambu*, as *Rhynchotus rufescens*, the largest and one of the best-known species. The

Crested Tinamou (*Calopezus elegans*).

smallest is the pygmy tinamou, *Taoniscus nanus*, about 6 inches long. The martineta is a crested tinamou, *Calopezus elegans.* See also cuts under *Crypturus, Rhynchotus, dromæognathous*, and *Tinamus.*

Tinamus (tin′a-mus), *n.* [NL. (Latham, 1790), < F. *tinamou.*] The name-giving genus of *Ti-*

Tinamou (*Tinamus brasiliensis*).

namidæ, formerly including all these birds, now restricted to such large species as *T. major* or *brasiliensis*, about 18 inches long.

tin-bath (tin′bȧth), *n.* See *bath*[1].

tin-bound (tin′bound), *v. t.* To mark the boundaries of, preparatory to mining tin — a process by which an undertaker sets up a legal right to mine the unworked tin under a piece of waste land, on paying royalty to the owner: as, to *tin-bound* a claim. [Cornwall, Eng.]

In Cornwall this is called *tin-bounding*, from the setting out of the working by bounds, which is the adventurer's first step towards establishing his claim.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 50.

tin-bound (tin′bound), *n.* Same as *bound*[1], 3.

Tinca (ting′kä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < LL. *tinca*, a small fish identified as the tench: see *tench.*] 1. A genus of cyprinoid fishes; the tenches. See cut under *tench.* — 2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

tincal, tinkal (ting′kal), *n.* [< Malay *tingkal*, Hind. and Pers. *tinkār*, late Skt. *ṭaṅkana*, borax.] Borax in its crude or unrefined state: so called in commerce. It is an impure sodium tetraborate or pyroborate, consisting of small crystals of a yellowish color, and is unctuous to the feel. It is employed in refining metals.

tinchel, tinchill (tin′chel, tin′chil), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *timchioll*, circuit, compass; as adv. and prep., around, about.] In Scotland, a circle of sportsmen who, by surrounding a

great space and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer together.

We'll quell the savage mountaineer,
As their *Tinchel* cows the game!
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 17.

tinclad (tin'klad), *n.* [A humorous name, after *ironclad*; < *tin* + *clad*.] In the civil war in the United States, a gunboat protected by very light plating of metal, used on the western rivers. [Colloq.]

He [Eads] converted . . . seven transports into what were called *tinclads*, or musket-proof gunboats.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 263.

tinct (tingkt), *v. t.* [< L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*. Cf. *taint*[1], *v.*] To tinge or tint, as with color; hence, figuratively, to imbue. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I will but . . . *tinct* you the tip,
The very tip o' your nose.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Some bencher, *tincted* with humanity.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ded.

tinct (tingkt), *a.* [< L. *tinctus*, pp.: see the verb.] Tinged.

The blew in black, the greene in gray is *tinct*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

tinct (tingkt), *n.* [< L. *tinctus*, dyeing, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinct*, *v.*, *tinge*. Cf. *taint*[1], *tint*[1], doublets of *tinct*.] 1. Tint; tinge; coloring; hue. [Obsolete or poetical.]

All the devices blazon'd on the shield
In their own *tinct*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2†. A tincture; an essence; specifically, the grand elixir of the alchemists.

Plutus himself,
That knows the *tinct* and multiplying medicine.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 102.

How much unlike art thou Mark Antony!
Yet, coming from him, that great medicine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 37.

tinction (tingk'shon), *n.* [< L. as if *tinctio(n-)*, < *tingere*, dye: see *tinge*.] A preparation for dyeing; coloring matter in a state for use; that which imparts color. [Recent.]

It also colors somewhat under the same application of the *tinction*. *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1883, p. 117.

tinctorial (tingk-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< F. *tinctorial*, < L. *tinctorius*, < (LL.) *tinctor*, a dyer, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinge*. Cf. *taintor*.] Pertaining or relating to color or dyeing; producing or imparting color.

Alizarin, the chief *tinctorial* principle of madder.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 687.

Alumina cannot be called a *tinctorial* or colour-giving matter. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 142.

tincturation (tingk-tū-rā'shon), *n.* [< *tincture* + *-ation*.] The preparation of a tincture; the treatment of a substance by solution in a menstruum, especially alcohol or ether. [Rare.]

Odorous substances yield their odours to spirit by *tincturation* — that is, by putting the fragrant material into the spirit, and allowing it to remain there for a period till the alcohol has extracted all the scent. *Ure*, Dict., III. 537.

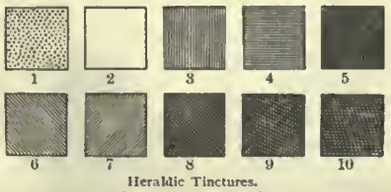
tincture (tingk'tūr). *n.* [= F. *teinture* = Sp. Pg. It. *tintura*, < L. *tinctura*, a dyeing, < *tingere*, pp. *tinctus*, dye: see *tinct*, *tinge*. Cf. *tainture*, an older form.] 1. The color with which anything is imbued or impregnated; natural or distinctive coloring; tint; hue; shade of color.

For, deep dy'd in his mighty precious Blood,
It keeps the pow'r and *tincture* of the flood.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 32.

The faded rose each spring receives
A fresh red *tincture* on her leaves.
Carew, To A. L.

Clouds of all *tincture*, rocks and sapphire sky,
Confused, commingled, mutually inflamed.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

2. In *her.*, one of the metals, colors, or furs used in heraldic achievements. The metals are or (gold) and argent (silver); the colors, gules (red), azure (blue), sable (black), vert (green), purpure (purple), sanguine or murrey (blood-red), and tenné or tenney (tawny, orange); and the furs, ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent, and counter-potent. (See these words, and also *fur*[1], 7.) Of the colors, the first three are the most common, and the last two are very exceptional. Sable is considered by some writers as partaking of the nature both of metal and of color. In modern usage (from the sixteenth century), in representations in black and white, as by engraving, argent is indicated by a plain surface, and the other tinctures by conventional arrangements of lines, etc., as in the cut. A law of heraldry seldom violated provides that the tincture of a bearing must be a metal if the field is a color, and vice versa. See *false heraldry*, under *false*.



Heraldic Tinctures.
1, or; 2, argent; 3, gules; 4, azure; 5, sable; 6, vert; 7, purpure; 8, sanguine or murrey; 9, 10, tenné or tawny.

The first English examples of seals with lines in the engraving to indicate the *tinctures* are said to be on some of those attached to the death warrant of Charles I., 1648–9.
Trans. Hist. Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 52.

3. Something exhibiting or imparting a tint or shade of color; colored or coloring matter; pigment. [Obsolete or rare.]

These waters wash from the rocks such glistering *tinctures* that the ground in some places seemeth as guilded.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 115.

4. Infused or derived quality or tone; distinctive character as due to some intermixture or influence; imparted tendency or inclination: used of both material and immaterial things; in *alchemy*, etc., a supposed spiritual principle or immaterial substance whose character or quality may be infused into material things, then said to be *tinctured*: as, *tincture* of the "Red Lion."

From what particular mineral they [natural baths] receive *tincture*, as sulphur, vitriol, steel, or the like.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *tincture* I early receiv'd from generous and worthy parents, and the education they gave me, disposing . . . me to the love of letters.
Evelyn, To the Countess of Sunderland.

Lastly, to walk with God doth increase the love of God in the soul, which is the heavenly *tincture*, and inclineth it to look upward. *Baxter*, Divine Life, ii. 6.

5. A shade or modicum of a quality or of the distinctive quality of something; a coloring or flavoring; a tinge; a taste; a spice; a smack: as, a *tincture* of garlic in a dish.

A *tincture* of malice in our natures makes us fond of furnishing every bright idea with its reverse.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, viii.

6. A fluid containing the essential principles or elements of some substance diffused through it by solution; specifically, in *med.*, a solution of a vegetable, an animal, or sometimes a mineral substance, in a menstruum of alcohol, sulphuric ether, or spirit of ammonia, prepared by maceration, digestion, or (now most commonly) percolation. Tinctures are also often prepared, especially on the continent of Europe, by the addition of alcohol to the expressed juices of plants. According to the menstruum, tinctures are distinguished as *alcoholic*, *ethereal*, and *ammoniated tinctures*; and when wine is used they are called *medicated wines*. *Compound tinctures* are those in which two or more ingredients are submitted to the action of the solvent. *Simple tinctures* are such as contain the essential principles of but one substance in solution.

This little gallipot
Of *tincture*, high rose *tincture*.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Bestucheff's nervous tincture, an ethereal solution of iron chlorid, formerly much used in gout and in states of nervous depression. Also called *golden tincture* and *Klaproth's tincture*. — **Bitter tincture**, a composition of gentian, centaury, bitter orange-peel, orange-berries, and zedoary-root, extracted in alcohol. — **Fleming's tincture**, a strong tincture of aconite. — **Greenough's tincture**, a tooth-wash containing alum, bitter almond, logwood, orris-root, horse-radish, oxalate of potash, cassia-berries, and cochineal, extracted in alcohol. — **Hatfield's tincture**, a tincture of guaiac and soap. — **Huxham's tincture**, compound tincture of cinchona. — **Mother tincture**, in homeopathic pharmacy, the strong tincture from which the dilutions are made. — **Red tincture**. Same as *great elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1). — **Rymer's cardiac tincture**, tincture of rhubarb and aloes, containing in addition camphor, capsicum, cardamom, and sulphuric acid. — **Stomachic tincture**. (*a*) Compound tincture of cardamom. (*b*) Bitter tincture. — **Volatile tincture of bark**, a tincture containing cinchona and aromatic spirit of ammonia. — **Warburg's tincture**, an alcoholic preparation formed of a large number of ingredients, among which are quinine, aloes, rhubarb, gentian, myrrh, and camphor. It is used as a substitute for quinine in malarial fever and other disorders. — **White tincture**. Same as *lesser elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1). — **Whytt's tincture**, a compound tincture containing cinchona, gentian, and orange-peel.

tincture (tingk'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinctured*, ppr. *tincturing*. [< *tincture*, *n.*] 1. To imbue with color; impart a shade of color to; tinge; tint; stain.

The rest of the Iles are replenished with such like: very rocky, and much *tinctured* stone like Minerall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 106.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours. *Watts*.

Boys with apples, cakes, candy, and rolls of variously *tinctured* lozenges. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

2. To give a peculiar taste, flavor, or character to; imbue; impregnate; season.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil: early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xviii.

His manners . . . are *tinctured* with some strange inconsistencies. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvi.

3. To taint; corrupt. [Rare.]

And what can be the Meaning of such a Representation, unless it be to *Tincture* the Audience, to extinguish Shame, and make Lewdness a Diversion?
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 5.

tincture-press (tingk'tūr-pres), *n.* A press for extracting by compression the active principles of plants, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

tind[1]† (tind), *v. t.* and *i.* [(*a*) Also dial. *teend*, also with loss of the final consonant *tine*, *teen*; prop. *tend*, < ME. *tenden*, *teenden*, < AS. *tendan*, in comp. *on-tendan*, = Icel. **tenda* (in later form *tendra*) = Sw. *tända* = Dan. *tænde* = Goth. *tandjan*, kindle; (*b*) in another form, prop. *tind*, < ME. **tinden*, < AS. **tyndan* = OHG. *zunten*, MHG. G. *zünden*, set on fire (also OHG. *zundēn*, MHG. *zunden*, burn, glow); (*c*) cf. Goth. *tundnan*, take fire, burn: all secondary forms of a strong verb, AS. as if **tindan* (pret. **tand*, pp. **tunden*) = MHG. *zinden* = Goth. **tindan*, set on fire. Hence *tinder*.] To set on fire; kindle; light; inflame.

"The candel of liȝt thi soule dide *tende*,
To liȝte thee hom," resoun dide saye.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Tho a full gret fire thay *tende* made and hade,
With buashes and wod makyng it full hy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2136.

Part [of the Christmas brand] must be kept wherewith to *teend*
The Christmas log next yeare.
Herrick, Ceremonies for Candlemasse Day.

As one candle *tindeth* a thousand.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons (1689), p. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

tind[2]† (tind), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tynd*; < ME. *tind*, *tynd*, < AS. *tind*, a point, prong, = D. *tinne* = MLG. *tinne* = OHG. *zinna*, MHG. *zinne* (cf. MHG. *zint*), G. *zinne*, pinnacle, battlement, = Icel. *tindr*, spike, tooth of rake or harrow, = Sw. *tinne*, tooth of a rake, = Dan. *tinde*, pinnacle, battlement; prob. connected with *tooth* (Goth. *tunthus*, etc.): see *tooth*. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, the mod. form *tine*[7].] A prong, or something projecting like a prong; an animal's horn; a branch or limb of a tree; a protruding arm.

Therfore thi fruit [Christ] spred hya armes
On ire that is tiȝed with *tyndes* towe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

The thrydd hownde fyghtyng he fyndys,
The beste stroke hym wyth hys *tyndys*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 78. (*Halliwell.*)

tindal (tin'dal), *n.* [< Malayalam *tandal*, Telugu *tandelu*, Marathi *tandel*, a chief or commander of a body of men.] A native petty officer of lascars, either a corporal or a boatswain. See *lascar*.

The Malays . . . were under the control of a *tindal* — a sort of boatswain, elected from among their own number. *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 17.

tinder (tin'dèr), *n.* [< ME. *tinder*, *tender*, *tunder*, *tonder*, < AS. *tynder* = MD. *tonder*, *tondel*, *tintel*, D. *tonder*, *tintel* = MLG. LG. *tunder* = OHG. *zunterā*, *zuntrā*, MHG. G. *zunder* (cf. OHG. *zuntil*, MHG. *zündel*, G. *zundel*) = Icel. *tundr*, tinder (cf. *tandri*, fire), = Sw. *tunder* = Dan. *tönder*, tinder; with formative *-er*, from the strong verb which is the source of *tind*: see *tind*[1].] A dry substance that readily takes fire from a spark or sparks; specifically, a preparation or material used for catching the spark from a flint and steel struck together for fire or light. See *spunk*, 1. When tinder was in general use instead of matches, it consisted commonly of charred linen, which was ignited in a metallic box.

Your conjuring, cozening, and your dozen of trades
Could not relieve your corps with so much linen
Would make you *tinder*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

I'll go strike a *tinder*, and frame a letter presently.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

German tinder. Same as *amadou*. — **Spanish tinder**, a substance supposed to have been prepared from the pubescence of the flower-heads, leaves, and stems of a species of globe-thistle, *Echinops strigosus*, found in Spain.

tinder-box (tin'dèr-boks), *n.* 1. A box in which tinder is kept ready for use, usually fitted with flint and steel, the steel being often secured to a lifting cover so that the flint, when struck against it, sends sparks upon the tinder within.

As wakefull Students, in the Winters night,
Against the steel glauncing with stony knocks,
Strike sodain sparks into their *Tinder-box*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

It has been reserved for this century to substitute the lucifer-match for the *tinder-box*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 197.

2. By extension, something easily inflammable: as, the house was nothing but a *tinder-box*. [Colloq.]

tinder-like (tin'dėr-līk), *a.* Like tinder; very inflammable.

Hasty and *tinder-like* upon too trivial motion.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 55.

tinder-ore (tin'dėr-ōr), *n.* An impure variety of jamesonite, occurring in capillary forms mixed with red silver and arsenopyrite.

tindery (tin'dėr-i), *a.* [< *tinder* + *-y*[1].] Tinder-like; easily inflamed or excited.

I love nobody for nothing; I am not so *tindery*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 555.

tine[1] (tīn), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *teen;* < ME. *tinen, tūnen,* < AS. *tȳnan*, surround, hedge (= OFries. *betēna* = MD. MLG. *tuinen* = OHG. *zūnan, zūnjan*, MHG. *ziunen*, G. *zäunen*, inclose), < *tūn*, inclosure: see *town*.] To shut in; inclose, as with a hedge; hence, to make or repair for inclosure, as a hedge. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Betined. Hedged about. Wee vse yet in some parts of England to say *tyning* for hedging.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 210.

They put on *tining* gloves [gloves for use in *tining* hedges], that the thorns may not prick them.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 486.

tine[2] (tīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tined* (Sc. also *tint*), ppr. *tining*. [Also *tyne;* < ME. *tinen, tynen,* < Icel. *tȳna*, lose, reflex. perish, < *tjón* (= AS. *teón, teóna*), loss, damage: see *teen*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lose. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

There is no derffe dragon, ne no du edder,
Ne no beste so bold with no bale atter,
May loke on the light but he his lyffe *tyne*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 925.

It shall not be for lack o' gowd
That ye your love sall *tyne*.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 197).

2†. To destroy.

It rayned fire fra heven and brunstane,
And *tynt* al that thare was and spared nane.
MS. Cott. Galba E., ix. f. 97. (*Halliwell.*)

II.† *intrans.* To be lost; hence, to be destroyed; perish.

And [the river] Eden, though but small,
Yet often stainde with bloud of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tyned* on his strand.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 36.

tine[3] (tīn), *n.* [Prob. so called as inclosing or surrounding other plants; < *tine*[1], *v.*: see *tine*[1].] A wild vetch or tare, as *Vicia hirsuta*, which clasps other plants with its tendrils. *Tine-grass, tine-tare*, and *tine-weed* are applied to the same or similar plants. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The titters or *tine*
Makes hop to pine.
Tusser, Husbandry, May's Abstract.

tine[4] (tīn), *v.* A dialectal form of *teen*[1].

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 21.

tine[4] (tīn), *n.* A dialectal form of *teen*[1].

For heavenly mindes, the brightlier they do shine,
The more the world doth seeke to work their *tine*.
C. Tourneur, Author to his Booke, Transformed [Metamorphosis.

tine[5]†, *a.* [See *tiny*.] An obsolete form of *tiny*.

tine[6]† (tīn), *v.* [A reduced form of *tind*[1].] Same as *tind*[1].

If my puff'd life be out, give leave to *tine*
My shameless snuff at that bright lamp of thine.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 7.

tine[7] (tīn), *n.* [A reduced form of *tind*[2].] One of a set of two or more pointed projecting prongs or spikes; specifically, a slender projection adapted for thrusting or piercing, as one of those of a fork of any kind, or of a deer's antler: locally used also of projections more properly called *teeth*, as of a harrow. See cuts under *antler, palmate*, 1, and *Rusa*.

Cervus verticornis, . . . remarkable for the singular forward and downward curvature of the first *tine*.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 345.

tinea[1] (tin'ē-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *tinea*, a gnawing worm, a bookworm, an intestinal worm, etc., a moth.] Ringworm.—**Tinea circinata**, ringworm of the body, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans* on the trunk or a limb; dhobie's itch is the name used in India for a severe form of tinea circinata.—**Tinea favosa**. Same as *favus*, 2.—**Tinea kerion**, a form of tinea tonsurans, with excessive inflammation, pustules, and the formation of crusts.—**Tinea sycosis**, parasitic sycosis, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*, on the hairy parts of the face and neck.—**Tinea tonsurans**, ringworm of the scalp, caused by *Trichophyton tonsurans*.—**Tinea trichophytina**, ringworm produced by *Trichophyton tonsurans*, whether on a limb or the trunk (tinea circinata), or on the scalp (tinea tonsurans), or the bearded part of the face (tinea sycosis).—**Tinea versicolor**, a skin-disease caused by *Microsporon furfur*, exhibiting dry, slightly scaly, yellowish patches, usually occurring only in adults and on the trunk. Also called *pityriasis versicolor*.

Tinea[2] (tin'ē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < L. *tinea*, a gnawing worm, a moth: see *tinea*[1].] 1. A notable genus of moths, typical of the family *Tineidæ* and superfamily *Tineina*. It was formerly coextensive with the larger group, but is now restricted to species with thickly hairy head, no ocelli, antennæ shorter than the fore wings, palpi elbowed, their middle joint with a bristle at the tip, and pointed fore wings with twelve veins. In this sense there are about 100 species, of which 40 inhabit North America. The larvæ live in decaying wood, fungi, cloth, feathers, and dried fruit, working usually in silken galleries, and in some instances carrying cases made of silk and the substances upon which they have been feeding. *T. pellionella* and *T. flavifrontella*, two of the common clothes-moths, are examples of the case-bearers. *T. granella* is a cosmopolitan pest to stored grain. See cuts under *clothes-moth* and *corn-moth*. **2.** [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus or some related one; a tineid.

tinean (tin'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tinea*[2] + *-an.*] Same as *tineid*.

tined (tīnd), *a.* [< *tine*[7] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with tines: used especially in combination: as, three-*tined*.

tine-grass (tīn'grȧs), *n.* See *tine*[3].

tineid (tin'ē-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or related to the *Tineidæ* in a broad sense: as, a *tineid* fauna; *tineid* characters.

II. *n.* A tineid moth; any member of the *Tineidæ*, as a clothes-moth.

Tineidæ (ti-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tinea*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects or moths. It was at first coextensive with the superfamily *Tineina*, but is now restricted to forms having the antennæ not stretched forward when at rest, the basal joint of the antennæ not extending to the eye, the last joint of the maxillary palpi short and thick, the labial palpi strongly developed, and the fore wings long. The larvæ either live in silken tubes or carry cases, and only those of the genus *Phylloporia* are leaf-miners. The principal genera are *Scardia, Lampronia, Incurvaria*, and *Tinea*. See cuts under *clothes-moth* and *corn-moth*.

Tineina (tin-ē-ī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinea*[2] + *-ina*[2].] A very large and wide-spread group of microlepidopterous insects, including the leaf-miners, clothes-moths, etc. They have slender bodies, long, narrow, often pointed wings, with long fringes, and often marked with rich metallic colors. They include the smallest moths known, and even the largest species are comparatively small. Some forms have rather broad blunt wings, but such are recognized by their long slender labial palpi. In most cases the larvæ are leaf-miners, but others feed upon leaves externally, and usually bear cases of variable form and texture, as in the genus *Coleophora*. Others are gall-makers, or bore the stems of plants or twigs of trees, or feed on fruit; others are leaf-foldera. Many feed on dead animal and vegetable substances, and are of economic importance from their injury to cloth, feathers, stored grain, or dried fruit. The group comprises a number of families, of which the more important are *Tineidæ* (in a narrow sense), *Argyresthidæ, Hyponomeutidæ, Glyphipterygidæ, Gelechiidæ, Elachistidæ, Gracillariidæ, Lithocolletidæ, Lyonetidæ, Nepticulidæ, Plutellidæ*, and *Coleophoridæ*. Other forms of the name *Tineina* are *Tineæ, Tinearia, Tineida, Tineidæ* (in the broad sense), *Tineides*, and *Tineites*. See cuts under *clothes-moth, corn-moth, gall-moth, Gracillaria, Lithocolletis*, and *Plutella*.

tineman† (tin'mąn), *n.* [Appar. equiv. to *townman*, < **tine, n.*, town (cf. *tine*[1], *v.*), inclosure, + *man*.] An officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison.

tine-stock (tīn'stok), *n.* [< *tine*[7] + *stock*[1].] One of the short projecting handles upon the pole of a scythe. See cut under *scythe*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tinet† (tī'net), *n.* [Cf. *tine*[1].] Brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. *Burrill.*

tine-tare (tīn'tȧr), *n.* The hairy tare, *Vicia hirsuta* (see *tine*[3]); also, sometimes, the earthnut-pea, *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

Tinewald, *n.* See *Tynwald*.

tine-weed (tīn'wēd), *n.* See *tine*[3].

tin-floor (tin'flōr), *n.* In *tin-mining*, a flat mass of tinstone. See *floor*, 7, *flat*[1], 10, and *carbona*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tin-foil (tin'foil), *n.* Thin sheet-metal or thick foil either of pure tin or of an alloy of which tin forms the greater part: used for wrapping up articles, such as drugs and confectionery, which must be kept from moisture or from the air.

tin-foil (tin'foil), *v. t.* [< *tin-foil, n.*] To cover with tin-foil; fix tin-foil upon as a coating. The tin-foiling of looking-glasses is commonly called *silvering*. See *silver, v. t.*, 2.

O Luceo, fortune's gilt
Is rubd quite off from my slight, *tin-foild* state.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 2.

The glass, . . . after being *tinfoiled*, is gently and carefully pushed across the table containing the mercury.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 215.

ting[1] (ting), *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *tink*, and freq. *tingle, tinkle;* < ME. *tingen* = MD. *tinghen*, tinkle; cf. MD. *tintelen*, ring, tinkle, D. *tintelen*, tingle, sparkle, L. *tinnire*, tinkle, ring (see *tinnient*), LL. *tintinnum*, a ringing (see *tintinnabulum*), LL. freq. *tinnitare* (> F. *tinter*), ring, tinkle. Cf. *chink, clink, ring*[2], etc.; also *tang*[3], *ding*[2], *ding-dong*, all ult. imitative words.] To sound or ring tinklingly; tinkle.

Cupide, the king, *tinging* a silver bel.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide, l. 144.

Forthwith began flagons to go, gammons to trot, goblets to fly, great bowls to *ting*, glasses to ring.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 5.

ting[1] (ting), *n.* [< *ting*[1], *v.*] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

ting[2]†, *n.* Same as *thing*[2].

ting[3] (ting), *n.* See *sycee-silver*.

ting-a-ling (ting'ą-ling'), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *ting*[1], imitative of a repeated ringing.] The sound of a bell tinkling: often used adverbially: as, the bell went *ting-a-ling*.

tinge (tinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinged*, ppr. *tingeing*. [= F. *teindre* = Pr. *tengner, tenher* = Sp. *teñir* = Pg. *tingir* = It. *tingere, tignere*, < L. *tingere*, wet, moisten, soak, hence soak in color, dye, stain, tinge, = Gr. *τέγγειν*, wet, moisten, dye, stain. Hence (from L. *tingere*) ult. E. *tinct, tincture, taint*[1], *tint*[1], etc.] **1.** To imbue or overspread with some shade or degree of color; impress with a slight coloring; modify the tint, hue, or complexion of.

Their flesh moreover is red as it were *tinged* with saffron. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Scotland, vii.

The brighter day appears,
Whose early blushes *tinge* the hills afar.
Bryant, A Brighter Day.

2. To qualify the taste or savor of; give a taste, flavor, smack, or tang to.

Peaches *tinged* with the odorous bitter of their pits, and clear as amber. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 40.

3. To modify by intermixture or infusion; vary the tone or bent of.

Our city-mansion is the fairest home,
But country sweets are *ting'd* with lesser trouble.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7.

Words . . . serene,
Yet *tinged* with infinite desire
For all that might have been.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

tinge (tinj), *n.* [< *tinge, v.*] **1.** A slight or moderate degree of coloration; a shade or tint of color; a modification of hue, tint, or complexion.

Autumn bold,
With universal *tinge* of sober gold.
Keats, Endymion, i.

Her skin was fair, with a faint *tinge*, such as the white rosebud shows before it opens.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, iii.

2. A modifying infusion or intermixture; a shade of some qualifying property or characteristic; a touch, taste, or flavor.

The stories [of the common people of Spain] . . . have generally something of an Oriental *tinge*.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 188.

tingent (tin'jent), *a.* [< L. *tingen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tingere*, dye, tinge: see *tinge*.] Having power to tinge; tinting. [Rare.]

As for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

tingi, tinguy (ting'gi), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian forest-tree, *Magonia glabrata*, of the *Sapindaceæ*, covering large tracts almost exclusively. Soap is made from its broad flat seeds, and an infusion of the root-bark is used to poison fish.

Tingidæ (tin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Tingis* + *-idæ*.] An incorrect form of *Tingitidæ*.

Tingis (tin'jis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803).] **1.** A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of and formerly coextensive with the family *Tingitidæ*, now restricted to forms which have the costal area biseriate, the legs and antennæ not very slender, and the first antennal joint scarcely longer than the second. There are only 8 species, of which 3 are North American.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus, or some other member of the *Tingitidæ:* as, the hawthorn-*tingis, Corythuca arcuata*.

Hawthorn-tingis (*Corythuca arcuata*), one of the *Tingitidæ*, enlarged about ten times.

tingis-fly (tin'jis-flī), *n.* A bug of the family *Tingitidæ*, deceptively like some flies.

Tingitidæ (tin-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840, as *Tingidæ*), < *Tingis* + *-idæ*.] A curious family of heteropterous insects, comprising small and

delicate forms which often attract attention by the enormous numbers in which they collect upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, as well as by their strange structure. The wing-covers are very thin, almost transparent, and filled with gauze-like meshes, and, with the sides of the thorax, project widely. Over the head a hood-like process, also full of meshes, often projects; in some forms more simple processes are present, and are modified in different ways. They are all vegetable-feeders, and often damage forest- and shade-trees. The eggs are usually laid along the veins of leaves, and are disguised by a brownish exudation. There are 2 subfamilies, *Piesminæ* and *Tingitinæ*, with about 35 genera and 110 species, of most parts of the world. *Corythuca* is a genus of striking aspect, best represented in the United States.

tin-glass (tin'glȧs), *n.* 1†. Tin.

This white lead or *tinglasse* hath been of long time in estimation, . . . as witnesseth the Poet Homer, who calleth it Cassiteron. — This is certein, that two pieces of black lead cannot possibly be sodered together without this *tinglasse*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 16.

2. Bismuth: so called by glass-makers.

tin-glaze (tin'glāz), *n.* A special form of glaze for fine pottery, having an oxid of tin as a basis.

tingle (ting'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tingled*, ppr. *tingling*. [Early mod. E. also *tingil*; < ME. *tinglen*; var. of *tinkle*, or freq. of *ting*[1]: see *tinkle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a succession of clear ringing sounds; jingle; tinkle. *Levins.*

A confused masse of words, with a *tingling* sound of ryme, barely accompanied with reason. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. To have a prickling or stinging sensation, as with cold; experience a sensation of thrills or slight prickly pains, as from a sudden tremulous excitement of the nerves.

I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*. 1 Sam. iii. 11.

Renewing oft his poor attempts to beat
His *tingling* fingers into gathering heat.
Crabbe, Works, II. 5.

Her palms were *tingling* for the touch
Of other hands, and ever over-much
Her feet seemed light.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 238.

His arms and fingers . . . *tingled* as if "asleep."
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 235.

3. To cause a tingling sensation; act so as to produce a prickling or thrilling effect.

Those last words of Mrs. Goodenough's *tingled* in her ears. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, lix.

Brokers slid about with whisper, glance, and shrug, wondering whether a thrill of sympathetic depression would *tingle* along the stock of competing lines. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 209.

II. *trans.* To cause to tingle; ring; tinkle. [Rare.]

I'd thank her to *tingle* her bell,
As soon as she 's heated my gruel.
James Smith, Rejected Addresses, xviii.

tingle (ting'gl), *n.* [< *tingle*, *v.*] 1. A tink or tinkle; a tinkling sound. — 2. A tingling sensation; a state of nervous prickling or thrilling.

tinglish (ting'glish), *a.* [< *tingle* + *-ish*[1].] Capable of tingling or thrilling, as with animation. [Rare and affected.]

They pass: for them the panels may thrill,
The tempera grow alive and *tinglish*.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence, st. 29.

tin-ground (tin'ground), *n.* Detritus rich enough in tin to be worked with profit; the stanniferous stratum in a stream-works.

tinguy, *n.* See *tingi*.

tining (tī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tine*[1], *v.*] Dead-wood used in tining, or repairing a hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tink[1] (tingk), *v. i.* [< ME. *tinken*; cf. W. *tincio*, tink, tinkle; imitative, like *ting*. Hence freq. *tinkle*, and *tinker*.] To produce or emit a fine, sharp, jingling sound, as of a small metallic body striking upon a larger one; make a tinkling noise.

A helmeted figure . . . alighted . . . on the floor amidst a shower of splinters and *tinking* glass. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

tink[1] (tingk), *n.* [< *tink*[1], *v.*] A tinking or tinkling sound.

How it chimes, and cries *tink* in the close, divinely! *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

tink[2]† (tingk), *v. t.* [< *tinker*, taken as 'one who mends,' though it means lit. 'one who makes a tinking sound.' Cf. *burgle* < *burglar*, *tile*[2] < *tiler*, etc.] To mend as a tinker. *The Worlde and the Childe* (1552).

tinkal, *n.* See *tincal*.

tinkard† (ting'kärd), *n.* [A var. of *tinker*, with accom. term. *-ard*.] A tinker; a vagrant who is by turns a tinker and a beggar.

A *tinkard* leaveth his bag a-sweating at the ale-house, which they terme their bowsing in, and in the meane season goeth abrode a hegging. *Fraternitye of Vacabondes* (1575). (*Nares.*)

Tinkar's-root (ting'kärz-röt), *n.* See *Tinker's-weed*.

tinker (ting'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *tinkere*, lit. one who makes a tinking sound (namely in mending metallic vessels); < *tink*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. equiv. *tinkler* and *tinkard*; cf. also W. *tincerrd*, a tinker.] 1. A mender of household utensils of tin, brass, copper, and iron; one who goes from place to place with tools and appliances for mending kettles, pans, etc. Tinkers have usually been regarded as the lowest order of craftsmen, and their occupation has been often pursued, especially by gipsies, as a mere cover for vagabondage.

How sweet the bells ring now the nuns are dead,
That sound at other times like *tinkers'* pans!
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

Another itinerant, who seems in some degree to have rivalled the lower classes of the jugglers, was the *tinker*; and accordingly he is included with them and the minstrels in the act against vagrants established by the authority of Queen Elizabeth. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 326.

2. The act of mending, especially metal-work; the doing of the work of a tinker. — 3. A botcher; a bungler; an unskilful or clumsy worker; one who makes bungling attempts at making or mending something; also, a "jack of all trades," not necessarily unskilful. — 4. An awkward or unskilful effort to do something; a tinkering attempt; a botch; a bungle.

They must speak their mind about it [anything which seems to be going wrong], . . . and spend their time and money in having a *tinker* at it. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

5. In *ordnance*, a small mortar fixed on a stake, and fired by a trigger and lanyard. — 6. A small mackerel, or one about two years old; also, the chub-mackerel. See *tinker mackerel*, under *mackerel*[1].

Young mackerel or *tinkers*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 352.

7. The silversides, a fish. See cut under *silversides*. — 8. A stickleback, specifically the ten-spined, *Gasterosteus* (or *Pygosteus*) *pungitius*. [Local, Eng.] — 9. The skate. [Prov. Eng.] — 10. The razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*. See cut under *razorbill*. [Labrador and Newfoundland.]

It is known . . . to all fishermen and eggers, as well as to the natives, by the singular name of *tinker*. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 251.

11. A kind of seal. [Newfoundland.] — 12. A guillemot. Also *tinkershire*. [Local, Eng.]

— **Tinker's damn.** See *damn*, *n.*

tinker (ting'kėr), *v.* [< *tinker*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To repair or put to rights, as a piece of metal-work. — 2. To repair or put into shape rudely, temporarily, or as an unskilled workman: used in allusion to the imperfect and makeshift character of ordinary work in metals: often with *up*, to patch up.

The Victorian Act has been already *tinkered* several times, and is not likely to last long in its present form. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1. To do the work of a tinker upon metal or the like. — 2. To work generally in an experimental or botchy way; occupy one's self with a thing carelessly or in a meddlesome way: as, to *tinker* with the tariff.

I will step round at once and offer my services, before other folks begin to *tinker* with him. *R. B. Kimball*, Was he Successful? ii. 7.

tinkerly (ting'kėr-li), *a.* [< *tinker* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a tinker; like a tinker, or a tinker's work.

Fie! whipping-post, *tinkerly* staff! *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

tinkershire (ting'kėr-shēr), *n.* The common murre or guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. Also *tinkershue*. [Local, Eng.]

Tinker's-weed (ting'kėrz-wēd), *n.* The fever-root, *Triosteum perfoliatum*: so named from a Dr. Tinker of New England. It has purgative and emetic properties. Also, erroneously, *Tinkar's-root*.

tinkle[1] (ting'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tinkled*, ppr. *tinkling*. [< ME. **tinklen*, *tinclen*; freq. of *tink*[1]. Cf. *tingle*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make or give forth a succession of little clinking sounds; clink or tink repeatedly or continuously.

Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal. 1 Cor. xiii. 1.

The water *tinkles* like a distant guitar. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 49.

2. To tingle.

And his ears *tinkled*, and his colour fled.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 94.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to clink or tink; jingle; ring.

The Sexton or Bell-Man goeth about the Streets with a small Bell in his Hand, which he *tinkleth*. *J. Ray*, Select Remains, p. 207.

2. To affect by tinking sounds; lead or draw by ringing or jingling.

The very kirk evanished, whose small bell *tinkled* the joyous school-boy to worship on sunny Sabbaths. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

3†. To cause to ring or resound.

With clamorous howling
Thee place shee *tinkled*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

tinkle[1] (ting'kl), *n.* [< *tinkle*[1], *v.*] A succession of small tinking or clinking sounds; a soft jingling noise.

The *tinkle* of the thirsty rill. *M. Arnold*, Bacchanalia.

With a ripple of leaves and a *tinkle* of stream
The full world rolls in a rhythm of praise.
W. E. Henley, Midsummer Days and Nights.

tinkle[2]† (ting'kl), *v. i.* To tinker.

Who *tinkles* then, or personates Tom Tinker? *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

tinkler (ting'klėr), *n.* [< *tinkle* + *-er*[1].] 1. A tinker; hence, a vagabond; a craven.

For Huntly and Sinclair, they both play'd the *tinkler*. *Battle of Sheriff-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 161).

2. One who or that which tinkles; in slang use, a small bell.

"Jerk the *tinkler*." These words in plain English conveyed an injunction to ring the bell. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xv.

tinkling (ting'kling), *n.* [< *tinkle*[1], *v.*] 1. A tinkling noise; the sound of successive tinks or clinks.

The daughters of Zion, . . . mincing as they go, and making a *tinkling* with their feet. Isa. iii. 16.

That peculiar high inharmonious noise [in music] which we are accustomed to call *tinkling*. *Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 128.

2. A kind of blackbird, *Quiscalus crassirostris*, common in Jamaica: so called from its notes.

tin-liquor (tin'lik*ėr), *n.* A solution of tin in strong acid, used as a mordant in dyeing.

tinman (tin'man), *n.*; pl. *tinmen* (-men). 1. A workman in tin-plate; a maker of tin vessels.

Thirty or forty years ago the *tinman* . . . was recognized as one of the leading and most skilful mechanics. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 398.

2. A dealer in tinware.

Did'st thou never pop
Thy Head into a *Tin-man's* Shop? *Prior*, A Simile

tin-mordant (tin'môr*dant), *n.* Same as *tin-liquor*.

tinmouth (tin'mouth), *n.* A fish: same as *crappie*. [Local, U. S.]

tinned (tind), *p. a.* 1. Covered, overlaid, or coated with tin: as, *tinned* dishes. [Eng.]

Use *tinned* tacks, as they do not rust. *Paper-hanger*, p. 30.

2. Packed or preserved in hermetically sealed tins; canned: as, *tinned* milk; *tinned* meats.

We were obliged to lay in a stock of *tinned* provisions. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 467.

Tinned sheet-iron, tin-plate. — **Tinned ware**, metal-ware protected by tinning: applied especially to early and decorative work as distinguished from *tinware*.

tinnen† (tin'en), *a.* [< ME. *tinnen*, < AS. *tinen* = OHG. MHG. *zinin* (cf. G. *zinnern*); as *tin* + *-en*[2].] Consisting of tin; made of tin.

Thy *Tinnen* Chariot shod with burning bosses. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

tinner (tin'ėr), *n.* [< *tin* + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who works in a tin-mine or tin-works.

All *tinners* and labourers in and about the stannaries shall, during the time of their working therein bona fide, be privileged from suits of other courts. *Blackstone*, Com., III. vi.

2. A tinman or tinsmith. — **Tinner's stove**, a tinman's stove; a portable stove of sheet-metal at which tinmen and plumbers heat their soldering-tools.

Tinnevelly senna. See *senna*.

tinnient† (tin'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *tinnien(t-)s*, ppr. of *tinnire*, ring: see *ting*[1], *tink*.] Emitting a clear ringing or tinkling sound. *Imp. Dict.*

tinning (tin'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tin*, *v.*] 1. The art or process of coating metallic surfaces with tin, of making or repairing tinware, or of packing substances in tin cans for preservation. The protection of copper from rusting by tinning was known as early as the time of Pliny; a similar treatment of sheet-iron was first mentioned by Agricola.

As you see, sir, I work at *tinning*. I put new bottoms into old tin tea-pots, and such like. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 302.

2. The layer or coat of tin thus applied. — 3†. Tinware.

If your butter, when it is melted, tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver sauce-pan; besides, . . . new *tinning* is very chargeable. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

tinning-metal (tin′ing-met′al), *n.* Solder, usually composed of equal weights of tin and lead, used by electrotypers for coating (tinning) the backs of copper shells for the reception of the fused backing-metal. The latter is poured into the shells, and, when cooled, is firmly united to them by the tinning-metal.

tinnitus (ti-nī′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *tinnitus*, a ringing, a jingling, < *tinnire*, pp. *tinnitus*, ring: see *tinnient*.] In *med.*, a ringing in the ears. In many cases tinnitus is an unimportant symptom, depending on some local temporary affection of the ear, disorder of the digestive system, or excitement of the cerebral circulation. But it is often of a more serious nature, being a common symptom of organic disease of the auditory nerve, or of inflammation of the middle ear. More fully *tinnitus aurium*.

tinnock (tin′ọk), *n.* [Cf. *pinnock*[1].] A titmouse, as *Parus cæruleus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tinnunculus (ti-nung′kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1807), < L. *tinnunculus*, a kind of hawk.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, or subgenus of *Falco*, containing small falcons such as the kestrel and some sparrow-hawks. It was originally a specific name of the European kestrel, as *Falco tinnunculus*, now commonly called *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. The common sparrow-hawk of the United States is *T. sparverius*. There are several others. Also called *Falcula*. See second cut under *sparrow-hawk*.

tinny (tin′i), *a.* [< *tin* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining or relating to tin; containing tin; resembling tin.

> Dart [the river] nigh chockt with sands of *tinny* mines.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 31.

> Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand [of Cornwall],
> By their meand'red creeks indenting of that land.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 157.

> Long *tinny* mouth [of a fish, the tinmouth].
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 379.

Tinoceras (tī-nos′ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL. (O. C. Marsh, 1872), < Gr. *τείνειν*, stretch (see *thin*[1]), + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of huge fossil mammals from the Eocene of North America, related to *Dinoceras*. See *Dinocerata*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

tinoceratid (tī-nọ-ser′a-tid), *a.* Belonging or related to, or having the characters of, the genus *Tinoceras*. Also used substantively.

Tinoporinæ (tī″nọ-pọ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tinoporus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rotaliidæ*, with a test consisting of irregularly heaped chambers, with (or sometimes without) a more or less distinctly spiral primordial portion, and for the most part without any general aperture.

Tinoporus (tī-nop′ọ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τείνειν*, stretch (see *thin*[1]), + *πόρος*, a pore.] The name-giving genus of *Tinoporinæ*. *W. B. Carpenter*.

Tinospora (tī-nos′pọ-rä), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1851), < L. *tinus* (old name of the laurustinus, q. v.) + Gr. *σπορά*, a seed.] A genus of plants, of the order *Menispermaceæ*, type of the tribe *Tinosporeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with six sepals and as many petals, and by free stamens with their anthercells lateral and distinct. The 8 species are natives, one of Africa, one of Australasia, and the others of tropical Asia. Their flowers are borne in long and slender unbranched racemes, followed by ovoid drupes. See *gulancha*.

Tinosporeæ (tī-nọ-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Tinospora* + *-cæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Menispermaceæ*, characterized by flowers usually with three carpels, drupaceous in fruit, and containing a meniscoid albuminous seed with the cotyledons laterally divaricate. It includes 15 genera, of which *Tinospora* is the type.

tin-penny (tin′pen′i), *n.* A customary duty formerly paid to tithingmen for liberty to dig in the English tin-mines.

tin-pint (tin′pīnt), *n.* A pint measure. [Bay of Fundy.]

tin-plate (tin′plāt′), *n.* Sheet-iron coated with tin. It is an important article of manufacture, especially in Great Britain, from which country it is largely exported to the United States, where it is used in a great variety of ways, especially for kitchen utensils, and for cans (called *tins* in England) for preserving meat, vegetables, and fruit by keeping them in an air-tight condition. The use of the tin is to prevent the iron from rusting, tin being a metal which is not perceptibly corroded by air or weak acids. The manufacture of tin-plate of good quality requires great skill, considerable hand-labor, and a superior quality of iron. For the best quality of tin-plate the iron is refined with the use of charcoal alone; such iron is called *charcoal-plate*. Plate made from puddled iron is generally known as *coke-plate*. The processes of preparing the iron and coating the surface with tin vary somewhat in different manufactories, but the essential features are that the plates shall be properly cleaned by chemical and mechanical means, shall be toughened by rolling between polished rollers, annealed, cleaned again, and finally coated with tin by a somewhat complicated series of operations. In the very best kind of tin-plate the coating of tin is made of extra thickness, and the surface worked over with a polished hammer on a polished anvil. An important improvement in the manufacture of tin-plate came into general use in England between 1860 and 1866. It consists in passing the sheets, after they have received the final coating of tin, between steel rollers. "The object of this process, which is by far the most important improvement of modern times, is to spread or equalize the metal over the surface of the sheet" (*Flower*).—**Crystallized tin-plate**, tin-plate on whose surface the crystalline structure of the metal is developed by treatment with a mixture of dilute nitric and sulphuric acids.

tinplate (tin′plāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinplated*, ppr. *tinplating*. [< *tin-plate*, *n.*] To plate or coat with tin. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 496.

tin-pot (tin′pot), *n.* In the manufacture of tin-plate as at present carried on in England, the pot, filled with molten tin, in which the sheet of iron receives its first coating of tin, immediately after being taken out of the palm-oil bath.

> From the palm-oil bath, by means of tongs, the sheets are passed by the tinman, who has charge of both pots, to the *tin pot*, which is full of molten tin, and here they remain to soak for a period of 20 minutes, the tinman constantly, by means of his tongs, opening and re-opening the pack (which is always beneath the metal), with the object of enabling the melted tin to get at every part of the surface. *Flower*, A Hist. of the Trade in Tin, p. 170.

tin-pulp (tin′pulp), *n.* A dyeing material, consisting of the precipitate obtained from a solution of protochlorid (muriate) or bichlorid of tin and yellow prussiate of potash. Also called *prussiate of tin*.

> The so-called prussiate of tin, or *tin-pulp*, is chiefly used as an ingredient in printing steam-blues on cotton.
> *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 166.

tin-putty (tin′put′i), *n.* Same as *putty-powder*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 220.

tin-saw (tin′sâ), *n.* A kind of saw used by bricklayers for sawing kerfs in bricks, to facilitate dressing them with the ax to the shape required.

tin-scrap (tin′skrap), *n.* The waste of tin-plate left from the manufacture of tinware. The proportion of this is large, and it is worked up into many small articles, or treated metallurgically for the recovery of the iron and tin contained in it.

tinse (tins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinsed*, ppr. *tinsing*. [Appar. a back-formation from *tinsel*[2], *tinsey*.] To cover (a child's ball) with worsted of various colors. [Prov. Eng.]

tinsel[1] (tin′sel), *n.* [< ME. *tinsel*, *tinsale*, *tinsill*, loss, < *tine*, lose (see *tine*[2]), + *-sel*, a formative seen in G. *wechsel*, *schicksal*, etc.] Loss; forfeiture. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Boith the wynning and *tinsaill*
> Off 3our haill Regioun and ryng.
> *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 382.

Tinsel of superiority, a remedy introduced by statute for unentered vassals whose superiors are themselves uninfeft, and therefore cannot effectually enter them.—**Tinsel of the feu**, in *Scots law*, the loss or forfeiture of a feu-right by failure to pay the feu-duty for two years whole and together.

tinsel[2] (tin′sel), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tinsell*, *tinsil*, *tinsille* (also *tinsey*); by apheresis from **etincelle*, < OF. *estincelle*, F. *étincelle*, spark, sparkle, twinkle, flash, earlier **escintelle* (?), < L. *scintilla*, spark, flash: see *scintilla*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Some glittering metallic substance, as burnished brass, copper, or tin, made in sheets approaching the thinness of foil, and used in pieces, strips, or threads for any purpose in which a sparkling effect is desired without much cost. Gold and silver tinsel, round or flat, made of Dutch metal, is much employed in the manufacture of artificial flies.

> There were "also *tinsille*, tinfoil, gold and silver leaf, and colours of different kinds."
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 31.

> Many, . . . to whose passive ken
> Those mighty spheres that gem infinity
> Were only specks of *tinsel* fix'd in heaven.
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, v.

2. A fabric or some material for dress overlaid or shot with glittering metallic sparkles or threads. The name has been given to cloth of silk interwoven with gold or silver threads.

> Skirts, round underborne with a blnish *tinsel*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 22.

> It will abide no more test than the *tinsel*
> We clad our masques in for an hour's wearing.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, glistening or gaudy show; superficial glitter or sparkle; garish pretense.

> There is a dangerous *tinsel* in false taste, by which the unwary mind and young imagination are often fascinated.
> *Goldsmith*, Taste.

II. *a.* Consisting of, or characteristic of, tinsel; hence, gaudy; showy to excess; speciously glittering.

> *Tinsel* affections make a glorious glistering.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 3.

> Light coin, the *tinsel* clink of compliment.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

tinsel[2] (tin′sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tinseled*, *tinselled*, ppr. *tinseling*, *tinselling*. [< *tinsel*[2], *n.*] To adorn with tinsel; hence, to adorn with anything showy and glittering.

> Figured satin, *tinselled* and overcast with golden threads.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 56.

> She, *tinsell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
> With self-applause her wild creation views.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 81.

tinsel-embroidery (tin′sel-em-broi′dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery on openwork or thin material with narrow tinsel, which is put on with the needle like yarn, and is used as gold thread is in embroidery of a higher class.

tinseling, tinselling (tin′sel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tinsel*[2], *v.*] In *ceram.*, a process by which the surface of a piece of pottery is made to appear metallic in parts by washing with a species of metallic luster.

tinselly (tin′sel-i), *a.* [< *tinsel*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Resembling tinsel; gaudy; showy and superficial. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tinselly (tin′sel-i), *adv.* [< *tinsel*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a gaudy and superficial manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tinselry (tin′sel-ri), *n.* [< *tinsel*[2] + *-(e)ry*.] Glittering or tawdry material; that with which a gaudy show is made, or the show itself. [Rare.]

> We found the bats flying about in the arches above and behind the sitar, and priests and boys firing guns at them, among the poor *tinselry* of the worship, with results more damaging to "bell, book, and candle" than birds.
> *S. Bowles*, Our New West, xxvii.

tinsen† (tin′sn), *n.* Same as *tinsel*[2].

tinsey† (tin′si), *a.* [A var. of *tinsel*[2], simulating an adj. term. *-ly*; cf. *tinselly*.] Same as *tinsel*[2].

> The mock finery of the actors, who were "Strutting round their Balconies in their *Tinsey* Robes."
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 250.

tin-shop (tin′shop), *n.* A shop or establishment where tinware is made and repaired.

tinsman (tinz′man), *n.*; pl. *tinsmen* (-men). A tinsmith. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVIII. 23. [Rare.]

tinsmith (tin′smith), *n.* A worker in tin-plate; a maker of tinware.

tinsmithing (tin′smith-ing), *n.* The work or trade of a tinsmith; the making of tinware.

tinstone (tin′stōn), *n.* The miners' name for tin dioxid, the principal ore of tin; the cassiterite of the mineralogist.

tin-streaming (tin′strē′ming), *n.* See *streaming*, 1. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 50.

tin-stuff (tin′stuf), *n.* Tin ore with its gangue as it comes from the mine.

tint[1] (tint), *n.* [A reduction of *tinct*, or an accom. of *teint* (an obs. form of *taint*[1]), < F. *teint*, *teinte* = Pr. *tenta*, *tent* = Sp. *tinta*, *tinte* = Pg. *tinta* = It. *tinta*, *tinto*, dye, tint; or else directly < It. *tinta*, *tinto*, < L. *tinctus*, dye, hue: see *tinct*, *taint*[1].] 1. A variety of a color, especially and properly a luminous variety of low chroma; also, abstractly, the respect in which a color may be varied by more or less admixture of white light, which at once increases the luminosity and diminishes the chroma. In painting, tints are the colors, considered as more or less bright, deep, or thin, by the due use and combination of which a picture receives its shades, softness, and variety.

> Though dim as yet in *tint* and line,
> We trace Thy picture's wise design.
> *Whittier*, Thy Will be Done.

2. In *engraving*, a series of parallel lines cut upon a wood block with a tint-tool, so as to produce an even and uniform shading, as in clear skies.—**Aërial tints.** See *aërial*.—**Aqueous tint.** See *aqueous*.—**Crossed tint.** See *tint-block*.—**Flat tint**, color of uniform tint, not shaded. In decorative art flat tints are placed in juxtaposition, without being blended.—**Rubbed tints.** See *rub*.—**Ruled tint.** See *tint-block*.—**Safety tint**, a distinctive tint given to bank-notes, drafts, bonds, etc., as a security against counterfeiting.—**Secondary tints.** See *secondary*.—**Tint with high lights.** See *tint-block*.

tint[1] (tint), *v. t.* [< *tint*[1], *n.*] To apply a tint or tints to; color in a special manner; tinge.

> Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life!
> The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,
> And *tints* to-morrow with prophetic ray!
> *Byron*, Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

Tinted paper, paper having a more or less light uniform shade of some color, imparted to it either in the process of manufacture or by subsequent treatment.

tint[2] (tint). A Scotch preterit of *tine*[2].

tintage (tin′tāj), *n.* [< *tint*[1] + *-age*.] The coloring or shading of anything; state or condition as to color. [Rare.]

> The unvarying *tintage*, all shining greens and hazy blues.
> *Livingstone's Life Work*, p. 375.

tintamar†, **tintamarre**† (tin-ta-mär′), *n.* [< F. *tintamarre* (= Wall. *titamar*), a confused noise; origin obscure.] A confused noise; an uproar.

Nor is there any Motion or the least *tintamar* of Trouble in any Part of the Country, which is rare in France.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 10.

tint-block (tint'blok), *n.* In *printing*, a surface of wood or metal prepared for printing typographically the background or ground-tint of a page or an illustration in two or more colors. A *ruled tint* has faint and close parallel white lines on its surface. A *crossed tint* has lines crossing one another. A *tint with high lights* has bits or patches of white cut out in the places where glints of white are needed to give effect to the engraving. Tinted printing-surfaces are oftenest made by engraving by hand or by a ruling-machine. The appearance of flat surfaces of cloth, smooth wood, marble, or grained leather is often produced by pressing the material selected upon a heated plate of soft metal.

tint-drawing (tint'drâ'ing), *n.* The drawing of objects or surfaces in water-color or a wash of uniform tint, or of varying shades of the same tint, as the subject may require.

tinter (tin'tėr), *n.* [< *tint*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. A person who tints, or an instrument for tinting.—2. A slide of plain colored glass, as pink or blue, used with the magic lantern to give moonlight or sunrise effects, or the like, to pictures from plain or uncolored slides.

tinternell†, *n.* [Cf. OF. *tinton*, a kind of dance, the burden of a song, the ting of a bell, < *tinter*, ring: see *ting*.] A certain old dance. *Halliwell.*

tintiness (tin'ti-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being tinty.

What painters call *tintiness* when they observe that the brilliancy of local tints severally affects their harmony and the tertiaries are weak. *Athenæum*, No. 3073, p. 377.

tinting (tin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tint*[1], *v.*] In *line-engraving*, the method or act of producing an even and uniform shading by cutting a series of parallel lines on the plate or block.

tintinnabula, *n.* Plural of *tintinnabulum*.

tintinnabulant (tin-ti-nab'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell (see *tintinnābulum*), + *-ant*.] Same as *tintinnabular*. [Rare.]

Frappant and *tintinnabulant* appendages [knockers and bells]. *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, x.

tintinnabular (tin-ti-nab'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ar*[3].] Of or relating to bells or their sound.

tintinnabulary (tin-ti-nab'ū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *tintinnabular*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxv. [Rare.]

tintinnabulation (tin-ti-nab-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ation*.] The ringing of a bell or of bells; a sound like that of ringing bells.

The *tintinnabulation* that so musically wells
From the bells, . . .
From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.
Poe, The Bells.

tintinnabulous (tin-ti-nab'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, + *-ous*.] Given to or characterized by the ringing of a bell, or the making of bell-like sounds.

I, and many others who suffered much from his [the college porter's] *tintinnabulous* propensities, . . . have forgiven him. *De Quincey*, Opium Eater, p. 84.

tintinnabulum (tin-ti-nab'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *tintinnabula* (-lą). [< L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell (cf. ML. *tintinnum*, OF. *tantan*, a cow-bell), < *tintinnare*, ring, clink, jangle, redupl. of *tinnire*, *tinire*, ring, tinkle: see *tinnient*, *ting*[1].] 1. A bell; specifically, a grelot: especially applied to such an object of antique Roman origin.—2. A rattle formed of small bells or small plates of metal.

Tintinnidæ (tin-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tintinnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heterotrichous (formerly supposed to be peritrichous) ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Tintinnus*. These animalcules are free-swimming or sedentary, and mostly inhabit a lorica, or indurated sheath, to the bottom or side of which the ovate or pyriform body is attached by a retractile pedicle or filament from the posterior end of the body. The mouth is eccentric, terminal or nearly so, with circular peristome fringed with large cirrate cilia. The general cutiener surface is more or less completely clothed with fine vibratile cilia. Genera besides the type are *Tintinnidium*, *Vasicola*, and *Strombidinopsis*. Usually written *Tintinnodæ*.

Tintinnus (tin-tin'us), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1803), < L. *tintinnare*, ring: see *tintinnabulum*.] The typical genus of *Tintinnidæ*, containing free loricate forms adherent by a retractile pedicle. These animalcules are all marine, and under the microscope display great agility. There are many species, such as *T. inquilinus*.

tintless (tint'les), *a.* [< *tint*[1] + *-less*.] Having no tint; colorless. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xii.

tintometer (tin-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *tint*[1] + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for determining tints or shades of color by comparison with standard tints or shades. Lovibond's, one of the more recent and improved instruments, consists of a combination of standard colored glasses so arranged that all side light is cut off. The tint to be determined is compared with the different tints obtained by these combinations until one is found which it matches.

tint-tool (tint'tōl), *n.* In *wood-engraving*, an implement used to cut parallel lines on a block, so as to produce a tint. It has a handle like that of the burin, but the blade is thinner at the back, and deeper, and the point-angle is much more acute. See cut under *graver*.

tinty (tin'ti), *a.* [< *tint*[1] + *-y*[1].] Exhibiting discordant diversity or contrast of tints; inharmoniously tinted or colored, as a painting. *Athenæum*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 153.

tintype (tin'tīp), *n.* A photographic positive taken on a thin plate of japanned iron; a ferrotype.

tinware (tin'wār), *n.* Wares of tin; articles, especially vessels for holding liquids, made of tin-plate.

tin-witts (tin'wits), *n. pl.* Dressed tin ore containing so much pyrites, arsenic, or other deleterious ingredients that it must be roasted or calcined in a reverberatory furnace, or in a specially contrived calciner, before being passed through the processes of jigging, tossing, dilluing, etc. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tin-works (tin'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Works or an establishment for the mining or manufacture of tin, or for the making of tinware.

tin-worm† (tin'wėrm), *n.* A small red worm, round, and having many legs, much like a hog-louse. *Bailey*, 1731.

tiny (tī'ni or tin'i), *a.* [Also *teeny* (common in childish use); formerly also *tinny*, *tyny*; early mod. E. and late ME. also *tine*, *tyne*; origin uncertain; if the early forms *tine*, *tyne* are intended for *tiny*, with which, at any rate, they have merged, the formation is prob. < *tine*[2], var. *teen*[1], trouble, sorrow, + *-y*[1], the orig. sense of *tiny* being then 'fretful, peevish'; cf. *peevish*, *teatish*, *tettish*, *a.*, and *pet*[1], *n.*, also applied esp. to children, and so coming, like *tiny*, to imply smallness of size, an implication derived also in the case of *tiny* from the adj. *little* usually preceding.] Very diminutive; minute; wee. It is frequently used with *little* as an intensification of its force: as, a *little tiny* boy; a *tiny little* piece of something.

Sec. Pas. Haylle, lytylle *tyne* mop! rewarder of mede! . . .
Haylle, lytylle mylk sop! haylle, David sede!
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

When that I was and a *little tine* boy,
With hey, ho, the wind and the rain.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 398 (Jol. 1023).

All that heard a *little tinny* page,
By his ladyes coseh as he ran.
Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 17).

But Annie from her baby's forehead clipt
A *tiny* curl, and gave it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Tiny perches, the elassomes.

-tion. [ME. *-tion*, *-cion*, *-cioun*, *-ciun*, < OF. *-tion*, *-cion*, *-cinn*, also *-çon*, *-son*, *-sun*, F. *-tion*, *-çon* = Sp. *-cion* = Pg. *-cão* = It. *-zione* = D. *-tie* = G. *-tion*, < L. *-tio*(*n*-), a suffix of abstract nouns (many used as concrete), as in *dic-tio*(*n*-), saying, < *dic-ere*, say, *accusa-tio*(*n*-), accusation, < *accusa-re*, accuse, *moni-tio*(*n*-), warning, < *mone-re*, warn, *audi-tio*(*n*-), hearing, < *audi-re*, hear (see the corresponding E. words).] A suffix occurring in many abstract (and concrete) nouns of Latin origin. It appears, according to the Latin original, either without a preceding vowel, as in *diction*, *action*, *reception*, etc., or with a preceding vowel, as in *accusation*, *monition*, *audition*, etc., the vowel being often, however, radical, as in *station*, *completion*, *ambition*, *motion*, *ablution*, *revolution*, etc. Preceded by *-a-*, the suffix has become a common English formative (see *-ation*). The suffix *-tion* after a radical *s-* in the Latin stem appears as *-sion*, as in *mission*, *passion*, etc. In words derived through the Old French it also appears as *-son*, as in *benison*, *malison*, *menison*, *venison*, etc.

-tious. [ME. *-tious*, *-cious*, etc., < OF. *-cios*, *-cious*, *-cieux*, *-tieux*, F. *-tieux* = Sp. Pg. *-cioso* = It. *-zioso*, < L. *-tiosus*, being the suffix *-osus* (> E. *-ous*, *-ose*) added to stems in *-t-*: see *-ous*. The termination also represents in E. the L. adj. termination *-cius*, *-tius*, in *-i-cius*, *-i-tius*, prop. *-ic-ius*, as in *adventicius*, *adventitius*, adventitious.] A termination of many adjectives of Latin origin, some associated with nouns in *-tion*, as *ambitious*, *expeditious*, *disputatious*, etc., associated with *ambition*, *expedition*, *disputation*, etc. (see *-ations*, *-itious*). In some cases the termination is of other origin, as in *adventitious*, *factitious*, *fictitious*, etc. See the etymology, and the words mentioned.

tip[1] (tip), *n.* [< ME. *tip*, *typ*, *tippe* (not found in AS.) = MD. D. *tip* = LG. *tipp* = MHG. *zipf* = Sw. *tipp* = Dan. *tip*, tip, end, point; also, in dim. form, MD. *tippel*, *tepel*, D. *tepel*, nipple, = MHG. G. *zipfel*, tip, point; MD. *tipken*, tip, nipple, D. *tipje* = LG. *tipje*, tip, nipple; appar. a derived form, and generally regarded as a dim., of *top*[1] (cf. *tiptop*); but the phonetic relations present a difficulty. Cf. Icel. *typpi*, a tip, < *toppr*, top: see *top*[1]. Prob. two forms, one related to *top*[1], and the other related to *tap*[1], are confused. So the verb *tip*[2] is appar. related to *tap*[2].] 1. The upper extremity or top part of anything that is long and slender, tapering, or thin, especially if more or less pointed or rounded: as, the *tip* of a spire or of a spear; any pointed, tapering, or rounded end or extremity; the outer or exposed termination of anything running to or approximating a point: as, the *tip* of the tongue; the *tips* of the fingers; the *tip* of an arrow (the apex of the arrow-head), of a cigar, or of a pen.

In love, i' faith, to the very *tip* of the nose.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1. 138.

His eares were not quite cutt off, only the upper part, his *tippes* were visible.
Aubrey, Lives (William Prinne), note.

Clomb above the eastern bar
The horned Moon, with one bright star
Within the nether *tip*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

The *tips* cut off the fingers of her gloves.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxv.

2. A small piece or part attached to or forming the extremity of something; an end-piece, an attached point, a ferrule, or the like: as, the iron or copper *tips* of some shoes; the *tip* of a scabbard; the *tip* of a gas-burner; the *tip* of a stamen (the anther).—3. (*a*) The upper part of the crown of a hat. (*b*) The upper part of the lining of a hat.—4. A tool made of pasteboard and long fine hair, used by gilders, as to lay the gold upon the edges of a book; also, a piece of wood covered with Canton flannel, used by book-stampers.

The gilding *tip* is a thin layer of flexible hair held together between two pieces of cardboard, and made of various widths, and the length of hair varies also.
Gilder's Manual, p. 37.

5. The separate piece or section of a jointed fishing-rod from the point of which the line runs off the rod through an eye, loop, or ring; a top. A tip made of split bamboo is called a *quarter-section tip*, and by English makers a *rent and glued tip*. The soft inner part of the bamboo is removed, and only the hard, elastic exterior is used.

6. Same as *foothold*, 2.—**From tip to tip**, from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other when the wings are expanded: as, the eagle measured 6 feet *from tip to tip*.—**On the tip of one's tongue**, just on the point of being spoken. [Colloq.]

It was *on the tip of the boy's tongue* to relate what had followed; but . . . he checked himself.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

tip[1] (tip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tipped*, ppr. *tipping*. [< ME. *tippen*; < *tip*[1], *n.* Perhaps in part related to *tip*[2], *v.*] To form, constitute, or cover the tip of; make or put a tip to; cause to appear as a tip, top, or extremity.

His felawe hadde a staf *tipped* with horn.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 32.

That light, the breaking day, which *tips*
The golden-spired Apocalypse!
Whittier, Chapel of the Hermits.

tip[2] (tip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tipped*, ppr. *tipping*. [Early mod. E. also **typpe*, *typo*; < ME. *tippen*, *tipen*, tip, overthrow, < Sw. *tippa*, strike lightly, tap, tip, = LG. *tippen* = G. *tüpfen*, *tupfen*, touch lightly, tap; appar. a secondary form, felt as a dim., of *tap*[2]; but the relation with *tap*[2] is uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike or hit lightly; tap.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow.
Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.

2. To turn from a perpendicular position, as a solid object; cause to lean or slant; tilt; cant: usually implying but slight effort: as, to *tip* a bottle or a cart to discharge its contents; to *tip* a table or a chair.

The red moon *tipped*
Her horns athwart the tide.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 98.

3†. To overthrow; overturn.

Type done yonder toun.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 506.

4. To throw lightly to another; direct toward; give; communicate: as, to *tip* one a copper. [Slang.]

Tip the Captain one of your broadsides.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

"Egad," said Mr. Coverley, "the baronet has a mind to *tip* us a touch of the heroics this morning!"
Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxviii.

5. To give private information to in regard to chances, as in betting or speculation. [Slang.]

—6. To make a slight gift of money to; gratify with a small present of money, as a child; especially, to make a present of money to (a servant or employee of another), nominally for a service, actual or pretended, rendered or expected to be rendered by such servant or employee in the course of his duty, and for which he is also paid by his employer. [Colloq.]

Then I, sir, *tips* me the verger with half-a-crown.
Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, ii. 3.

Remember how happy such benefactions made you in your own early time, and go off on the very first fine day and *tip* your nephew at school!
Thackeray, Newcomes, xvi.

7. In *music*, same as *tongue*, 3.—**To tip off liquor**, to turn up the vessel till all is out.—**To tip over**, to overturn by tipping.—**To tip the scale** or **scales**, to depress one end of a scale below the other, as by excess of weight; overbalance the weight at the opposite end of a scale; hence, to overcome one consideration or inducement by the preponderance of some opposite one: as, to *tip the scales* at 150 pounds; his interest *tipped the scale* against his inclination.—**To tip the traveler.** See *traveler*.—**To tip (one) the wink**, to wink at (any one) as a sign of caution, mutual understanding, or the like.

The pert jackanapes Nick Doubt *tipped me the wink*, and put out his tongue at his grandfather.
Addison, Tatler, No. 86.

To tip up, to raise one end of, as a cart, so that the contents may fall out.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lean or slant from the perpendicular; incline downward or to one side; slant over: as, a carriage *tips* on an uneven road; to *tip* first one way and then the other.—2. To give tips or gratuities.—**To tip over**, to upset; capsize, as a boat.

tip[2] (tip), *n.* [< *tip*[2], *v.*] 1. A light stroke; a tap; in *base-ball*, a light hitting of the ball with the bat. See *foul tip*, below.—2. A tram or other large container contrived for the rapid transfer of coal by tipping out a whole load of it at once.

A number of coal *tips* are being erected at Warrington.
The Engineer, LXIX. 527.

3. A place or receptacle for the deposit of something by tipping; a place into which garbage or other refuse is tipped; a dump.

Near to the affected dwellings is the town *tip* for refuse.
Lancet, 1890, I. 1311.

4. Private or secret information for the benefit of the person to whom it is imparted; especially, a hint or communication pointing to success in a bet or a speculative venture of any kind, as in horse-racing, the buying and selling of stocks or other property, etc. [Colloq.]

It should be the first duty of consuls to keep the Foreign Office promptly supplied with every commercial *tip* that can be of use to British trade.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 175.

5. A small present of money; a gratuity; especially, a present of money made to a servant or employee of another, nominally for a service rendered or expected. See *tip*[2], *v. t.*, 6.

What money is better bestowed than that of a schoolboy's *tip*? . . . It blesses him that gives and him that takes.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xvi.

Foul tip, in *base-ball*, a foul hit, not rising above the batsman's head, caught by the catcher when playing within ten feet of the home base. *National Playing Rules for* 1891.

The first catchers who came up under the bat were wont to wear a small piece of rubber in the mouth as a protection to the teeth from *foul tips*.
The Century, XXXVIII. 837.

Straight tip, correct secret information; a trustworthy hint in regard to chances in betting, speculation, etc.; a pointer: usually with *the*. [Slang.]

He was a real good fellow, and would give them *the straight tip* [about a horse-race].
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 33.

Tip for tap†, one stroke for another; like for like. See *tit for tat*, under *tit*[4].—**To miss one's tip.** See *miss*[1].

tip[3] (tip), *n.* [Perhaps < *tip*[2], *v.* Cf. *tipple*, *tipsy*.] A draught of liquor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ti-palm (tē′päm), *n.* Same as *ti*[1].

tip-car (tip′kär), *n.* On a railroad, a gravel-car or coal-car pivoted on its truck, so that it can be upset to discharge its load at the side of the track; a dump-car.

tip-cart (tip′kärt), *n.* A cart the platform of which is hung so that its rear end can be tipped or canted down to empty its contents. Also called *dump-cart*.

tip-cat (tip′kat), *n.* 1. A game in which a piece of wood tapering to a point at each end is made to rise from the ground by being tipped or struck at one end with a stick, and while in the air is knocked by the same player as far as possible. Also called *cat-and-dog*.

In the middle of a game at *tip-cat*, he [Bunyan] paused, and stood staring wildly upward with his stick in his hand.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

2. The piece of wood that is struck in this game. More commonly called the *cat*.

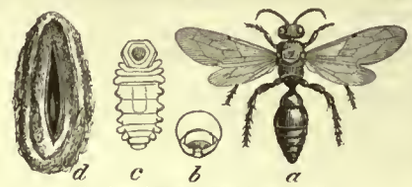
tip-cheese (tip′chēz), *n.* A boys' game in which a small stick is struck (as in tip-cat) by one, and hit forward by another. *Davies.*

At *tip-cheese*, or odd and even, his hand is out.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

tipet†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *tippet*.

tip-foot (tip′fůt), *n.* A deformity of the foot; talipes equinus. See *talipes*.

Tiphia (tif′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *τίφη*, a certain insect. Cf. *Tipula*.] 1. A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, or digger-



d *c* *b* *a*

Unadorned Tiphia (*Tiphia inornata*).
a, perfect wasp; *b*, head of larva, enlarged; *c*, larva, ventral view; *d*, cocoon, cut open.

wasps, of the family *Scoliidæ*, having the eyes entire and the basal segment of the abdomen rounded at the base. *T. inornata* is common in the eastern United States. It makes perpendicular burrows in sandy soils, and the males frequent flowers. In its larval state it is a parasite of white grubs (the larvæ of beetles of the genus *Lachnosterna*).

2. [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus: as, the unadorned *tiphia*.

tipi, *n.* Same as *tepee*.

ti-plant (tē′plant), *n.* Same as *ti*[1].

tip-paper (tip′pā″pėr), *n.* A stiff kind of paper for lining the tips or insides of hat-crowns. *E. H. Knight.*

tipped-staff†, *n.* See *tipstaff*.

tippenny (tip′ę-ni), *n.* Same as *twopenny*. [Prov. Eng.]

tipper[1] (tip′ėr), *n.* [< *tip*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A means of tipping; something with which to cause an object to tip or become canted; especially, an arrangement for dumping coal on screens with a saving of manual labor. Also *tippler*.

The top of this mass is provided with a *tipper* which catches against the end of a bent lever.
Ganot, Physics (trans.), § 79.

2. One who tips, or operates by tipping; specifically, a person employed to empty coal or the like from tips, as at a mine or a dock.

The Bute Docks Company's *tippers* . . . did, by means of the movable tips on the west side of the Roath Basin, last week some remarkable work in coal shipping.
The Engineer, LXIX. 175.

3. One who gives tips or advice; especially, one who gives hints or secret information in regard to betting or speculation. [Colloq.]—4. One who gives tips or gratuities.

tipper[2] (tip′ėr), *n.* [Named after one Thomas *Tipper*, a brewer.] In England, a particular kind of ale.

The peculiarity of this beverage [*tipper*] arises from its being brewed from brackish water, which is obtainable from one well only; and all attempts to imitate the flavour have hitherto failed.
Lower.

If they draws the Brighton *Tipper* here, I takes that ale at night; . . . it bein' considered wakeful by the doctors.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

tippet (tip′et), *n.* [Formerly also *tippit*; < ME. *tippet*, *tipet*, *tipit*, *typet*, *tepet*, < AS. *tæppet*, a tippet (cf. *tæpped*, tapestry, carpet, *tæppe*, a fillet, band), < L. *tapete*, ML. also *tapetum*, < Gr. *τάπης*, figured cloth, tapestry, carpet, rug, coverlet, etc.: see *tappet*[1].] 1. (*a*) A long and narrow pendent part of the dress, as the hanging part of a sleeve or the liripipinm. (*b*) Any scarf or similar garment.

Biforn hire wolde he go
With his *typet* ybounde about his heed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 33.

The *tippet*, or circlet of cloth surrounding the crown [of Richard II.], hung loosely on one side of the head. . . . Richard I. . . . wears a furred *tippet* round his shoulders.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 177.

2. A cape or muffler, usually covering the shoulders or coming, at most, half-way to the elbow, but longer in front; especially, such a garment when made of fur; in modern use, any covering for the neck, or the neck and shoulders, with hanging ends, especially a woolen muffler tied about the neck. Fur tippets still form part of the official costume of English judges.

They ask for a Muff and *Tippit* of the best Seal Fur from five to Six pounds and Upwards, which at most doth not Consume more than two good Skins.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 445.

She wore a small sable *tippet*, which reached just to her shoulders.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 7.

3. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a kind of cape worn by literates (non-graduates), of stuff, and instead of the hood, and by graduates, beneficed clergy, and dignitaries, of silk, at times when they do not wear the hood.—4†. A hood of chain-mail; used sometimes for *camail*.—5. A length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line.—6†. A bundle of straw bound together at one end, used in thatching. [Scotch.]—7. In *ornith.*, a formation of long or downy feathers about a bird's head or neck; a ruff or ruffle. *Coues.*—8. In *entom.*, one of the patagia, or pieces attached to the sides of the pronotum, of a moth: so called because they are generally covered with soft, plumy scales, thus resembling tippets. Also *shoulder-tippet*.—**Hempen tippet**, a hangman's rope.

When the hangman had put on his *hempen tippet*, he made such haste to his prayers as if he had had another cure to serve.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 4.

St. Johnstone's tippet, a hangman's rope; a halter for execution: said to be named from the wearing of halters about their necks by Protestant insurgents of Perth (formerly also called *St. John's Town*, *St. Johnstone*) in the beginning of the Reformation, in token of their willingness to be hanged if they flinched. [Scotch.]

I'll hae to tak the hills wi' the wild whigs, as they ca' them, and then it will be my lot . . . to be sent to Heaven wi' a *Saint Johnstone's tippit* about my hause.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

To turn tippet†, to turn one's coat—that is, make a complete change in one's course or condition. Compare *turncoat*.

One that for a face
Would put down Vesta, in whose looks doth swim
The very sweetest cream of modesty—
You to *turn tippet!*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

Tyburn tippet†, a hangman's halter.

He should have had a *Tyburn tippet*, a half-penny halter, and all such proud prelates.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

tippet-grebe (tip′et-grēb), *n.* A grebe, as the great crested, *Podiceps cristatus*, or red-necked, *P. griseigena*, having a ruff or tippet. Most grebes are of this character.

tippet-grouse (tip′et-grous), *n.* The ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbella*. Also *shoulder-knot grouse*. See *grouse*, and cut under *Bonasa*.

tipping[1] (tip′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tip*[1], *v.*] The act of putting a tip to.

tipping[2] (tip′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tip*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of tilting or overturning: as, table-*tipping*.—2. In the preparation of curled hair, the operation of tossing the carded hair about with a stick so that it will fall in tufts, to be afterward consolidated by rapid blows.—3. The practice of making presents to servants, etc., nominally for services rendered or expected. See *tip*[2], *v. t.*, 6.—4. In *music*, same as *tonguing*, 3.

tipping-wagon (tip′ing-wag″on), *n.* A wagon that can be canted up in order to discharge its load; a tip-cart. [Eng.]

tippit†, *n.* An old spelling of *tippet*.

tipple[1] (tip′l), *n.* [Dim. of *tip*[1], *n.*] In *haymaking*, a bundle of hay collected from the swath, and formed into a conical shape. This is tied near the top so as to make it taper to a point, and set upon its base to dry. [Prov. Eng.]

tipple[2] (tip′l), *v.* [Freq. of *tip*[2]. Cf. *topple*.] To turn over, as in tumbling; tumble. *Halliwell.*

tipple[2] (tip′l), *n.* [< *tipple*[2], *v.*] The place where cars are tipped, or have their contents dumped; a dump; a cradle-dump. Also *tip*. [Pennsylvania coal region.]

The law allows a check weighmaster on each *tipple*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 181.

tipple[3] (tip′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tippled*, ppr. *tippling*. [< Norw. *tipla*, drink little and often, = G. *zipfeln*, eat or drink in small quantities; appar. connected with *tip*[2], and so with *tipple*[2]. Cf. *tipsy*.] **I.** *intrans.* To drink strong drink often in small quantities. As commonly used, the word implies reprehensible indulgence in frequent or habitual drinking, short of the limit of positive drunkenness.

He's very merry, madam; Master Wildbrain
Has him in hand, i' th' bottom o' the cellar;
He sighs and *tipples*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i.

Walking the rounds was often neglected [by the watch], and most of the nights spent in *tippling*.
B. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 161.

Tippling Act, an English statute of 1751 (24 Geo. II., c. 40, § 12) prohibiting actions to recover any debt under twenty shillings contracted at one time for liquors.

II. *trans.* 1. To imbibe slowly and repeatedly; drink by sips or in small quantities, as liquor; use in drinking.

Himself, for saving charges,
A peel'd, slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 73.

Have ye *tippled* drink more fine
Than mine host's Canary wine?
Keats, Lines on the Mermaid Tavern.

2. To affect by tippling, or frequent drinking; bring under the influence of strong drink; make boozy or drunk.

If the head be well *tippled*, he [Satan] gets in, and makes the eyes wanton, the tongue blasphemous, the hands ready to stab. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 48.

Merry, merry, merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rain-bow feast.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

He stole it, indeed, out of his own Bottles, rather than be rob'd of his Liquor. Misers use to *tipple* themselves so. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, v.

tipple[3] (tip'l), *n.* [< *tipple*[3], *v.*] Liquor taken in tippling; stimulating drink: sometimes used figuratively.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Men who never enter a church . . . procure their *tipple* from a circulating library. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 760.

tippler[1] (tip'lėr), *n.* [< *tipple*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tipples or turns over; a tumbler. [Prov. Eng.]

When they talk of a tumbler pigeon, you hear them say, "What a *tippler* he is!" *Halliwell.*

2. Same as *tipper*[1], 1.

tippler[2] (tip'lėr), *n.* [< *tipple*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tipples; especially, a person who drinks strong liquor habitually without positive drunkenness; a moderate toper.

Gamesters, *tipplers*, tavern-hunters, and other such dissolute people. *Harman*, tr. of Beza, p. 313. (*Latham.*)

2†. One who sells tipple; the keeper of a tavern or public house; a publican.

They were but *tipplers*, such as keep ale-houses.
Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), I. 133.

tippling-house (tip'ling-hous), *n.* A dram-shop.

tippy (tip'i), *a.* [< *tip*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Liable to tip; given to tipping or tumbling; wabbling; unsteady. [Colloq.]

The *tippy* sea. *Philadelphia Times*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. Characterized by a tipping action or movement, as a person; hence, gingerly; smart; fine. [Colloq.]

It was not one of your *tippy*, fashionable, silver-slippered kind of conversions, but it was a backwoods conversion. *Peter Cartwright*, Fifty Years as Presiding Elder.

tipsify (tip'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tipsified*, ppr. *tipsifying*. [< *tipsy* + *-fy*.] To make tipsy; fuddle; inebriate. [Colloq.]

She was in such a passion of tears that they were obliged to send for Dr. Floss, and half *tipsify* her with salvolatile. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I.

tipsily (tip'si-li), *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

tipsiness (tip'si-nes), *n.* The state of being tipsy; partial intoxication; inebriation.

tip-sled (tip'sled), *n.* A sled the box of which is supported on trunnions and on a front post to which it is secured by a hook; a dumping-sled. *E. H. Knight.*

tipstaff (tip'stăf), *n.*; pl. *tipstaves* (-stāvz). [Reduced from ME. *tipped staf*, a spiked or piked staff; cf. *pikestaff* as related to *piked staff*.] 1. A staff tipped or capped with metal; a staff having a crown or cap, formerly the badge of a constable or sheriff's officer.

Cupid. What? use the virtue of your snaky *tipstaff* there upon us?
Mercury. No, boy, but the smart vigour of my palm about your ears. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.

2. An officer bearing a tipstaff; especially, in England, a sheriff's officer charged with the execution of laws against debtors.

Then commeth the *tipped-staves* for the Marshalse,
And saye they haue prisoners mo than Inough.
God Spede the Plough (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

A Puritan divine . . . had, while pouring the baptismal water or distributing the eucharistic bread, been anxiously listening for the signal that the *tipstaves* were approaching. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

tipster (tip'stėr), *n.* [< *tip*[2] + *-ster*.] A person specially employed in furnishing tips or secret information to persons interested, for betting or speculative purposes, in the issue of horse-races, the rise and fall of stocks, etc.: distinguished from a *tout*, who may be in the tipster's employment. [Colloq.]

The crowd of touts and *tipsters* whose advertisements fill up the columns of the sporting press.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 846.

tip-stock (tip'stok), *n.* The movable tip or fore end of a gunstock, situated under the barrel or barrels, especially when it is a separate piece, in front of the breech or trigger-guard. A hinged or detachable tip-stock is required for breech-loaders which break in the vertical plane. The surface is usually checkered for the firmer grasp of the shooter's left hand.

tip-stretcher (tip'strech'ėr), *n.* A machine for stretching hat-bodies.

tipsy (tip'si), *a.* [< *tip*[2], *v.*, or *tip*[3], *n.*, + *-sy* as in *clumsy*, *flimsy*, etc. Cf. G. dial. (Swiss) *tips*, intoxication, *tipselu*, fuddle with drink; cf. also *tipple*[3].] 1. Overcome with drink so as to stagger slightly; partially intoxicated; fuddled; boozy.

The riot of the *tipsy* Bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 48.

2. Manifesting or characterized by tipsiness; proceeding from or giving rise to inebriation.

Midnight shout, and revelry,
Tipsy dance, and jollity.
Milton, Comus, l. 104.

tipsy-cake (tip'si-kāk), *n.* A kind of cake composed of pastry stuck with almonds, saturated with wine, and served with custard sauce; also, any stale cake similarly treated and served. It is used as a dessert.

tipsy-key (tip'si-kē), *n.* A watch-key, invented by Bréguet, having a pair of ratchets which clutch the pipe of the key when turned in the right direction, but slip when it is wrongly turned, so as to prevent any wrenching of the watch-movement. The principle has been applied to the winder in stem-winding watches.

tip-tilted (tip'til'ted), *a.* Having the tip or point tilted or turned up. [Rare.]

Lightly was her slender nose
Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *n.* [< ME. *tipto*; < *tip*[1] + *toe*.] 1. The tip of a toe: used in the plural, with reference to posture or movement on the ends (balls) of the toes of both feet, literally or figuratively.

He mieste winke, so loude he wolde cryen,
And stonden on his *tiptoon* therwithal.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 487.

Upon his *tiptoes* nicely up he went.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1060.

O how on *tip-toes* proudly mounts my muse!
Stalking a loftier gait than satires use.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ix. 5.

2. The ends of the toes collectively; the forward extremity of the foot, or of the feet jointly: in the phrase *on tiptoe* (*a tiptoe*), indicating cautious or mincing movement, or a stretching up to the greatest possible height: also used figuratively.

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand *a tiptoe* when this day is named,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 42.

They stoop forward when they should walk upright; they shuffle along *a tip Toe*, curtesy on one side.
C. Shadwell, Humours of the Army, ii. 1.

Our enemies, . . . from being in a state of absolute despair, and on the point of evacuating America, are now *on tiptoe*.
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 281.

She . . . stept across the room on *tip-toe*, as is the customary gait of elderly women. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tiptoed*, ppr. *tiptoeing*. [< *tiptoe*, *n.*] To go or move on the tips of the toes, or with a mincing gait, as from caution or eagerness.

Mabell *tiptoed* it to her door.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xliv.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *adv.* [Abbr. of *a tiptoe*, *on tiptoe*.] On tiptoe, literally or figuratively.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 10.

tiptop (tip'top'), *n.* and *a.* [< *tip*[1] + *top*[1].] I. *n.* The extreme top; the highest point in altitude, excellence, etc. [Colloq.]

Everything that accomplishes a fine lady is practised to the last perfection. Madam, she herself is at the very *tip top* of it. *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, iii. 1.

I needn't tell you, Mr. Transome, that it's the apex, which, I take it, means the *tip-top* — and nobody can get higher than that, I think. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

II. *a.* Of the highest order or kind; most excellent; first-rate. [Colloq.]

What appeared amiss was ascribed to *tip-top* quality breeding. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

tiptop (tip'top'), *adv.* [< *tiptop*, *a.*] In a tip-top manner; in the highest degree; to the top notch. [Colloq.]

"That suits us *tip-top*, ma'am," said the coxswain.
The Century, XXXV. 621.

Tipula (tip'ū-lă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *tipula*, *tippula*, a water-spider. Cf. *Tiphia*.] A notable genus of crane-flies, typical of the family *Tipulidæ*. It now includes only those species in which the discoidal cell of the wings is present and emits two veins, the upper always forked, and in which the antennæ are thirteen-jointed. Over 70 species occur in North America. *T. oleracea* of England, the cabbage-gnat or cabbage crane-fly, often does great damage to cabbages, its larvæ gnawing through the roots. This is one of the insects called in Great Britain *daddy-long-legs* or *father-long-legs* (a name given in the United States to certain phalangiids).

Tipularia (tip-ū-lā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < *Tipula* + *-aria*.] 1. A genus of fossil crane-flies, found in the lithographic limestone rocks of Bavaria. *T. teyleri* is the only species. *Weyenburgh*, 1869. —2. [(Nuttall, 1818):

1, the inflorescence of *Tipularia discolor*; 2, the rhizome with the leaf; *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

so named from a resemblance of the flower to a crane-fly: see *Tipula*.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and subtribe *Liparieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a long slender spur, a lip with the two lateral lobes small and short, a narrow erect column, and four unappendaged and finally slender-stalked pollinia. The 2 species are natives, one of the Himalayas, the other of the United States. They are herbs with large solid bulbs on a short root-stock, producing a solitary ovate leaf and an unbranched elongated scape bearing a loose raceme of small greenish and purple-tinged flowers. *T. discolor* is a rare plant of sandy woods from Vermont and Michigan to Florida: a book-name is *crane-fly orchis*; about Washington, D. C., it is known as *tallowroot*, from the appearance of the cut bulbs. It resembles the puttyroot in developing its leaf in autumn after flowering, and differs in the smaller size, ovate shape, and purple under surface of the leaf.

tipularian (tip-ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tipula* + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or related to the genus *Tipula*; belonging to the *Tipulidæ*, as a crane-fly; tipulary.

II. *n.* A crane-fly, daddy-long-legs, or some similar insect.

tipulary (tip'ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< *Tipula* + *-ary*.] Same as *tipularian*.

Tipulidæ (ti-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Tipula* + *-idæ*.] A large and widespread family of nematocerous dipterous insects, the crane-flies of the United States and the daddy-long-legs of England, including the largest of the *Nematocera*. The legs are extremely long and slender, the thorax bears a V-shaped suture, the wings have numerous veins and a perfect discal cell, and the ovipositor is composed of two pairs of long horny pointed valves, for laying eggs in the ground or other firm substances. The larvæ are footless, gray in color, pointed at one end, and move by means of transverse swellings below the body. They live usually in the earth or in decomposing wood, seldom in the water, and rarely on the leaves of trees. When feeding underground on the roots of plants, they occasionally do great damage to cultivated crops. The species of the anomalous genus *Chionea* are wingless and are found on snow. (See *snow-fly*.) The family is divided into nine or more sections. About 300 species, of 52 genera, have been described from North America.

tip-up (tip'up), *n.* 1. In *fishing*, same as *tilt*[1], 6.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *fiddler*, 4. See *teeter-tail*, and cut under *Tringoides*.

tip-wagon (tip'wag'ǫn), *n.* A wagon that can be emptied by tipping it; a tip-cart.

tip-worm (tip'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a gall-fly, *Cecidomyia vaccinii*, which works in the terminal buds of the cranberry-vine. [U. S.]

tirade (ti-rād'), *n.* [< F. *tirade*, a passage, a long speech in a play, formerly a pull, draught, shooting, = Pr. Sp. *tirada*, < It. *tirata*, a drawing, pulling, < *tirare*, draw, pull, protract, prolong: see *tire*[2].] 1. A long-drawn passage in speech or writing; an uninterrupted sequence of expression or declamation on a single theme, as in poetry, the drama, or conversation.

Sometimes the *tirads* [in the chanson de geste] is completed by a shorter line, and the later chansons are regularly rhymed. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 638.

2. In specific English use, a long vehement speech; an outpour of vituperation or censure.

Gabriel took the key, without waiting to hear the conclusion of the *tirade*.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

3. In *music*, a diatonic run or slide inserted between two tones that are separated by a considerable interval, producing a kind of portamento effect.

tirailleur (ti-ra-lyėr'), *n.* [F., a soldier (shooter) in the skirmish-line, < *tirailler*, shoot often or irregularly, < *tirer*, draw, shoot: see *tire*[2].]

1. A skirmisher.—2. In the French army, a sharp-shooter; a skirmisher; one of an organized body of light troops for skirmish duty. The title *tirailleurs* was first applied in 1792 to French light-armed troops who were thrown out from the main body to bring on an action, cover an attack, or generally to annoy or deceive the enemy.

tirannye†, tirandye†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *tyranny*.

tirant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tyrant*.

tirasse (ti-ras′), *n.* [< F. *tirasse*, a draw-net, a strap, < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*[2].] In *organ-building*, same as *pedal coupler* (which see, under *pedal*).

tiraunt†, tirauntrie†. Old spellings of *tyrant, tyrantry*.

tiraz, *n.* A costly silk stuff of which the most famous manufacture seems to have been at Almeria in Spain, under the Moorish domination: it is mentioned as woven with inscriptions, the names of distinguished men, etc.

tire[1] (tīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring*. [Early mod. E. also *tyre;* < ME. *tiren, tirien, teorien,* < AS. *teorian*, intr. be tired, tr. tire, fatigue; cf. ME. *a-teorien*, < AS. *ā-teorian*, tire; appar. a secondary form of *teran*, tear: see *tear*[1]. The verb has also been referred to ME. *terien, teryen, terwen, terren, tarien,* < AS. *tergan*, vex (see *tar*[2], *tarry*[2]), also to *tire*[2], pull, seize (see *tire*[2]).] **I.** *intrans.* To become weary, fatigued, or jaded; have the strength or the patience reduced or exhausted.

As true as truest horse that yet would never *tire*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 98.

I *tired* of the routine of eight years in one afternoon. I desired liberty. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

Nor mine the sweetness or the skill,
But mine the love that will not *tire*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

II. *trans.* 1. To make weary, weaken, or exhaust by exertion; fatigue; weary: used with reference to physical effect from either physical or mental strain.

Tired limbs, and over-busy thoughts,
Inviting sleep and soft forgetfulness.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

Last year, Esther said innocently, she had no one to help her, and the work *tired* her so.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 452.

Music that gentlier on the spirit lies
Than *tir'd* eyelids upon *tir'd* eyes.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To exhaust the attention or the patience of, as with dullness or tediousness; satiate, sicken, or cause repugnance in, as by excessive supply or continuance; glut.

The feast, the dance; whate'er mankind desire,
E'en the sweet charms of sacred numbers *tire*.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 798.

Dramatic performances *tired* him [William of Orange].
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

I often grew
Tired of so much within our little life.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

To tire out, to weary or fatigue to the point of exhaustion.

And some with Patents, some with Merit,
Tir'd out my good Lord Dorset's Spirit.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd (1689).

=**Syn.** *Tire, Fatigue, Weary, Jade.* These words are primarily physical, and are in the order of strength. One may become *tired* simply by standing still, or *fatigued* by a little over-exertion. *Fatigue* suggests something of exhaustion or inability to continue exertion: as, *fatigued* with running. *Weary* implies protracted exertion or strain gradually wearing out one's strength. *Jade* implies the repetition of the same sort of exertion: as, a horse will become *jaded* sooner by driving on a dead level than if he occasionally has a hill to climb. All these words have a figurative application to the mind corresponding to their physical meaning. See *fatigue, n.*, and *wearisome*.

tire[1] (tīr), *n.* [< *tire*[1], *v.*] The feeling of being tired; a sensation of physical or mental fatigue. [Colloq.]

I have had a little cold for several days, and that and the *tire* in me gives me some headache to-day.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 293.

Brain-tire. Same as *brain-fag*.

tire[2]† (tīr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *tyre;* < ME. *tiren, tyren* (= Dan. *tirre*, tease, worry), < OF. (and F.) *tirer* = Sp. Pg. *tirar* = It. *tirare*, < ML. *tirare*, draw, drag, pull, extend, produce, protract, prolong, etc.; prob. of Teut. origin, < Goth. *tairan* = AS. *teran*, etc., tear: see *tear*[1], with which *tire*[2] seems to have been in part confused in ME. Cf. *tire*[1], prob. from the same ult. root.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw; pull; drag.

Bisuncheſur hid forth hire suere [neck],
And Floriz agen hire gan *tire*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

2. To pull apart or to pieces; rend and devour; prey upon.

Thow endurest wo
As sharpe as doth he Sysiphus in helle,
Whose stomak fowles *tyren* everemo.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 787.

II. *intrans.* 1. To engage in pulling or tearing or rending; raven; prey: used especially in falconry of hawks pouncing upon their prey, and in analogous figurative applications.

Upon whose breast a fiercer gripe doth *tire*
Than did on him who first stole down the fire.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 510).

And, like an empty eagle,
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 268.

Thus made she her remove,
And left wrath *tyring* on her son, for his enforced love.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 422.

Rivet him
To Caucasus, should he but frown; and let
His own gaunt eagle fly at him, to *tire*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

Hence—2. To be earnestly engaged; dwell; dote; gloat.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
That now thou *tirest* on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 96.

tire[3]† (tīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyre;* < OF. (and F.) *tire*, a draught, pull, stretch, fling, length of course, etc. (in a great variety of senses) (= Sp. Pg. *tiro*, a draught, shot, cast, throw, = It. *tiro*, a draught, shot, etc.), < *tirer*, draw: see *tire*[2], *v.* The form *tier*, once a mere var. spelling of *tire* (like *fier* for *fire*), is now pronounced differently, and, with *tire*, is by some referred to a different source: see *tier*[2].] 1. A train or series. [Rare.]

Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly *tire* [of passions]. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 35.

2. A row; rank; course; tier; especially, a row of guns; a battery.

Having spent before in fight the one side of her *tire* of Ordinance, . . . she prepared to cast about, and to bestow on him the other side. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

In view
Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 605.

3. A stroke; hit. *Cotgrave*.

tire[4] (tīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring*. [Early mod. E. also *tyre;* < ME. *tiren, tyren;* by apheresis from *attire, v.*] 1. To adorn; attire; dress. See *attire*.

Goth yond to a gret lord that gayly is *tyred*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 263.

She painted her face, and *tired* her head. 2 Ki. ix. 30.

She speaks as she goes *tired* in cobweb-lawn, light, thin.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour, ii. 1.

2. To prepare or equip for; make ready; set up.

But built anew with strength-conferring fare,
With limbs and soul untam'd, he *tires* a war.
Pope, Iliad, xix. 168.

tire[4] (tīr), *n.* [By apheresis from *attire, n.*] 1. Attire; dress.

He tore Dame Maudlin's silken *tire*. *Scott.*

2†. Furniture; apparatus; machinery.

Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war,
Roll in thy eager mind. *J. Philips*, Blenheim.

tire[5] (tīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tyre;* perhaps a modified form of *tiar*, to simulate *tire*[4]; otherwise simply a particular use of *tire*[4].] A head-dress. See *tiara*.

On her head she wore a *tyre* of gold.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 31.

The best dresser of *tires* that ever busked the tresses of a Queen. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxi.

tire[6]†, *n.* [Also, erroneously, *tier;* < ME. *tyre*, prob. < OF. *tire*, a draught, and thus ult. identical with *tire*[3].] A bitter drink or liquor. *Halliwell*.

W. Y. Index and hise wyf were here with here meny and here hors in our ladyes place, &c., on Saterday at evyn, and yedyn hens on Monday after none, whan summe had drunkyn malvyseye and *tyre*, &c.
Paston Letters, I. 511.

tire[7] (tīr), *n.* [Prop. *tier;* < *tie*[1] + *-er*[1].] A continuous band of iron placed around a wheel to form the tread, to resist shocks from obstructions in the road, and to assist in holding the wheel together. Tires were formerly made in sections and bolted to the wheel, but in modern practice the tire is always a continuous band, expanded by heat and shrunk on over the wheel, at once to compress it and to secure a firm hold. Tires of rubber are used for bicycles, and are protected by thin plates of iron, and similar tires are used for wheels of traction-engines, etc. Also *tyre*.—**Tire-upsetting machine**, a machine for shrinking tires without cutting. The tire is heated, and then seized by movable clamps and strongly compressed to thicken it in one part and thus make it shorter, and while still hot it is placed on the wheel and permitted to shrink in place. *E. H. Knight*.

tire[7] (tīr), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *tired*, ppr. *tiring*. [< *tire*[7], *n.*] To put a tire upon; furnish with tires: as, to *tire* a wheel or a wagon. Also *tyre*.

The tread may be turned down like the tread of a steel-*tired* wheel, and will not glaze over and become smooth like iron. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. x. 2.

tire[8], *n.* See *tier*[1], 2.

tire-bender (tīr′ben″dėr), *n.* A machine for bending the tires of wheels to the curve required by the rim of the wheel. Two forms are used: in one, three rollers are employed, between which the tire is passed, to cause it to bend to a circular shape; in the other form, the tire is drawn and bent round a cylinder of the size of the wheel.

tire-bolt (tīr′bōlt), *n.* A screw-bolt by which a tire is fastened upon a wheel-center. If the wheel is made with retaining rings, the bolts are passed through these, and thus secure at once rings, center, and tire. See cut under *bolt*.

tiredness (tīrd′nes), *n.* The state of being tired; weariness; exhaustion.

It is not through the *tirednesse* or age of the earth, . . . but through our owne negligence, that it hath not satisfied vs so bountifully as it hath done.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 143.

tire-drill (tīr′dril), *n.* A machine for boring the holes for the bolts in tires. It has an adjustable clamp to hold the tire opposite the drill, which is advanced by a screw and crank.

tire-heater (tīr′hē″tėr), *n.* A form of furnace for heating a tire to cause it to expand, in order that it may be fitted over the rim of a wheel.

tireless[1] (tīr′les), *a.* [< *tire*[1], *v.*, + *-less*.] Not tiring or becoming tired; not yielding to fatigue; untiring; unwearying. [A word analogous in formation to *ceaseless, exhaustless, relentless*, etc., and long in every-day use, though omitted from dictionaries.]

He [the gaucho] was courageous and cruel, active and *tireless*, never more at ease than when on the wildest horse. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXXII. 866.

tireless[2] (tīr′les), *a.* [< *tire*[7] + *-less*.] Without a tire: as, a *tireless* wheel.

tirelessly (tīr′les-li), *adv.* In a tireless manner; without becoming tired; unweariedly.

She [Queen Victoria] does not go to the theatre, leaving that branch of the public duty of a sovereign to the Prince of Wales, who *tirelessly* pursues it.
New York Tribune, March 22, 1891.

tirelessness (tīr′les-nes), *n.* The property or character of being tireless; indefatigability.

tireling† (tīr′ling), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tyreling;* < *tire*[1] + *-ling*[1].] Tired; fatigued; fagged.

His *tyreling* Jade he fieraly forth did push
Through thicke and thin, both over banck and bush.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 17.

tirelire (tēr′lēr), *n.* [< F. *tirelire*, a money-box, formerly also a Christmas box (also the warbling of a lark: see *tirra-lirra*).] A saving-box, popularly called "savings-bank," usually made of baked clay, and of simple form, which must be broken in order to get at the money.

tireman (tīr′man), *n.*; pl. *tiremen* (-men). [< *tire*[4] + *man*.] 1. A man who attends to the attiring of another; a dresser, especially in a theater; a valet. [Obsolete or rare.]

Enter the *Tiremen* to mend the lights.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Ind.

2. A dealer in clothes and articles of dress. *Halliwell*.

tire-measurer (tīr′mezh″ūr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the circumference of a wheel or a tire. It consists essentially of a graduated wheel turning in a frame held by a handle, and in use is caused to run over the circumference of the wheel or tire to be measured.

tirement† (tīr′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tyrement;* < *tire*[4] + *-ment*.] An article of apparel; attire.

Owre women in playes and tryumphes haue not greater plentie of stones of glasse and crystall in theyr garlandes, crownes, gerdels, and suche other *tyrementes*.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 89).

tire-press (tīr′pres), *n.* A powerful hydraulic press for forcing the tires upon the rims of locomotive driving-wheels. *E. H. Knight*.

tire-roller (tīr′rō″lėr), *n.* A rolling-mill for wheel-tires. The rolls overhang their bearings, and can be moved to or from each other to admit the tire between them. *E. H. Knight*.

tire-setter (tīr′set″ėr), *n.* A machine for setting a tire upon a wagon- or carriage-wheel. The tire is placed loose upon the wheel, and the machine, by the aid of thin steel bands which are drawn tight by means of a screw, upsets the tire, and presses it upon the wheel.

tire-shrinker (tīr′shring″kėr), *n.* A machine for shortening a tire when, by shrinkage of the wheel, it has become loose. The tire is heated, and placed in the machine, which compresses the heated part, and thus reduces the diameter of the tire.

tiresmith (tīr′smith), *n.* One who makes tires and other ironwork for coaches, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

tiresol† (tēr'sol), *n.* [< OF. **tiresol*, < *tirer*, draw, + *sol*, sun: see *tire*[2] and *sol*[1].] A sun-umbrella; a sunshade.

Next to whom cometh the King with a *Tiresol* ouer his head, to keepe off the Sunne.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 538.

tiresome (tīr'sum), *a.* [< *tire*[1] + *-some*.] 1. Tending to tire; exhausting the strength; fatiguing: as, a *tiresome* journey.

Being of a weak constitution, in an employment precarious and *tiresome*, . . . this new weight of party malice had struck you down.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 11, 1725.

2. Exhausting the patience or attention; wearisome; tedious; prosy.

It would be *tiresome* to detail all the troubles of the Copts under the tyranny of the Moos'limas.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 337.

The hces keep their *tiresome* whine round the resinous firs on the hill. *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

His generosity to his troops of *tiresome* cousins has been, at all events, without graciousness.
The Academy, May 11, 1889, p. 330.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Tedious*, *Irksome*, etc. See *wearisome*.—2. Dull, humdrum.

tiresomely (tīr'sum-li), *adv.* In a tiresome manner; wearisomely.

tiresomeness (tīr'sum-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being tiresome; wearisomeness; tediousness.

I should grow old with the *Tiresomeness* of living so long in the same Place, tho' it were Rome itself.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 345.

tire-valiant† (tīr'val'yant), *n.* A head-dress for women.

Thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the ship-tire, the *tire-valiant*, or any tire of Venetian admittance. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 60.

tirewoman† (tīr'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *tirewomen* (-wim'en). [< *tire*[4] + *woman*.] A woman employed to dress, or to attend to the dressing or dresses of, others; a lady's-maid; a female dresser in a theater; a tiring-woman.

The bride next morning came out of her chamber, dressed with all the art and care that Mrs. Toilet, the *tire-woman*, could bestow on her. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 79.

tiriak†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *theriac*.

tiriba, *n.* [Braz.] A small Brazilian wedge-tailed parrakeet, *Conurus leucotis*, about 9 inches long, of a green color, with red on the head, wings, and tail, and white ear-coverts.

tiring (tīr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tire*[4], *v.*] The act of dressing.

tiring-house† (tīr'ing-hous), *n.* The room or place where players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn-brake our *tiring-house*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 4.

I was in the *tiring-house* awhile to see the actors dress.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Ind.

tiring-room (tīr'ing-röm), *n.* A dressing-room.

Come to my *tiring-room*, girl; we must be brave; my lord comes hither to-night. *Scott*, Kenilworth, v.

In the *tiring-room* close by
The great outer gallery,
With his holy vestments dight,
Stood the new Pope, Theocrite.
Browning, Boy and Angel.

tiring-woman† (tīr'ing-wum'an), *n.* A tire-woman; a female dresser, as in a theater.

Elizabeth [Pepys] was particular in the choice of a *tiring-woman*. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 750.

tirite (tī'rīt), *n.* A reed-like West Indian plant, *Ischnosiphon Arouma*, of the *Zingiberaceæ*.

tirl[1] (tėrl), *v.* [A dial. var. of *twirl* or of *thirl*[1]. Cf. *tirl*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To quiver; vibrate; thrill; hence, to change or veer about, as the wind. *Jamieson.*—2. To produce a rattling or whirring; make a clatter, as by shaking or twirling something.—**To tirl at** or **on the pin**, to shake the latch of a door by means of a projecting pin of the thumb-piece, and thus make a rattling noise as a signal to those inside that one wishes to enter. Also *to tirl the pin*.

Lang stood she at her true love's door,
And lang *tirl'd at the pin*.
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 100).

When they cam to her father's yett [gate],
She *tirled on the pin*.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 401).

II. *trans.* 1. To twirl; whirl or twist.

O how they bend their backs and fingers *tirle* [in playing an instrument]. *Muse's Threnodie*, p. 133. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To strip or pluck off quickly.

And off his coat thay *tirlit* be the croun,
And on him kest ane syde clarkly goun.
Priest's Peblis, S. P. R., I. 30. (*Jamieson.*)

When the wind blaws loud and *tirls* our strae.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 33.

3. To strip of something; uncover; unroof; divest, as of covering or raiment.

Suppose then they should *tirle* ye bare,
And gar ye like.
Ramsay, Poems, I. 300. (*Jamieson.*)

[Scotch in all uses.]

To tirl the pin. See *to tirl at the pin*, under 1.

tirl[1] (tėrl), *n.* [< *tirl*[1], *v.*] 1. A twirl or whirl; a vibration, or something vibrating or whirling.

The young swankies on the green
Took round a merrie *tirle*.
Ramsay, Poems, I. 262. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A turn; a try.

She would far rather had a *tirle*
From an Aquavitae barrel.
Cleland, Poems, p. 23. (*Jamieson.*)

[Scotch in both uses.]

tirl[2] (tėrl), *n.* [< *tirl*[1], *v.*, as a var. of *thirl*[1], *v.*] A substitute for a trundle-wheel or lantern-wheel in a mill. It has 12 arms consisting of boards set in an upright wooden shaft about 4 feet long, with an iron spindle which passes up through the nether millstone, and is fastened to and turns the upper one. See *tirl-mill*. [Shetland.]

tirlie-whirlie (tėr'li-hwėr'li), *n.* and *a.* [< *tirl*[1] + *whirl*[1], with dim. termination.] **I.** *n.* 1. A whirligig, teetotum, or similar toy.—2. An ornamental combination of irregular or twisting lines.

II. *a.* Intricate; irregular; twisting.

The air 'a free enough; . . . the monks took care o' that; . . . they hae contrived queer *tirlie-wirlie* holes, that gang out to the open air, and keep the stair as caller as a kail-blade. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

[Scotch in all uses.]

tirl-mill (tėrl'mil), *n.* A mill in which a tirl is used. [Shetland.]

One of the primitive grinding mills called the "*tirl*" *mills* of Shetland. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 292.

tirma (tėr'mä), *n.* The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*. *C. Swainson.* [Hebrides.]

tirnet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *turn*.

tiro†, *n.* The more correct spelling of *tyro*.

tirocinium (tī-rō-sin'i-um), *n.* [L., < *tiro*, a raw recruit: see *tyro*.] The first service of a soldier; hence, the first rudiments of any art; a novitiate. The word is used by Cowper as a title for a poem on schools.

tiroire (F. pron. tē-rwor'), *n.* [F.] A tail-like appendage to a hawk's hood. See *hood*.

tirolite, *n.* See *tyrolite*.

tiront (tī'ron), *n.* [Also *tyrone*; < F. **tiron* = Sp. *tiron* = It. *tirone*, < L. *tiro*(*n*-), recruit, novice: see *tyro*.] A tyro.

T-iron (tē'ī'ėrn), *n.* An angle-iron having a flat flange and a web, and in section resembling the letter T. Also written *tee-iron*.

Tironian (tī-rō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Tironianus*, of or pertaining to Tiro, < *Tiro*(*n*-), Tiro (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Tiro, the learned freedman, pupil, and amanuensis of Cicero.—**Tironian notes**, the stenographic signs or system of signs used by the ancient Romans. This system, though older than Tiro, and probably Greek in origin, was named after him, apparently as the first extensive practitioner of the art of stenography in Rome. In it parts of the ordinary letters, or modifications of these parts, represent the letters. Several of these modifications answered to one consonant, each of them representing the consonant with a different vowel. In addition to this, words were much abbreviated, and in course of time the total outline of a syllable or word so written often became more or less conventionalized. The number of such signs amounted to five thousand or upward. Although involving long training and a considerable strain on the memory, this system seems to have practically answered all the purposes of modern stenography. It was still in familiar use as late as the ninth century. From these Tironian notes (*notæ Tironianæ*) the shorthand-writers were called *notaries* (*notarii*).

tironism†, *n.* See *tyronism*.

tirr (tir), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *tire*[1], < ME. *tiren*, etc.: see *tire*[2], *tear*[1].] To tear; uncover; unroof; strip; pare off with a spade, as sward, or soil from the top of a quarry. [Scotch.]

tirra-lirra (tir'ä-lir'ä), *n.* [An imitative var. of **tirelire* (= LG. *tierlier*), < OF. *tirelire*, *tirelyre*, the warbling of a lark, < *tirelirer* (> LG. *tierliren*) (= OIt. *tirelirare*), warble as a lark; a rhyming word appar. of imitative intent.] The note of a lark, a horn, or the like.

The lark that *tirra-lyra* chants. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 9.

"*Tirra-lirra*" by the river
Sang Sir Lancelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

tirret (tir'et), *n.* [Also *tiret*; < OF. *tiret*, draft, pull, tug, line, etc., dim. of *tire*, draft, pull: see *tire*[3].] 1†. A leather strap for hawks, hounds, etc. *Halliwell.*—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing the swivel part of a fetter or prisoner's chain: it is sometimes said to represent a pair of handcuffs, and there is confusion between this bearing and *turret*.

tirrit (tir'it), *n.* [Appar. intended as a blunder for *terror*; for the termination, cf. *worrit*.] Terror; affright: a fanciful word put by Shakspere into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly.

Here's a goodly tumult! I'll forswear keeping house, afore I'll be in these *tirrits* and frights.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 220.

tirrivee, tirrivie (tir'i-vē, -vi), *n.* [Appar. a capricious word, vaguely imitative. Cf. *terree*, *terey*.] A fit of passion, especially when extravagantly displayed, as by prancing, stamping, etc.; a tantrum. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

A very well-meaning good-natured man, . . . and indeed so was the Laird o' Glennaquoich too . . . when he wasna in ane o' his *tirrivees*. *Scott*, Waverley, lxix.

tirwhit†, *n.* Same as *tirwit*. *Skinner.*

tirwit (tėr'wit), *n.* [Formerly also *tirwhit*; imitative.] The common European lapwing or pewit, *Vanellus cristatus*. See cut under *lapwing*.

tiry (tīr'i), *a.* [< *tire*[1] + *-y*[1].] In a tired condition; liable to become tired, or to give out from fatigue. [Colloq.]

My horse began to be so *tiry* that he would not stirre one foote. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.

'tis (tiz). A contraction of *it is*, very common in prose speech and writing in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but now chiefly used in poetry. The colloquial contraction of *it is* is *it's*. [In recent times often printed with an intermediate space, *'t is*.]

tisan†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ptisan*.

tisane (tē-zän'), *n.* [F.: see *ptisan*.] A decoction with medicinal properties. Compare *ptisan*.—**Tisane de Champagne**, a quality of champagne wine, lighter and less heady than ordinary champagnes. *Larousse.*—**Tisane de Feltz**, a decoction of sarsaparilla, isinglass, and sulphuret of antimony, officinal in the French Codex. It was formerly reputed to be an excellent antisyphilitic remedy.

tisar, *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the fireplace or furnace used to heat the annealing-arch for plate-glass.

Tischeria (ti-shē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Zeller, 1839), named after Von *Tischer* (1777–1849), a German naturalist.] An important genus of tineid moths, of the family *Lithocolletidæ*, of minute size and wide distribution. Their larvæ make large flat mines on the upper side of the leaves of various plants. About 20 species occur in the United States. *T. malifoliella* is a well-known apple-leaf feeder.

tishew†, *n.* An old spelling of *tissue*.

Tishri, Tisri (tish'ri, tiz'ri), *n.* [Heb. *tishri*, < Chald. *sherā*, open, begin.] The first month of the Hebrew civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical, answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

tisick, tisical†, etc. Obsolete spellings of *phthisic*, etc.

Tisiphone (ti-sif'ō-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Τισιφόνη, Tisiphone, lit. 'avenger of murder,' < τίνειν, repay, requite, + φόνος, murder.] 1. In *classical myth.*, one of the Furies, the others being Alecto and Megæra.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name of certain insects and reptiles. *Hübner*; *Fitzinger*.

Tissa (tis'ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763).] A genus of plants, the sand-spurreys, belonging to the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, and also known as *Buda* (Adanson, 1763), *Spergularia* (Persoon, 1805), and *Lepigonum* (Fries, 1817). The names *Tissa* and *Buda* were both first assigned to the genus in the same book and on the same page; and, as priority is considered to attach to *Tissa*, the name first printed on the page, all the others become synonyms. See *Spergularia*.

tissick†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *phthisic*.

tisso (tis'ō), *n.* Same as *teeso*.

tissue (tish'ō), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *tissue*, *tishew*, *tissew*, *tyssew*, *tysseu*, < OF. *tissu*, a ribbon, fillet, head-band, or belt of woven stuff, < *tissu*, m., *tissue*, f., woven, plaited, interlaced, pp. of **tistre* = Pr. *teisser* = Sp. *tejer* = Pg. *tecer* = It. *tessere*, < L. *texere*, weave: see *text*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A woven or textile fabric; specifically, in former times, a fine stuff, richly colored or ornamented, and often shot with gold or silver threads, a variety of cloth of gold; now, any light gauzy texture, such as is used for veils, or, more indefinitely, any woven fabric of fine quality: a generic word, the specific sense of which in any use is determinable only by its connection or qualification.

The firste thousand, that is of Dukes, of Erles, of Marquyses and of Amyralles, alle clothed in Clothes of Gold, with *Tysseux* of grene Silk. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

The vpper garment of the stately Queen
Is rich gold *Tissue*, on a ground of green.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

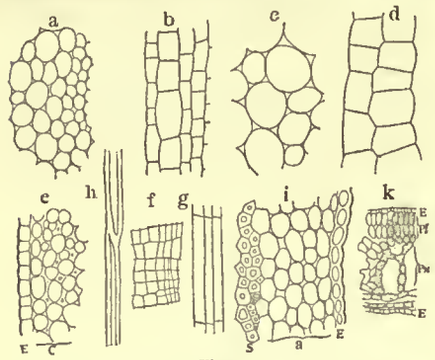
His skill in the judgment of rich *tissues* . . . is exceeding. *J. F. Cooper*, Water-Witch, xxvii.

2†. A ribbon, or a woven ligament of some kind.

His helme to-hewen wss in twenty places
That by a *tyssew* henge his bak byhynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 639.

3. In *biol.*, an aggregate of similar cells and cell-products in a definite fabric; a histological texture of any metazoic animal: as, muscular, nervous, cellular, fibrous, connective, or epithelial *tissue;* parenchymatous *tissue.* All parts of such organisms are composed of tissues, and the tissues themselves consist either of cells or of cell-products, of which delicate fibers are the most frequent form. Any tissue is an organ, but *tissue* specially notes the substance of any organ, or the mode of coherence of its ultimate formative constituents, rather than its formation in gross, and requires a qualifying word for its specification.

4. Specifically, in *bot.*, the cellular fabric out of which plant-structures are built up, being composed of united cells that have had a common origin and have obeyed a common law of growth. The tissue-elements are the cells in their various modifications, and, although seemingly diverse as to



Tissue.

Parenchyma.—*a*, transverse section of the bark in the stem of *Datura Tatula*; *b*, longitudinal section of the same; *c*, transverse section of the pith in the stem of the same plant; *d*, longitudinal section of the same; *e*, the collenchymatous tissue in the stem of the same plant, transverse section (*C*, collenchyma; *E*, epidermis).

Prosenchyma.—*f*, transverse section of the intrafascicular cambium in the stem of the same plant; *g*, longitudinal section of the same; *h*, the ends of two sclerenchymatous cells from the stem of *Cardamine rhomboidea*; *i*, transverse section of the stem of the same plant (*S*, sclerenchyma; *B*, bark; *E*, epidermis); *k*, transverse section of leaf of *Saxifraga hieracifolia* (*E*, epidermis; *Pl*, palisade-cells; *Pn*, pneumatic tissue).

form, size, and function, may be reduced to two principal types: namely, parenchyma in its widest sense, including parenchyma proper, collenchyma, sclerotic parenchyma, epidermal cells, suberous parenchyma, etc., and prosenchyma in its widest sense, including prosenchyma proper, typical wood-cells, tracheids, ducts, bast-cells, sieve-cells, etc. See *parenchyma* and *prosenchyma.*

5. Figuratively, an interwoven or interconnected series or sequence; an intimate conjunction, coördination, or concatenation.

We shall perceive . . . [history] to be a *tissue* of crimes, follies, and misfortunes.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlii.

It is not easy to reconcile this monstrous *tissue* of incongruity and dissimulation with any motives of necessity or expediency. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

6. Same as *tissue-paper.* See *paper.*—7. In *photog.*, a film or very thin plate of gelatin compounded with a pigment, made on a continuous strip of paper, and used, after bichromate sensitization, for carbon-printing.

The *tissue* is prepared in three varieties of colour, . . . indian ink, sepia, and photographic purple.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 273.

8. In *entom.*, the geometrid moth *Scotosia dubitata:* an English collectors' name.—**Accidental tissue,** any tissue that grows in or upon a part to which it is foreign. It may be similar to a tissue normally found elsewhere in the body (analogous), or unlike any of the normal tissues of the organism (heterologous). A bony tumor growing in muscle is an example of analogous accidental tissue; cancer, of heterologous.—**Adenoid, adipose, aqueous, areolar, basement, cartilaginous, cavernous, chordal, cicatricial tissue.** See the qualifying words.—**Adventitious tissue.** Same as *accidental tissue.*—**Cellular tissue.** (*a*) In *bot.*, parenchyma. See def. 4 and *cellular.* (*b*) In *zoöt.*, areolar tissue. See def. 3.—**Cloth of tissue†.** See *cloth.*—**Conducting tissue,** in *bot.*, loose cellular tissue forming the body of the stigma and filling or lining the axis of the style, through which the pollen-tubes make their way to the cavity of the ovary. Also *conductive tissue.*—**Connective tissue.** See *connective.*—**Cribriform tissue.** (*a*) In *bot.*, cribrose cells, or sieve-cells, taken collectively; sieve-tissue. See *sieve-cell.* (*b*) In *zoöl.*, areolar tissue.—**Dartoid, elastic, epidermal, erectile tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Fatty tissue.** Same as *adipose tissue.*—**Felted, fibrilliform, fibrous, filamentous, gelatigenous, gelatinous tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Fundamental tissue.** See *fundamental cells,* under *fundamental.*—**Glandular woody tissue.** See *glandular.*—**Granulation tissue.** See *granulation.*—**Healing tissue,** in *bot.*, a general name for the cellular matter produced for the repair of injury in plants. Where any part of a plant has suffered serious mechanical injury by which the deeper tissues are exposed, the surface of the wound exhales moisture very rapidly, and soon becomes dry. This drying of the exposed tissues is fatal to their component cells, and the organic contents soon undergo chemical decomposition. This decomposition would very soon extend to neighboring cells were it not arrested by the tissues for repair. The principal healing tissue is cork. The soft tissues just below the wound immediately become meristematic and behave precisely like normal cork-meristem, covering the entire wound with a grayish or brownish film, which is in unbroken connection with the edges of the wound. Another form of repair is by callus, to which some of the cells at the exposed surface give rise to elongated sac-like bodies, which fill up the greater part of the injured cavity, and serve as a new epidermis. *Goodale*, Phys. Bot.—**Indifferent tissues.** See *indifferent cells,* under *cell.*—**Interstitial, lardaceous, laticiferous, leprous, lymphoid, muscular, osteogenic tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Laminated tissue,** cellular tissue.—**Osteoid tissue,** a tissue, formed of cells with large nuclei, lying in angular cavities of a faintly striated cartilage-like intercellular substance. It arises from lymphoid medullary cells, or from the periosteum, and it becomes converted into bone by impregnation with lime-salts, together with slight morphological modifications.—**Reticular tissue.** Same as *adenoid tissue.*—**Retiform connective tissue.** Same as *adenoid tissue.*—**Sclerous tissue,** a collective term embracing the cartilaginous, fibrous, and osseous tissues.—**Sieve-tissue.** See *cribriform tissue,* above.—**Splenic tissue.** Same as *spleen-pulp.*—**Sporogenous, sustentacular, tracheary,** etc., **tissue.** See the adjectives.—**Vegetable tissue.** See def. 4.

II. *a.* Made of tissue.

Her head was decked with a gypsy hat, from which floated a blue *tissue* veil. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 440.

tissue (tish'ö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tissued*, ppr. *tissuing.* [< *tissue, n.*] 1. To weave with threads of silver or gold, as in the manufacture of tissue.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

2. To clothe in or adorn with tissue.

Created knights and *tissued* dames
Assembled at the glorious call. *Wharton.*

tissued (tish'öd), *p. a.* [< *tissue* + *-ed*².] Variegated in color; rich and silvery as if made of tissue.

With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering.
Milton, Nativity, l. 146.

tissue-paper (tish'ö-pā″pėr), *n.* [So called as being used to place between the folds of the fine silk fabric called *tissue;* < *tissue*, 1, + *paper.*] See *paper.*

tissue-secretion (tish'ö-sē-krē″shọn), *n.* In *Actinozoa*, the sclerenchyma of sclerodermic corals, secreted by the polyps themselves and not by the cœnosarc: opposed to *foot-secretion.*

tit¹ (tit), *n.* [Also *tet;* < (*a*) ME. *tit, titte, tette,* < AS. *tit* (*titt-*) = MD. *titte* = MLG. LG. *titte* = MHG. G. *zitze* (cf. Sw. *tisse,* < G. ?); mixed in E. with (*b*) E. *teat,* < ME. *tete,* < OF. *tete, tette,* F. *tette* (also *teton, tettin*) = Sp. Pg. *teta* = It. *tetta* (also *zitta, cizza, zezzolo*), teat (cf. F. *téter* = Sp. *tetar* = It. *tettare,* suckle); root unknown. (*c*) Cf. OHG. *tuttā, tutā, tutto, tuto,* MHG. *tutte, tute,* dim. *tütel,* teat; Icel. *tāta,* teat; W. *didi, did,* teat; Gr. *τιτθός, τίτθη,* teat. The relations of these last forms are uncertain.] A teat. See *teat.*

tit² (tit), *n.* [< ME. **tit* (found only in comp.: see *titmouse*), < Icel. *tittr,* a little bird, = Norw. *tita,* a little bird (cf. Icel. *titlingr,* > E. *titling*); perhaps connected with *tit*³, 'a small thing.' The word appears also in *titlark, titling*¹, *titmouse,* and terminally in *tomtit, bottle-tit, coal-tit, thrush-tit, wren-tit,* and other names.] One of several small birds. Specifically—(*a*) A titling or pipit. See *titlark.* (*b*) A tomtit or titmouse. (*c*) With a qualifying word, or in composition, one of many different birds which resemble or suggest titmice, especially of India and the East Indies. See phrases and words following.—**Azure tit** or **titmouse,** *Parus* (*Cyanestes*) *cyanus,* in part blue, and widely distributed in the northern Palearctic region. *Pennant*, 1785; *Latham*, 1787.—**Bearded tit.** See *bearded.*—**Cape tit,** a pendoline titmouse of South Africa, *Ægithalus pendulinus.*—**Gold tit,** an American titmouse, *Auriparus flaviceps,* of Texas to California and southward, 4 inches long, ashy and whitish with the whole head golden-yellow. See *titmouse.*—**Ground tit.** See *wren-tit.*—**Hill tit,** one of numerous and various small oscine birds of the hill-countries of India: very loosely

Hill tit (*Minla igneotincta*).

used. See *hill-tit, Liotrichidæ,* and *Siva,* 2. All these birds are now usually thrown into the non-committal family *Timeliidæ.* In illustration of the group may be noted the members of the genus *Minla,* as *M.* (formerly *Liothrix*) *igneotincta,* of the Himalayan region and southward, and

Hill tit (*Liothrix lutea*).

of *Liothrix* proper, as *L. lutea.* See also *tit-babbler* (with cut).—**Hudsonian** or **Hudson's Bay tit,** *Parus hudsonicus,* of New England and northward, resembling a chickadee, but marked with brown.—**Long-tailed tit.** See *titmouse* (with cut).—**Penduline tit,** any titmouse of the genus *Ægithalus,* with six or eight wide-ranging species in Europe and Africa, as *Æ. pendulinus.*—**Siberian tit,** *Parus cinctus.*—**Toupet tit.** See *toupet,* 2.—**Tufted tit,** a United States crested titmouse, *Parus* (*Lophophanes*) *bicolor;* the peto. See cut under *titmouse.* (See also *bottle-tit, bush-tit, coal-tit, thrush-tit, wren-tit.*)

tit³ (tit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *titt;* appar. orig. 'something small.' Cf. *tit*², *titty*². Cf. also *tot*¹.] 1. A small or poor horse.

The nag or the hackeneie is verie good for trauelling. . . . And if he be broken accordinglie, you shall haue a little *tit* that will trauell a whole daie without anie bait. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, ii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

The Modern Poets seem to use Smut as the Old Ones did Machines, to relieve a fainting Invention. When Pegasus is jaded, and would stand still, he is apt, like other *Tits,* to run into every Puddle.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 6.

2. A child; a girl; a young woman: a depreciatory term.

I wonder that any man is so mad to come to see these rascally *tits* play here. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

3. A bit; morsel. *Halliwell.*

[Obsolete or rare in all uses.]

tit⁴ (tit), *n.* [In the phrase *tit for tat,* a variation of *tip for tap:* see under *tip*², *n. Tit* and *tat* in this phrase are in themselves meaningless; the phrase is often written with hyphens, *tit-for-tat,* and indeed is better so written, being practically one word.] In the phrase *tit for tat* (literally, in the original form *tip for tap,* 'blow for blow'), a retaliatory return; an equivalent by way of repartee or answer: as, to give a person *tit for tat* in a dispute or a war of wit.

Tit for tat, Betsey! You are right, my girl.
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, v. 2.

I have had my *tit-for-tat* with John Russell, and I turned him out on Friday last.
Palmerston, in McCarthy's Hist. Own Times, xxiii.

tit⁵† (tit), *v. t.* [< ME. *titten, tytten,* origin obscure; cf. *tight*¹, *v.*] To pull tightly. (*Halliwell,* under *titte* (2).)

And the feete nppward fast knytted,
And in strang paynes be streyned and *tytted.*
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 210. (*Halliwell.*)

tit⁵† (tit), *n.* [< ME. *titte;* < *tit*⁵, *v.*] A pull.

Yf that tre war tite pulled oute
At a *titte*, with al the rotes obonte.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 1915 (Morris and Skeat's [Spec. Eng. Lit.).

tit⁶†, *adv.* A Middle English variant of *tite*¹.

Titan¹ (tī'tạn), *n.* [< ME. *Titan, Tytan,* < OF. *Titan,* F. *Titan* = Sp. *Titan* = Pg. *Titão* = It. *Titano* = G. Dan. Sw. *Titan,* < L. *Titan,* rarely *Titanus* (pl. *Titanes, Titani*), < Gr. Τιτάν (pl. Τιτᾶνες, Τιτῆνες), a Titan; cf. *τιτώ,* day, < √ *τι,* lighten, illumine.] 1. In *mythol.*, one of a race of primordial deities, children of Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), or their son Titan, supposed to represent the various forces of nature. In the oldest accounts there were six male Titans (Oceanus, Cœus, Crius, Hyperion, Japetus, and Kronos), and six female (Theia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phœbe, and Tethys). They were imprisoned by their father Uranus from their birth, but, after unmanning and dethroning him, were delivered by Kronos. Zeus, son of Kronos, compelled him to disgorge his elder brothers and sisters, whom he had swallowed at their birth, and after a terrible war thrust the Titans (except Oceanus) into Tartarus, under guard of the hundred-armed giants. In the later legends, Titan, the father of the Titans, yielded the supreme power to his younger brother Kronos, but regained it, and was finally overcome by the thunderbolts of Zeus (Jupiter), son of Kronos (Saturn), who then became the supreme god. The Titans in their wars are said to have piled mountains upon mountains to scale heaven, and they are taken as the types of lawlessness, gigantic size, and enormous strength.

'Tis an old tale; Jove strikes the *Titans* down,
Not when they set about their mountain-piling,
But when another rock would crown the work.
Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

2. Any one of the immediate descendants of the Titans, as Prometheus and Epimetheus.—3. The sun personified, Titan being at times substituted by the Latin poets for Helios as god of the sun.

And *Titan*, tired in the mid-day heat,
With burning eye did hotly overlook them.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 177.

4. The sixth in order of the eight satellites of the planet Saturn, and the largest, appearing as a star of the ninth magnitude. See *Saturn*. —5. A genus of beetles. *Matthews.*

titan[2] (tī'tan), *n.* [= F. *titane* = Sp. Pg. It. *titanio*, < NL. *titanium:* see *titanium*.] 1. A calcareous earth; titanite.—2. Titanium.

titanate (tī'tan-āt), *n.* [< *titan(ic)*[2] + *-ate*[1].] A salt of titanic acid.

Titanesque (tī-tan-nesk'), *a.* [< *Titan*[1] + *-esque*.] Characteristic or suggestive of the Titans, or of the legends concerning them; of Titanic character or quality.

His extraordinary metaphors, and flashes of *Titanesque* humour. *Froude*, Carlyle (First Forty Years), xx.

Titaness (tī'tan-es), *n.* [< *Titan*[1] + *-ess*.] A female Titan; a woman of surpassing size or power.

So likewise did this *Titanesse* aspire
Rule and dominion to herselfe to gaine.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 4.

Titania (tī-tā'ni-ą), *n.* [< L. *Titania*, poetically applied to Diana (as well as to Latona, Pyrrha, and Circe), fem. of *Titanius*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, Titan: see *Titan*.] 1. The queen of Fairyland, and consort of Oberon.

Oberon. Now, my *Titania;* wake you, my sweet queen.
Titania. My Oberon! what visions have I seen!
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 80.

2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

titanian[1] (tī-tā'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Titanius*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, Titan: see *Titan*.] Same as *titanic*[1]. *Johnson*, in Boswell, I. 174.

titanian[2] (tī-tā'ni-an), *a.* [< *titanium* + *-an*.] Same as *titanic*[2].

titanic[1] (tī-tan'ik), *a.* [= F. *titanique* = Sp. *Titánico* = Pg. It. *Titanico*, < L. as if **Titanicus* (for which *Titaniacus*), < Gr. Τιτανικός, of or pertaining to a Titan or the Titans, < Τιτάν, Titan: see *Titan*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Titans; hence, enormous in size, strength, or degree; gigantic; superhuman; huge; vast.

titanic[2] (tī-tan'ik), *a.* [< *titanium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to titanium.—**Titanic acid**, TiO_2, titanium dioxid. When prepared artificially it is a white tasteless powder which assumes a yellow color when gently heated. It is fusible in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is insoluble in water, in hydrochloric acid, and in dilute sulphuric acid. It occurs in nature in three forms, as rutile, octahedrite or anatase, and brookite. Also called *titanic oxid* or *anhydrid*.—**Titanic iron ore.** Same as *ilmenite*. —**Titanic schorl**, a name of rutile.

titanical (tī-tan'i-kal), *a.* [< *titanic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *titanic*[1].—**Titanical stars**†, the planets.

titaniferous (tī-ta-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *titanium* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Containing titanium: as, *titaniferous* iron.—**Titaniferous cerite.** Same as *tscheffkinite*.—**Titaniferous iron ore, titaniferous oxid of iron,** ilmenite.

titanite (tī'tan-īt), *n.* [< *titanium* + *-ite*[2].] An ore of titanium. See *sphene*.

titanitic (tī-ta-nit'ik), *a.* [< *titanite* + *-ic*.] Same as *titanic*[2].

titanium (tī-tā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., so called in fanciful allusion to the Titans; < L. *Titan*, < Gr. Τιτάν, Titan: see *Titan*.] Chemical symbol, Ti; atomic weight, 48.1. A metal which is not found native, but as artificially prepared is a dark-gray powder having a decided metallic luster, and resembling iron in appearance. It occurs, in the form of the dioxid, in three different crystalline forms—rutile, brookite, and anatase—and is also found quite frequently in combination with the protoxid of iron, mixed with more or less of the peroxid of the same metal. (See *ilmenite*.) Titanium appears to be a pretty widely distributed element, having been found in many minerals and rocks, as well as in clays and soils resulting from their decomposition, but it nowhere occurs in considerable quantity in any one locality; it has also been detected in meteorites and in the sun. Titanium is very remarkable in its power of combining with nitrogen at a high temperature. Certain copper-colored cubical crystals which are not infrequently found in the "bear" of blast-furnaces, and were supposed by Wollaston to be pure titanium, were shown by Wöhler to consist of a cyanonitrid of that metal. As titanium enters into the composition of so many iron ores, it is natural that it should have been found in many kinds of pig-iron. Its presence in small quantity does not appear to have an injurious effect. A considerable number of patents have been taken out for supposed improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel in which titanium has played an important part. So-called "titanic steel" was at one time extensively advertised as being of unrivaled excellence; but several chemists of high reputation have declared themselves unable to detect any titanium in it. The chemical relations of titanium are peculiar: in some respects it stands midway between tin and silicon; in other ways it is allied to iron, chromium, and aluminium.

titanium-green (tī-tā'ni-um-grēn), *n.* Titanium ferrocyanide, precipitated by potassium ferrocyanide from a solution of titanic chlorid, recommended as an innocuous substitute for Schweinfurt green and other arsenical green pigments. The color, however, is far inferior to that of Schweinfurt green.

Titanomachy (tī-ta-nom'a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. Τιτανομαχία, < Τιτάν, Titan, + μάχη, battle.] The battle or war of the Titans with the gods. *Gladstone*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 760.

Titanomys (tī-tan'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Von Meyer, 1843), < Gr. Τιτάν, Titan, + μῦς, mouse.] A genus of fossil duplicident rodents, of the family *Lagomyidæ*, related to the living pikas, but characterized by the single upper and lower premolar, instead of two such teeth.

Titanotheriidæ (tī-tā-nō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Titanotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyls, based on the genus *Titanotherium*.

titanotherioid (tī-tā-nō-thē'ri-oid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Titanotherium* + *-oid*.] I. *n.* A titanotherium, or a related mammal. *Nature*, XLI. 347.

II. *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Titanotherium*.

Titanotherium (tī-tā-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1853), < Gr. Τιτάν, Titan, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of gigantic perissodactyl mammals from the Miocene of North America.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

titan-schorl (tī'tan-shôrl), *n.* Native oxid of titanium.

tit-babbler (tit'bab'lėr), *n.* A hill-tit, *Trichostoma rostratum*, inhabiting the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo. It was originally described by Blyth in 1842 as *Trichostoma rostratum*, and

Tit-babbler (*Trichostoma rostratum*).

has since been placed in six other genera, with various specific names. It is 5 inches long, with red eyes, bluish feet, and varied brownish coloration. The name extends to other hill-tits which have improperly been placed in *Trichostoma*, the one here named being the only member of this genus in a proper sense.

titbit (tit'bit), *n.* [Also *tidbit;* < *tit*[3], a bit, morsel, + *bit*.] A delicate bit; a sweet morsel.=Syn. *Delicacy, Dainty, Tidbit.* See *delicacy*.

tite[1] (tīt), *adv.* [Also spelled *tight*, and confused with *tight*[1]; also *tith;* < ME. *tite, tyte, tit, tyt*, erroneously *tigt*, also *tid*, < Icel. *títt*, quickly, neut. of *tíðr*, frequent, usual, eager (superl. in the phrase *sem tíðhast*, quickly, immediately). Cf. *titely*.] Quickly; soon; fast: as, run as *tite* as you can. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Then the troiens full *tyt* tokyn there hertes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6518.

As *tit* as thei come him to the sothe for to telle,
Thei sett hem doun softly that semly be-fore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 852.

And who fyndis hym greued late hym telis *tyte*.
York Plays, p. 304.

As tite† (without a following *as*), quickly; immediately.

I shal telle the *as tite* what this tree hatte.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 61.

tite[2]†, *a.* An old spelling of *tight*[1]. *Bailey.*

tite[3]†. A Middle English form of *tideth*, third person singular present indicative of *tide*[1].

titel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tittle*[2].

titely† (tīt'li), *adv.* [Also spelled *tightly*, and confused with *tightly*[1]; also *tithly;* < ME. *tytly*, erroneously *tigtly*, also *tidliche, tidlike*, < Icel. *tíðuliga*, frequently, < *tíðr*, frequent (neut. *títt*, quickly): see *tite*[1].] Quickly; soon.

With-out tarying to his tent *tytly* thai yode,
And were set all samyn the souerain before.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1094.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly;*
Sail like my pinnace to these golden shores.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 88.

titer†, **titerer**†. Old spellings of *titter*[1], *titterer*.

tit-for-tat (tit'fôr-tat'), *n.* See *tit*[4].

tith† (tith), *adv.* [A var. of *tite*[1], < ME. *tit, tid*, quickly: see *tide*[1].] Same as *tite*[1].

Of a good stirring strain too, she goes *tith*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 4.

tithable (tī'ŦHa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Also *titheable;* < *tithe* + *-able*.] I. *a.* 1. Subject to the payment of tithes, as property; capable of being tithed.

It is not to be expected from the nature of these general commentaries that I should particularly specify what things are *tithable* and what not, the time when, or the manner and proportion in which, tithes are usually due. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

2†. Assessable for tithes, or for the payment of any tax to a parish, as a person.

They [Virginians] call all negroes above sixteen years of age *tithable*, be they male or female, and all white men of the same age. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

II.† *n.* A person by or for whom tithes or parish taxes were payable.

Their parishes are accounted large or small, in proportion to the number of *tithables* contained in them, and not according to the extent of land. *Beverley*, Virginia, iv. ¶ 33.

tithe[1] (tīŦH), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *tythe;* < ME. *tithe, tythe, tethe*, < AS. *teóthа* for **teóntha*, < *teón, tién, týne*, ten: see *ten, tenth*.] I.† *a.* Tenth.

Every *tithe* soul, 'mongst many thousand.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 19.

II. *n.* 1. A tenth; the tenth part of anything; hence, any indefinitely small part.

I have searched . . . man by man, boy by boy; . . . the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 66.

2. A contribution or tax for some public use, either voluntary or enforced, of one tenth of the quantity or of the value of the subject from or on account of which it is paid; hence, any ratable tax payable in kind or by commutation of its value in money. The levying of tithes in kind on natural productions or the proceeds of industry was generally practised in ancient times, for both civil and ecclesiastical uses; and this is still the prevalent method of taxation for all purposes in Mohammedan countries. It was established and definitely regulated for the support of religion among the Hebrews; and it was revived for the support of the Christian church by a law of Charlemagne about the beginning of the ninth century, after some previous fluctuating use of it. Ecclesiastical tithes were always more or less oppressive and unequal in their incidence, and they have been generally abolished except in Great Britain, where they are still maintained, mainly in the shape of commuted rent-charges upon land. As there recognized, *tithe* is defined as the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock and the personal industry of the inhabitants, allotted for the maintenance of the clergy or priesthood, for their support, and other church purposes. Under the ancient Jewish law, tithes of all produce, including flocks and cattle, were to be given to the Levite, and of this tithe or tenth a tenth was to be given to the priests. In modern ecclesiastical usage, tithes are divided into personal, predial, and mixed: *personal*, when accruing from labor, art, trade, and manufacture; *predial*, when issuing directly from the earth, as hay, wood, grain, and fruit; and *mixed*, when accruing from beasts which are fed from the ground. Another division of tithes is into great and small. *Great tithes* consist of all species of corn and grain, hay and wood; *small tithes*, of predial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes. In England great tithes belong to the rector, and are hence called *parsonage* or *rectorial tithes;* and the others are due to the vicar, and are hence called *vicarage tithes*. (See *altarage*, 2.) In England tithes are now often impropriated to laymen, ecclesiastical corporations, etc. Several acts of Parliament have been passed for the commutation of tithes in England and Ireland, the usual form being the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge called the *tithe rent-charge*, payable in money, and chargeable on the land. In regard to tithes in Scotland, see *teind*.

3†. A tax assessed by the vestry of a parish.—**Commutation of tithes,** in England and Ireland, the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money, and chargeable on the land. See *Commutation of Tithes Act*, under *commutation*.—**Composition of tithes.** Same as *real composition* (*b*) (which see, under *real*[1]).—**Saladin tithe,** a general tax on movable property and revenues from land levied in France and England in 1188 for the support of the third crusade, organized for the recovery of the Holy Land from the sultan Saladin. See *Ordinance of the Saladin Tithe*, under *ordinance*.—**Tithe lars of the tithes.** See *titular*.

tithe[1] (tīŦH), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tithed*, ppr. *tithing*. [Formerly also *tythe;* < ME. *tithen, tythen, tethen*, < AS. *teóthian*, tithe, < *teótha*, tithe, tenth: see *tithe*[1], *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To subject to tithes or the payment of a tithe; impose a tithe or tenth of or upon.

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase. Deut. xxvi. 12.

2. To pay tithes on; give or yield up a tithe of.

Military spoil, and the prey gotten in war, is also tythable, for Abraham *tythed* it to Melchizedek.
Selman, Tythes, xvi.

3†. To take or reckon by tenths or tens; take tithe or every tenth of.

Which Armie (saith Fernandes) he [the King] *tythed* out of his people, taking one onely of ten.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 463.

The multitude are *tith'd*, and every tenth only spar'd.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

To tithe mint and cumin, to exercise rigid authority or close circumspection in small matters, while neglecting greater or more important ones: with reference to Mat. xxiii. 23.

II.† *intrans.* To pay tithes. *Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 65.

For lamb, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the Lord do not strike.
Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 42.

tithe[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *tithen, tuthen*, < AS. *títhian, týthian* (= OS. *tugithōn* = MHG. *ge-zwīden*), concede, grant.] To concede; grant. *Rob. of Gloucester.*

tithe-commissioner (tīᵺ′kō-mish″ọn-ėr), *n.* One of a board of officers appointed by the English government for arranging propositions for commuting or compounding for tithes. *Simmonds.*

tithe-free (tīᵺ′frē), *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

tithe-gatherer (tīᵺ′gaᵺ″ėr-ėr), *n.* One who collects tithes.

titheless (tīᵺ′les), *a.* [< *tithe*[1] + *-less.*] Tithe-free.

tithe-owner (tīᵺ′ō″nėr), *n.* A person to whom tithes are due; one who owns the right to receive and use the tithes of a parish or locality. In Great Britain many laymen are tithe-owners, through impropriation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 412.

tithe-payer (tīᵺ′pā″ėr), *n.* One who pays tithes; a person from whom tithes are due.

tithe-pig (tīᵺ′pig), *n.* One pig out of ten, paid as a tithe or church-rate. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 79.

tithe-proctor (tīᵺ′prok″tor), *n.* A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates.

tither[1] (tī′ᵺėr), *n.* [< ME. *tithere, tythere*; < *tithe*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who levies or collects tithes.—2. A tithe-payer.

Smale *tytheres* weren foule yshent.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 12.

3. An advocate or a supporter of tithes; one who maintains the principle of ecclesiastical tithing. [Rare.]

Tithers themselves have contributed to thir own confutation, by confessing that the Church liv'd primitively on Alms. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

tither[2] (tiᵺ′ėr), *indef. pron.* A Scotch form of *tother.*

The tane o' them is fu' o' corn,
The *tither* is fu' o' hay.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

tithe-stealer (tīᵺ′stē″lėr), *n.* One who evades the payment of tithes, or who dishonestly withholds some part of the tithes due from him.

The 'squire has made all his tenants atheists and *tythe-stealers.* *Addison*, Spectator, No. 112.

tithing[1] (tī′ᵺing), *n.* [< ME. *tithing, tething, tending, teonding*, < AS. *teóthing, teóthung*, a tithing, tithe, decimation, a band of ten men; verbal n. of *teóthian*, tithe: see *tithe*[1], *v.*] 1. In *old Eng. law*, a decennary; a number or company of about ten householders, or one tenth of a hundred (which see), who, dwelling near each other, were regarded as constituting a distinct community for some purposes of civil order and police regulation, the several members being treated as sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other. Although this institution has long ceased, the name and corresponding territorial division are still retained in many parts of England.

2. The act of levying or taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe.

tithing[2]†, *n.* Tidings. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 498.

tithing-man (tī′ᵺing-man), *n.* [< ME.**tithing-man*, < AS. *tēothingmann*; < *tithing*[1] + *man.*] 1. In *old Eng. law*, the chief man of a tithing: same as *headborough.*—2. In England, a peace-officer; an under-constable; in *early New England hist.*, a town officer elected each year to exercise a general moral police (derived from the constabulary functions of the English tithing-man) in the town. Later his functions were nearly confined to preserving order during divine service and enforcing attendance upon it. An officer called the *tithing-man*, with similar moral police duties, was also, in the seventeenth century, chosen in Maryland manors.

The oldest people in New England remember the *tithing-man* as a kind of Sunday Constable, whose special duty it was, in the old parish meeting-house, to quiet the restlessness of youth and to disturb the slumbers of age.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, I. 1.

tithing-penny† (tī′ᵺing-pen″i), *n.* A small sum paid to the sheriff by each tithing, etc., for the charge of keeping courts.

tithly† (tith′li), *adv.* [A var. of *titely*, as *tith* of *tite*[1].] Same as *titely.*

I have seen him trip it *tithly.*
Beau. and Fl. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Tithonian (ti-thō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Tithonus*, < Gr. Τιθωνός, in Gr. myth. the brother of Priam and consort of Eos or Aurora, and endowed with immortality.] A name given by Oppel to a peculiar facies of Upper Jurassic rocks extensively developed in southern France and on the southern side of the Alps. The series thus named is characterized by limestones of very uniform lithological character, as if deposited in deep water when the conditions of deposition were for a long time remarkably uniform in character.

tithonic (ti-thon′ik), *a.* [= F. *tithonique*, < Gr. Τιθωνός, Tithonus: see *Tithonian.*] Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects; actinic. See *actinism.*

tithonicity (tith-ō-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< *tithonic* + *-ity.*] That property of light by which it produces chemical effects; actinism.

tithonographic (ti-thō-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< Gr. Τιθωνός (see *tithonic*) + γράφειν, write.] Fixed or impressed by the tithonic rays of light; photographic.

Draper also did something like the same thing, but not quite the same thing, in what he called a *tithonographic* representation of the solar spectrum.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 81.

tithonometer (tith-ō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. Τιθωνός (see *tithonic*) + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument devised by Dr. John W. Draper (1844) to measure the tithonic or chemical action of light-rays by their effect in causing the chemical union of chlorin and hydrogen. See the quotation.

The *tithonometer* consists essentially of a mixture of equal measures of chlorine and hydrogen gases evolved from and confined by a fluid which absorbs neither. This mixture is kept in a graduated tube so arranged that the gaseous surface exposed to the rays never varies in extent, notwithstanding the contraction which may be going on in its volume, and the muriatic acid resulting from its union is removed by rapid absorption.
Amer. Jour. Sci., XLVI. 218.

tithymal† (tith′i-mal), *n.* [Also *tithymall, tithimal, titimal*, < OF. *tithymale*, < L. *tithymalus, tithymallus*, < Gr. τιθύμαλος, spurge, euphorbia.] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*; spurge.

titi[1], *n.* See *tee-tee.*

titi[2] (tē′tē), *n.* Same as *buckwheat-tree.*

Titianesque (tish-i-a-nesk′), *a.* [< *Titian* (see def.) + *-esque.*] Characteristic of or resembling the works of the Venetian painter Titian (Tiziano Vecellio, 1477–1576). *Athenæum*, No. 3261, p. 537.

titifill†, *n.* See *titiril.*

titil†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *title*, *tittle*[2].

titillate (tit′i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titillated*, ppr. *titillating.* [< L. *titillatus*, pp. of *titillare* (> It. *titillare* = Sp. *titilar* = Pg. *titillar* = F. *titiller*), tickle.] To tickle; excite a tickling or tingling sensation in; hence, to excite pleasurably; exhilarate; elate.

The gnomes direct, to every atom just,
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust.
Pope, R. of the L., *v.* 84.

titillation (tit-i-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *titillation* = Pr. *titillacio* = Sp. *titilacion* = Pg. *titillação* = It. *titillazione*, < L. *titillatio*(*n-*), a tickling, < *titillare*, pp. *titillatus*, tickle: see *titillate.*] 1. The act of titillating, or the state of being titillated; a tickling or itching sensation or state of feeling; hence, a passing or momentary excitation, physical or mental.

A poor auricular transient *titillation.*
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 166.

The vulgar intellectual palate hankers after the *titillation* of foaming phrase. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 281.

2. That which titillates; something having titillating properties. [Rare.]

Your Spanish *titillation* in a glove
The best perfume. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 2.

titillative (tit′i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *titillate* + *-ive.*] Tending to titillate or tickle. *Imp. Dict.*

titimale†, *n.* Same as *tithymal.* *Halliwell.*

titivate, tittivate (tit′i-vāt), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *titivated, tittivated*, ppr. *titivating, tittivating.* [Appar. a factitious word, based perhaps on *tidy*[1], with a Latin-seeming termination as in *cultivate.*] To dress or spruce up; get or put into good trim; smarten, or smarten one's self. [Colloq. or slang.]

The girls are all so *titivated* off with false beauty that a fellow loses his heart before he knows it.
Dow's Sermons, I. 151. (*Bartlett.*)

Let me go down and settle whilst you call in your black man and *titivate* a bit. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xlviii.

titivil†, *n.* [Also *titifill*, early mod. E. *tyttyfylle*; origin obscure.] A knave; a jade.

titlark (tit′lärk), *n.* [< *tit*[2] + *lark*[1]. Cf. *titmouse.* Cf. Shetland *teetick*, titlark.] A small lark-like bird; hence, specifically, in *ornith.*, a titling; a pipit; any bird of the genus *Anthus* or subfamily *Anthinæ* (see these words, and *pipit*). There are many species, of most parts of the world. The common titlark of the United States is *A. ludovicianus*, which abounds in eastern parts of the country and in Canada. Several are common English birds, as the meadow-pipit or moss-creeper, *A. pratensis*; the tree-pipit or field-titlark, *A. arboreus*; and the sea-titlark or rock-pipit, *A. obscurus.* See *rock-pipit*, cut under *Anthus*, and phrases under *lark.*

title (tī′tl), *n.* [< ME. *title, titel, titil, titill*, a title, a stroke over an abridged word (a tittle), an epistle, < OF. *title, titre, tiltre*, a title, a stroke over an abridged word to indicate letters wanting, F. *titre*, a title, a stroke over an abridged word, right, claim, standard (of gold and silver), document, title in law, title-deed, head (of a page), etc., = Pr. *titol, tiltre, titule*, point or dot over *i*, = Sp. *título*, title, *tilde*, a stroke over a word, an accent, tilde, = Pg. *título*, title, *til*, a stroke over a word, an accent, tilde, = Cat. *títtla*, mark, sign, character, = It. *titolo*, title, = Wallach. *title*, circumflex, = D. *titel* = OHG. *titul*, MHG. *titel, tittel*, G. *titel* = Sw. Dan. *titel*, < L. *titulus*, title, a superscription, label, notice, token, etc., ML. also a stroke over an abridged word, a tittle; with dim. term. *-ulus*, from a root unknown. Cf. *tittle*[2] and *tilde*, doublets of *title.*] 1. An inscription placed on or over something to distinguish or specialize it; an affixed individualizing term or phrase. [Obsolescent.]

And Pilate wrote a *title*, and put it on the cross.
John xix. 19.

Tell me once more what *title* thou [a casket] dost bear.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 35.

2. A prefixed designating word, phrase, or combination of phrases; an initial written or printed designation; the distinguishing name attached to a written production of any kind: as, the *title* of a book, a chapter or section of a book, etc.; the *title* of a poem. The title of a book in the fullest sense includes all the matter in the title-page preceding the author's name or whatever stands in place of it. It may be either a single word or a short phrase, or be divided into a leading and a subordinate title connected by *or*; or it may be extended by way of description to the larger part of a closely printed page, according to a practice formerly very common. The title by which a book is quoted, however, is nearly always the shortest form that will serve to designate it distinctively. For bibliographical purposes, especially in the cases of old, rare, and curious books, the entire title-page, word for word and point for point, is regarded as the title, and when copied the actual typography is often indicated, as by a vertical bar after each word which ends a line, etc.

They live by selling *titles*, not books, and if that carry off one impression, they have their ends.
Dryden, Life of Lucian.

3. Same as *title-page*, in some technical or occasional uses.—4. In *bookbinding*, the panel on the back of which the name of the book is imprinted.—5. A descriptive caption or heading to a document; the formula by which a legal instrument of any kind is headed: as, the *title* of an act of Congress or of Parliament; the *title* of a deed, a writ, or an affidavit.—6. In some statutes, law-books, and the like, a division or subdivision of the subject, usually a larger division than *article* or *section.*—7. A characterizing term of address; a descriptive name or epithet.

Katharine the curst!
A *title* for a maid of all *titles* the worst.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 130.

8. Specifically, a distinguishing appellation belonging to a person by right of rank or endowment, or assigned to him as a mark of respect or courtesy. Titles in this sense may be classified as—(1) *titles of office*, whether hereditary or limited to chosen incumbents, as emperor or empress, king or queen, president, judge, mayor, bishop or archbishop, rector, deacon, general, admiral, captain, etc.; (2) *hereditary titles of nobility*, as duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron (the five British titles of nobility, of which any except the first may be held as a *title of courtesy* by the son and heir, or even the grandson, of the holder of a higher title), count, etc.; (3) *titles of distinction* or *merit*, as baronet (hereditary) and knight in Great Britain, and those conferred by membership of honorary orders, or the like; (4) *titles of attribution*, pertaining to specific offices or ranks, or bestowed upon certain historical persons, as your, his, or her Majesty, Highness, Grace, Honor, etc., and various epithets prefixed or appended to names, as the Honorable or Right Honorable (Hon. or Rt. Hon.), Reverend or Right Reverend (Rev. or Rt. Rev.), the Great, the Fair (Philip the Fair), the Catholic (Ferdinand the Catholic), etc.; (5) *titles of degree* (commonly called *degrees*), as doctor of divinity (D. D.), of laws (LL. D.), of philosophy (Ph. D.), or of medicine (M. D.),

master of arts (M. A. or A. M.), etc.; (*d*) *titles of direct address*, prefixed to names in either speech or writing, as Lord, Lady, Sir, Mister (Mr.), Mistress (Mrs.), Miss, Monsieur (M. or Mons.), Madame (Mme.), Doctor (Dr.), Professor (Prof.), Judge, General, etc. Titles of office are subdivided into *royal* or *imperial titles* (including those distinctively pertaining to members of sovereign families), *civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, military, naval*, etc. *Titles of honor* are such titles belonging to any of the above classes as denote superior rank or station, or special distinction of any kind.

9. Titular or aristocratic rank; titled nobility or dignity. [Rare.]

Tom never fails of paying his obeisance to every man he sees who has *title* or office to make him conspicuous; . . . *Title* is all he knows of honour, and civility of friendship. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 204.

10. A grade or degree of fineness; especially, the number of carats by which the fineness of gold is expressed.

Caret . . . is only an imaginary weight; the whole mass is divided into twenty-four equal parts, and as many as there are of these that are of pure gold constitute the *title* of the alloy. *F. Vors*, Bibelots and Curios, p. 58.

Jewellers solder with gold of a lower *title* than the article to be soldered. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 364.

11. A claim; a right; a designated ground of claim; a conferred or acquired warrant; an attributed privilege or franchise.

Therfor a *title* he gan him for to borwe
Of other sickneese, lest men of him wende
That the hote fire of love him brende.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 488.

Make claim and *title* to the crown of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 68.

12. An inherent or established right; a fixed franchise; a just or recognized claim.

Even such an one [an ill prince] hath a *title* to our prayers and thanksgivings. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. viii.

I have the same *title* to write on prudence that I have to write on poetry or holiness.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 201.

13. In *law:* (*a*) Ownership: as, the *title* was not in the husband, but in his wife; her *title* was subject to encumbrance. (*b*) The channel through which an owner has acquired his right; the collection of facts from which, by the operation of law, his right arises: as, an abstract of *title* sets forth the chain of instruments, etc., by which the owner became owner. (*c*) Absolute ownership; the unencumbered fee. In a contract to convey title or to warrant the title, the word is usually understood in this sense, in which it includes the right of property, the right of possession, and actual possession. (*d*) The instrument which is evidence of a right; a title-deed. *Title* is more appropriately used of real property; *ownership* of personal, but also to some extent of real property. Among the older commentators on Roman law it was usual to call *title* (*titulus*) the contract or other legal act which was the remote cause of a person's acquiring property (for example, a contract of sale), while the immediate cause (for example, delivery) was called *modus*. In order to have ownership there had to be a perfect titulus and modus. This doctrine is alien to the Roman jurists, and is now universally repudiated.

14. Hence, a source or evidence of any right or privilege; that which establishes a claim or an attribution: as, Gray's "Elegy" is his chief *title* to fame; his discharge is his *title* of exemption.—15. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Originally, a district in the city of Rome with taxable revenue; hence, a district in that city attached to a parish church; a Roman parish church, as distinguished from a basilica or an oratory. The clergy belonging to these churches received the epithet "cardinal," whence the title *cardinal*.

In the Roman Church parish churches or *Titles* seem to have been first instituted in the time of Pope Marcellus (304). *Cath. Dict.*, p. 118.

(*b*) A fixed sphere of work and source of income, required as a condition of ordination. Since the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451, it has always been the rule to refuse to admit to ordination any one not appointed to officiate in a particular church. Since the eleventh century a title in the present sense has been expressly required. The term has gradually changed its connotation from the idea of locality to that of assured support and of a warrant for orders. The Roman Catholic Church requires as title for orders nomination to a benefice sufficient for maintenance, sufficient private income, a guarantee of support from some person or persons, or monastic poverty as entitling to maintenance by the order. In the Church of England a cure of souls, chaplaincy, fellowship, or the like is required, or residence as master of arts with sufficient private means. In the American Episcopal Church engagement with some church, parish, or congregation, with some diocesan or recognized general missionary society, as instructor in some incorporated institution, or as chaplain in the national army or navy is requisite for admission to priest's orders.

The candidates . . . must each have a *title* for orders—that is, a sphere of labour under some clergyman, with a proper stipend for his support—before he can be ordained. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 86.

16†. Same as *tittle*[2]. *Wyclif*, Mat. v.—**Abstract of title.** See *abstract*.—**Bastard title.** See *bastard*.—**Bonitarian title.** See *bonitarian*.—**Cloud on a title,** in *law*, something that renders a holder's title to land or other property doubtful, as the existence of an adverse instrument or claim the validity or justice of which is not yet known or adjudicated; an instrument which apparently and on its face is valid, and impairs a person's title to land, but which can be shown to be invalid by proof of extrinsic facts, although its invalidity has not yet been judicially declared, as a fraudulent mortgage or assessment on the land, or a judgment affecting its ownership, founded on a false affidavit of notice to the defendants.—**Color of title.** See *color*.—**Courtesy title.** See *courtesy*, and def. 8.—**Declaration of Title Act.** See *declaration*.—**Equitable title.** See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.—**Extension of title.** See *extension*.—**Good holding title.** See *marketable title*.—**Half title.** See *half-title*.—**Lucrative title,** in *Spanish Mexican law*, title created by donation, devise, or descent. *Platt.*—**Marketable, onerous, passive title.** See the adjectives.—**Pierced for title,** specially prepared for the title, as leather for a book-cover is which has had an addition between the bands of one or more squares of colored leather, on which the title is put. This is done only on calf, vellum, or sheep.—**Progress of title.** See *progress*.—**Running title.** See *running*.—**Side title,** a title placed on the upper cover of a bound book, as when the back is too narrow to admit a line of letters, or when the book so treated is usually to be exposed on a table.—**Title by forfeiture, by prescription, by succession.** See *forfeiture*, etc.—**Title of entry.** See *entry*, 10 (*a*).—**Title rôle.** See *rôle*.—**Unity of title,** the title of two or more joint tenants, or tenants in common, or persons alleged so to be, derived or deduced immediately from one and the same source by one and the same act or fact.=**Syn. 7.** *Designation*, etc. See *name*.

title (tī′tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titled*, ppr. *titling*. [= OF. *tituler* = Sp. Pg. *titular* = It. *titolare*, < LL. *titulare*, give a title or name to, < L. *titulus*, a title: see *title*, *n.* Cf. *entitle*, *entitule*, *intitule*.]

1. To call by a title, or by the title of; entitle; name.

I understand, by rumours, you've a daughter,
Which my bold love shall henceforth *title* cousin.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iv. 1.

2. To give a right to be entitled; bestow or confer the title or designation of.

To these that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame.
Milton, P. L., xi. 622.

titled (tī′tld), *a.* [< *title* + *-ed*[2].] Having or bearing a title, especially one which is constantly used, either with the name or instead of it; specifically, bearing a title of nobility; noble.

title-deed (tī′tl-dēd), *n.* 1. A deed by virtue of which, or one of several deeds or of a chain of conveyances by virtue of which, a person claims title. The term is commonly used in the plural of the several earlier muniments of title usually delivered over by a grantor on parting with his property to the grantee.

2. That which confers a right or title of any kind; especially, a distinguishing deed or achievement; a ground of consideration, eminence, or fame.

title-leaf (tī′tl-lēf), *n.* The leaf of a book on which the title is printed; a title-page.

There was another book at the end of these, in whose *title-leaf* the first of the contents was.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 115.

titleless (tī′tl-les), *a.* [< ME. *titeles*; < *title* + *-less*.] 1. Having no title or name.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forged himself a name.
Shak., Cor., v. 1. 13.

2. Devoid of rightful claim or title; unentitled; lawless.

Right so betwixe a *titeles* tirannt
And an outlawe, or a theef errannt,
The same I seye, ther is no difference.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 119.

title-letter (tī′tl-let′ėr), *n.* The types, collectively, selected for titles. Also *title-type*.

title-page (tī′tl-pāj), *n.* The preliminary page of a book, or of a written or printed work of any kind, which contains its full title and particulars as to its authorship, publication, etc.

The Younger Brother, or the Fortunate Cheat, had been much a more proper Name. Now when a Poet can't rig out a *Title Page*, 'tis but a bad sign of his holding out to the Epilogue. *Jeremy Collier*, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 210.

titler (tit′lėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large truncated cone of refined sugar. *Simmonds.*

title-sheet (tī′tl-shēt), *n.* In *printing*, the first sheet of a book, which usually contains the title, bastard title, and other preliminary matter.

title-type (tī′tl-tīp), *n.* Same as *title-letter*.

titlin, *n.* Same as *titling*. *Florio.*

titling[1] (tit′ling), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *titlin;* < Icel. *titlingr;* as *tit*[2] + *-ling*[1].] 1. Some small bird. Specifically—(*a*) A titlark or pipit. (*b*) A tit or titmouse. (*c*) In Scotland, the hedge-sparrow.

2. A name formerly given in the custom-house to stock-fish. *Simmonds.*—**Cuckoo's titling.** Same as *cuckoo's sandy* (which see, under *sandy*[1]). [Prov. Eng.]—**Field-, meadow-,** or **moor-titling,** *Anthus pratensis*. (See also *sea-titling*.)

titling[2] (tī′tling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *title*, v.] In *bookbinding*, impressing, usually in gold-leaf, on the back of a book the words selected for the title.

titmal (tit′mal), *n.* Same as *timal*.

titmouse (tit′mous), *n.*; pl. usually *titmice* (-mīs), properly *titmouses* (-mou-sez). [Early mod. E. also *titmose*, also rarely *tittimouse;* < ME. *titmose, titemose, tytemose, titmase*, and later *tittimouse;* < *tit*[2] + ME. *mose*, < AS. *māse*, a name for several kinds of birds: see *coal-mouse*.] A tit; a tomtit; any bird of the family *Paridæ*, and especially of the subfamily *Parinæ*. (See the technical names, and cuts under *chickadee* and

Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acredula caudata*).

Parus.) Those of the genus *Parus* which occur in Great Britain, and hence have popular English names, are the great titmouse, *P. major;* the coal-tit, *P. ater* (of which the British variety is sometimes called *P. britannicus*); the marsh-tit, *P. palustris;* the blue tit, *P. cæruleus;* and the crested tit, *P.* (*Lophophanes*) *cristatus*. The long-tailed titmouse is *Acredula caudata* or *rosea*. The bearded titmouse is *Panurus* (or *Calamophilus*) *biarmicus* (sometimes put in another family, *Panuridæ*). In the United States are a number of titmice, commonly called *chickadees*, with smooth heads and black caps and throats, as *Parus atricapillus*, etc. There are also several crested ones, forming the genus or subgenus *Lophophanes*, as the peto, or tufted titmouse, *L. bicolor*, the black-crested, *L. atrocristatus*, and others. Titmice which build long pensile nests are called in England *bottle-tits*, and by many provincial names, including *poke-pudding*. Those of the United States which have this habit are the bush-tits of the genus *Psaltriparus*. (See cut under *bush-tit*.) Others, of Europe and Africa, form the genus *Ægithalus*, as *Æ. pendulinus*, the penduline titmouse. The gold tit, or yellow-headed titmouse, of the southwestern United States, *Auriparus flaviceps*, also builds a very bulky and elaborate nest of twigs stuffed with feathers. Some of the British

Tufted Titmouse (*Lophophanes bicolor*).

tits are called *oxeye*, and others *hickwall*.—**Azure titmouse.** See *azure tit*, under *tit*[2].—**Bahama titmouse†,** the guitguit of Bahama, *Certhiola bahamensis*.—**Greater titmouse,** *Parus major*, of Europe. See cut under *Parus*.—**New Zealand titmouse†,** any species of *Certhiparus;* originally, *C. novæ-zealandiæ*. *Latham*, 1781.—**Plain titmouse,** *Lophophanes inornatus*, common in the southwestern parts of the United States, having the crest concolor with the back.—**Siberian titmouse,** *Parus cinctus*.—**Toupet titmouse†.** See *toupet*, 2. *Latham.*

titrate (tī′trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *titrated*, ppr. *titrating*. [< F. *titre*, title, standard of fineness (see *title*, *n.*, 10), + *-ate*[2].] To submit to the process of titration.

The whole [mixture] is to be cooled and *titrated* as usual with iodine, using starch as an indicator.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 71.

titration (ti-trā′shon), *n.* [< *titrate* + *-ion*.] In *analytical chem.*, a process for ascertaining

the quantity of any given constituent present in a compound by observing the quantity of a liquid of known strength (called a *standard solution*) necessary to convert the constituent into another form, the close of the reaction being marked by some definite phenomenon, usually a change of color or the formation of a precipitate. Also called *volumetric analysis*.

ti-tree (tē′trē), *n.* **1.** A palm-lily: same as *ti*[1]. —**2.** Same as *tea-tree*.

tit-tat-to† (tit′tat-tō′), *n.* [< *tit, tat, to*, three meaningless syllables used in counting.] A game: same as *crisscross*, 3.

tittet, *adv.* See *tite*[1].

titter[1] (tit′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *titeren*, < Icel. *titra* = OHG. *zitterōn*, MHG. *zitern*, G. *zittern*, tremble, quiver. Cf. *teeter, totter*[1].] **1**†. To move back and forth; sway; waver.

In *titerynge* and pursuyte and delayes,
The folk devyne at wagging of a stree.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1744.

2. To teeter; seesaw.—**3.** To tremble. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

titter[2] (tit′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. **titeren* (in deriv. *titerere*, a tattler), prob. imitative; in part perhaps due to *titter*[1].] To laugh in a restrained or nervous manner, as from suppressed mirth, pleasure, or embarrassment; giggle; snicker.

Thus Sal, with tears in either eye;
While victor Ned sat *tittering* by.
Shenstone, To a Friend.

Amy and Louisa Eahton *tittered* under their breath.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

titter[2] (tit′ėr), *n.* [< *titter*[2], *v.*] A restrained or nervous laugh; a giggle; a snicker.

There 's a *titter* of winds in that beechen tree.
Bryant, Gladness of Nature.

A strangled *titter*, out of which there brake
On all sides, clamouring etiquette to death,
Unmeasured mirth. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

titter[3] (tit′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A weed, probably the hairy vetch. See *tine*[3].

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine.
Tusser, May's Husbandry, st. 19.

titteration (tit-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *titter*[2] + *-ation*.] A fit of tittering or giggling. [Rare.]

My brother's arrival has tuned every string of my heart to joy. The holding up of a straw will throw me into a *titteration*. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxi.

titterel (tit′ėr-el), *n.* [< *tit*[2] + dim. *-er-el* as in *cockerel, pickerel*.] The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*. [Prov. Eng.]

titterer (tit′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *titerere*, a tattler: see *titter*[2].] **1.** One who titters; one who is habitually tittering.

But he was too short-sighted to notice those who tittered at him—too absent from the world of small facts and petty impulses in which *titterers* live.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, iv.

2†. A tattler.

Taletellers and *tyterers*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 297.

titter-totter (tit′ėr-tot″ėr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *tetter-totter*; < *titter*[1] + *totter*[1].] To seesaw; teeter. *Imp. Diet.*

titter-totter (tit′ėr-tot″ėr), *n.* [< *titter-totter*, *v.*] The game of seesaw. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

titter-totter (tit′ėr-tot″ėr), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *titter-totter*, *v.*] In a swaying manner; unsteadily: as, don't stand *titter-totter*. *Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 35.

tittery†, *n.* See *tityre*.

tittery-tut†, *n.* See *tityre-tu*.

tittimouse†, *n.* A titmouse.

The ringdove, redbreast, and the *tittimouse*.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

tittivate, *v.* See *titivate*.

tittle[1] (tit′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tittled*, ppr. *tittling*. [< ME. **titelen* (in deriv. *titelere, titulere*, a tattler); cf. *titter*[2], *tattle*.] To prate idly; whisper. [Scotch.]

Here sits a raw [row] of *tittlin'* jauds.
Burns, Holy Fair.

tittle[2] (tit′l), *n.* [< ME. *title, titel, titil*, a title, stroke over a word, etc.; the same as *title*: see *title*.] **1.** A stroke over a word or letter to show abbreviation; a dot over a letter, as in *i*. Compare *iota* and *jot*[1]. See *tilde*, a Spanish form of the same word.

I'll quote him to a *tittle*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

2. A very small thing; a minute object or quantity; a particle; a whit. [Rare.]

How small the biggest Parts of Earth's proud *Tittle* show!
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, x. 1.

One jot or one *tittle* shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Mat. v. 18.

Right, right; . . . my taste to a *tittle*.
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

tittlebat (tit′l-bat), *n.* [Corrupt. for *stickleback*.] Same as *stickleback*.

There sat the man who had . . . agitated the scientific world with the Theory of *Tittlebats*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, i.

tittler† (tit′lėr), *n.* [ME. *titeler, tuteler, totiler*; < *tittle*[1] + *-er*[1].] A tattler; a prater.

Tituleris . . .
That bablid ffor the best.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 57.

Be no *totiler*.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 B. xvii. f. 141. (*Halliwell.*)

tittle-tattle (tit′l-tat″l), *v. i.* [< *tittle*[1] + *tattle*; or a varied reduplication of *tattle*.] To talk idly; prate; gabble.

You must be *tittle-tattling* before all our guests.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 248.

tittle-tattle (tit′l-tat″l), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *title-tatle*; < *tittle-tattle*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Idle, trifling talk; insignificant gossip.

The daily *tittle-tattle* of a court,
By common fame retail'd as office news
In coffee-houses, taverns, cellars, stews.
Chatterton, Resignation.

A readable Life of Pitt, which would give all the facts and none of the *tittle-tattle*, . . . is quite possible.
The Academy, Oct. 18, 1890, p. 336.

2. An idle, trifling talker; a gossip. [Rare.]

Dame Polupragma, gossip *Title-tatle*,
Suffers her tongue, let loose at randome, pratle
Of all occurrentes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

Impertinent *Tittletattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse but that of talking slower or faster.
Addison, Tatler, No. 157.

II. *a.* Gossiping; gabbling. [Rare.]

And then at christeninga and gossips feasts
A woman is not seene, the men doe all
The *tittle-tattle* duties. *Brome*, Antipodes, i. 6.

The *tittle-tattle* town.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 31.

tittle-tattler (tit′l-tat″lėr), *n.* One who circulates idle gossip; a trifling tattler. [Rare.]

It was somewhat doubtful whether the *tittle-tatler* had improved on the usual version of the story.
The Academy, Jan. 29, 1889, p. 76.

tittle-tattling (tit′l-tat″ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tittle-tattle*, *v.*] The practice of dealing in idle gossip; a tattling about trifles.

You are full in your *tittle-tattlings* of Cupid; here is Cupid, and there is Cupid. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

tittup, titup (tit′up), *v. i.* [< *tit*, appar. a vague variant of *tip*[2], + *up*.] To act or go in a gay, lively, or impatient manner; spring; prance; skip.

It would be endless to notice . . . the "Dear me's" and "Oh la's" of the *tittupping* misses.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xlii.

A magnificent horse dancing, and *tittupping*, and tossing, and performing the most graceful caracoles and gambadoes. *Thackeray*, Philip, viii.

tittup, titup (tit′up), *n.* [< *tittup*, *v.*] A lively or gay movement or gait; a prancing or springing about; a canter.

Citizens in Crowds, upon Pads, Hackneys, and Hunters; all upon the *Tittup*, as if he who Rid not a Gallop was to forfeit his Horse.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 84.

Had held the bridle, walked his managed mule,
Without a *tittup*, the procession through.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 212.

tittuppy, tituppy (tit′up-i), *a.* [< *tittup* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Gay; lively; prancing; high-stepping.—**2.** Shaky; unsteady; ticklish.

Did you ever see such a little *tittuppy* thing in your life? There is not a sound piece of iron about it.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix.

titty[1] (tit′i), *n.*; pl. *titties* (-iz). [Dim. of *tit*[1].] A teat; the breast; especially, the mother's breast: an infantile term.

titty[2] (tit′i), *n.* Sister: an infantile manner of pronouncing the word. *Burns*, Tam Glen. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

titty[3] (tit′i), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian bagpipe. *Stainer and Barrett.*

tittyriet, *n.* Same as *tityre*, 1, for *tityre-tu*.

titty-todger (tit′i-toj″ėr), *n.* [Cf. *tiddy*[2], *tidy*[2].] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Prov. Eng.]

titubant (tit′ū-bạnt), *a.* [= F. *titubant* = Sp. *titubeante* = Pg. *titubante, titubeante*, < L. *tituban(t-)s*, ppr. of *titubare*, stagger: see *titubate*.] Staggering; tottering; stumbling. [Rare.]

Sir Oran's mode of progression being very vacillating, indirect, and *titubant*. *T. L. Peacock*, Melincourt, v.

titubate (tit′ū-bāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *titubated*, ppr. *titubating*. [< L. *titubatus*, pp. of *titubare* (> It. *titubare* = Sp. *titubear* = Pg. *titubar, titubear* = F. *tituber*), stagger, totter.] To stumble; trip; stagger; reel; rock or roll. [Rare.]

But what became of this *titubating*, this towering mountain of snow?
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 29. (*Latham.*)

titubation (tit-ū-bā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *titubation* = Pg. *titubeação* = It. *titubazione*, < L. *titubatio(n-)*, a staggering, < *titubare*, stagger: see *titubate*.] **1.** The act of stumbling or staggering; a tottering.—**2.** In *med.*, restlessness; an inclination to constant change of position; fidgets.—**3.** The act of rocking or rolling, as a curved body on a plane.

titular (tit′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *titulaire* = Sp. Pg. *titular* = It. *titolare*, < ML. **titularis*, pertaining to a title, < L. *titulus*, title: see *title*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or having a title, in any sense; existing in or by reason of title; so designated or entitled: as, *titular* rank, dignity, or rights; *titular* possession; a *titular* professor or incumbent of office (that is, one bearing the title, in distinction from an adjunct or a deputy).

The *titular* Dr. Lamb is committed to the Gate-house, about causing a Weatminster scholar to give himself to the devil. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, i. 305.

2. Existing in or having the title only; being such only in name; so-called; nominal; not actual: as, a *titular* sovereignty or bishopric; the line of *titular* kings of Jerusalem.

I appeal to any Reader if this is not the Conditions in which these *Titular* Odes appear.
Congreve, On the Pindaric Ode.

This *titular* sovereign of half a dozen empires, in which he did not actually possess a rood of land.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

3. Receiving the name (of), or used by name, as part of a title; giving or taking title. See quotation, and *titular church*, below.

The present cardinals *titular* of the basilican churches of San Marco, and of the Sti. Apostoli.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 207.

Titular abbot. See *abbot*.—**Titular bishop,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bishop bearing the name of a former Christian see in which the Christian church has ceased to exist, chiefly in Mohammedan countries. This term was substituted by decree of the Propaganda, 1882, for that of "bishop in partibus infidelium," formerly in use. A titular bishop is usually assigned to episcopal duties in a country or locality where no Roman Catholic diocese exists or can be established, under the local designation of *vicar apostolic*.—**Titular church,** one of the parish churches of Rome, the names of which are used in the titles of cardinal priests. Compare *title*, *n.*, 15 (*a*).

II. *n.* **1.** A person who holds a title of office, or a right of possession independently of the functions or obligations properly implied by it; in *eccles. law*, one who may lawfully enjoy a benefice without performing its duties.—**2.** One whose name is used as a title; specifically, the patron saint of a church.—**Titular of a church,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that sacred person or thing from which a church receives its title: the term is wider than *patron*, and may comprehend the persons of the Trinity, the mysteries, or the saints, while a patron can be only a saint or an angel. *Cath. Dict.*—**Titulars of the tithes,** in *Scotch eccles. law*, the titulars or lay patrons to whom the teinds or tenth part of the produce of lands, formerly claimed by the clergy, had been granted by the crown.

titularity (tit-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *titular* + *-ity*.] The state of being titular; use as a title of office.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius with great humility or popularity refused the name of Imperator, but their successors have challenged that title, and retained the same even in its *titularity*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

titularly (tit′ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a titular manner; by or with regard to title; nominally.

titulary (tit′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *titulaire* = It. *titolario*, < ML. **titularius*, pertaining to a title (cf. *titularius*, n., a writer of titles), < L. *titulus*, a title: see *title*, and cf. *titular*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting in a title; bearing a title; titular.

Richard Smith, *titulary* Bishop of Chalcedon, taking his honour from Greece, his profit from England (where he bishoped it over all the Romish Catholics), was now very busy. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. ii. 7.

2. Of or pertaining to a title; dependent upon or proceeding from a right or title.

William . . . the Conquerour, howsoever he used and exercised the power of a Conquerour to reward his Normans, yet . . . mixed it with a *Titulary* pretence grounded upon the will and designation of Edward the Confessor.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII., p. 5.

II. *n.*; pl. *titularies* (-riz). The holder of a title; a titular incumbent or holder.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious. *Aylife*, Parergon.

tituled† (tit′ūld), *a.* [< L. *titulus*, title (see *title*), + *-ed*[2].] Having or bearing a title; entitled.

titup, tituppy. See *tittup, tittuppy*.

tit-warbler (tit′wâr″blėr), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Parinæ*. *Swainson.*

Tityra (tit'i-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τιτύρας, also τίτυρος, a kind of bird; cf. τατύρας, τέταρος, the pheasant.] A genus of cotingine birds of the warmer parts of America, representative of the *Tityrinæ*. They are characterized by the unbristled rictus of the strong compressed bill, the slender similar-shaped second primary of the adult male, and the black and white plumage, which is not very dissimilar in the opposite sexes. Five species range from southern Mexico to southern Brazil, *T. cayana*, *T. brasiliensis*, *T. semifasciata* (or *personata*, which reaches Mexico), *T. inquisitor*, and *T. albitorques* (whose Mexican variety is *fraseri*). Also called *Psaris*, *Erator*, and *Exetastes*.

tityre† (tit'i-re), *n.* [Also *tittery*, *tittyrie*; abbr. of *tityre-tu*.] 1. Same as *tityre-tu*.

No news of Navies burnt at seas;
No noise of late spawn'd *Tittyries*.
Herrick, A New Year's Gift Sent to Sir Simeon Steward.

2. Gin. *Bailey*, 1731.

Gin . . . sold under the names of double geneva, royal geneva, celestial geneva, *tittery* . . . gained . . . universal applause.
G. Smith, Complete Distiller, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes (in England, IV. 103.

tityre-tu† (tit'i-re-tū'), *n.* [So called in some fanciful allusion to the first line of the first eclogue of Virgil: "*Tityre, tu* patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi."] One of a band of roisterers or street-ruffians in London in the seventeenth century, similar to the Mohawks, Hawcubites, Heetors, etc. Also spelled *tittery-tu*.

For the dyet of some of the noble science, some for roaring boyes, and rough-hewd *tittery-tues*.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

Some of the *Tityre-tu's*, not long after the appearance of this drama (1624), appear to have been brought before the Council, and committed on a suspicion of state delinquency.
Gifford, Note on Dekker and Ford's Sun's Darling, i. 1.

Tityrinæ (tit-i-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tityra* + *-inæ*.] One of six subfamilies into which the *Cotingidæ* have been divided, typified by the genus *Tityra*, and characterized by the extremely short second primary of the adult males. The tarsi are pycnaspidean, and the bill is strong and shrike-like; the plumage is not generally bright, and the sexes as a rule are differently colored. There are 3 genera and about 25 species, two or three of which reach the Mexican border of the United States. The range of the subfamily is nearly coextensive with that of the family.

Tiu, *n.* A form of *Tiw*.

tiver (tiv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. **tever* (found in an early manuscript as *teapor*, an error for **teafor*), < AS. *teafor*, red, purple.] A kind of ocher which is used for marking sheep in some parts of England.

tiver (tiv'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. **teveren*, < AS. *teofrian*, *tyfrian*, mark in red or purple, < *teafor*, red, purple: see *tiver*, *n.*] To mark with tiver, as sheep.

Tivoli yam. See *yam*.

tivy (tiv'i), *adv.* [Appar. imitative of lively pattering motion. Cf. *tantivy*.] With great speed: a huntsman's word or cry.

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

Tiw (tē'ō), *n.* [See *Tuesday*.] The original supreme divinity of the ancient Teutonic mythology, corresponding with *Dyu* of India, *Zeus* of Greece, and *Jove* of the Romans.

tiza (tē'zä), *n.* [Peruv.] The mineral ulexite: so called in Peru.

Tizri, *n.* See *Tishri*.

tizwin (tiz'win), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Among the Apaches and kindred Indians, an intoxicating distilled liquor similar to the Mexican mescal, said to be made from the yucca or Spanish-bayonet.

tizzy (tiz'i), *n.*; pl. *tizzies* (-iz). [Corruption of *tester*[3].] A sixpence. [Slang.]

There 's an old 'oman at the lodge, who will show you all that 's worth seeing . . . for a *tizzy*.
Bulwer, Caxtons, v. 1.

T-joint (tē'joint), *n.* A joint made by uniting two pieces rectangularly to each other so as to form a semblance of the letter T.

Tl. The chemical symbol of the metal thallium.

tmema (tmē'mä), *n.*; pl. *tmemata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. τμῆμα, a part cut off, a segment, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν (perf. τέτμηκα), cut: see *tome*[1].] A part cut off; a section; a division.

tmesis (tmē'sis), *n.* [< L. *tmesis*, < Gr. τμῆσις, a cutting, tmesis, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tmema*.] In *gram.*, a figure by which a compound word is separated into two parts, and one or more words are inserted between them: as, "of whom *be* thou *ware* also" (2 Tim. iv. 15), for "of whom *beware* thou also." Also called *diacope*.

to[1] (tō), *prep.*, *adv.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *to*, < AS. *tō* = OS. *tō*, *te* = OFries. *tō*, *te*, *ti* = MD. D. *toe* = MLG. *tō*, *tū*, *tē*, LG. *to* = OHG. *zuo*, *zua*, *zō*, MHG. *zuo*, *zu*, G. *zu*, to; not in Seand., where *til* is used (see *till*[2]), or in Goth., where *du* is used (the supposed connection of *du* and *to* is not made out); = OIr. *do* = W. *di*, later *ddi*, W. *i*, as a prefix *dy-* = Corn. *dhi*, to; cf. Lith. *da-*, = L. *-do* = Gr. *-δε* = Zend *-da*, a demonstrative formativo.] I. *prep.* A word used to express the relation of direction or tendency, with many modified and related senses. 1. In the direction of; unto; toward: indicating direction or motion toward a place, point, goal, state, condition, or position, or toward something to be done or to be treated: opposed to *from*.

From every shires ende
Of Engelond *to* Caunterbury they wende.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 16.

Be-hold [look] *to* thi soureyn in the face with they eyene.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 58.

Adonis hied him *to* the chase.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 3.

Me longeth sore *to* Bernysdale,
I may not be therfro.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

Thou shalt *to* the Mall with us.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

The natural disposition *to* any particular art, science, profession, or trade is very much to be consulted in the care of youth. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 157.

The General has fallen *to* one side in his large chair, whose arms support him from falling to the floor.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 260.

2. As far as: indicating a point or limit reached or to be reached in space, time, or degree; expressing extent of continuance, or proceeding, or degree of comprehension, or inclusion.

The sun in his sercle set vnto rest,
And the day ouer-drogh *to* the derke night.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 19735.

This Tower is easily to be seene *to* Milan in a cleare day. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 137.

That which most exasperated the Sfiures was a report of certaine words cast out by the Emperor, that he would root them out *to* the verie name. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Sir Tomkyn, drawing his sword, swore he was hers *to* the last drop of his blood. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

And ever James was bending low,
To his white jennet's saddlebow.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 21.

He might have cogitated *to* all eternity without arriving at a result. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 23.

3. For; unto: indicating an actual or supposed limit to movement or action, or denoting destination, design, purpose, or aim: as, the horse is broken *to* saddle or harness.

The souldiar preparynge hym selfe *to* the fielde
Leaues not at home his sworde and his shielde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

Wherefore was I *to* this keen mockery born?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 123.

They must be dieted, as horses *to* a race.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 196.

But *to* nobler sights
Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed.
Milton, P. L., xi. 412.

I shall give Tom an eddication an' put him *to* a business.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

He was born *to* a large fortune, and had married a lady of the house of Nosilles. *The Century*, XLI. 868.

If the field is planted *to* some other crop, the young lice mature on the grass-roots.
Amer. Nat., December, 1889, p. 1105.

4. Unto: indicating a result or effect produced; denoting a consequence or end: as, he was flattered *to* his ruin; it was reported *to* her shame.

I shall laugh myself *to* death. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 158.

If any man in Englande should goe aboughte . . . to examine yor. life *to* yor. utter undoinge.
Quoted in *H. Hall's* Society in Elizabethan Age, viii.

I must not leave this fellow; I will torment him *to* madness. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

The moment the master put his horse *to* speed, his troops scattered in all directions. *Irving*, Granada, p. 94.

Then unto them I turned me, and I spake,
And I began: "Thine agonies, Francesca,
Sad and compassionate *to* weeping make me."
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 117.

5. Upon; besides: denoting addition, contribution, or possession.

His breath and beauty set
Gloss on the rose, smell *to* the violet.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 936.

I have a thousand faces to deceive,
And, *to* those, twice as many tongues to flatter.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 2.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage,
Temper *to* that, and unto all success.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham*.)

6. Upon; on: denoting contact, junction, or union.

Lean *to* no poste whils that ye stande present
Byfore your lorde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Let me infold thee,
And hold thee *to* my heart.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 4. 32.

Then doe they sew a long and black thong *to* that thick hide or skin. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 195.

When all night long a cloud clings *to* the hill.
Tennyson, Geraint.

7. Compared with: denoting comparison, proportion, or measure. Hence it is used in a strictly limited sense in expressing ratios or proportions: as, three is *to* twelve as four is *to* sixteen.

There is no music *to* a Christian's knell.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 1.

No, there were no man on the earth *to* Thomas,
If I durst trust him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Name you any one thing that your citizen's wife comes short of *to* your lady.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 1.

8. Against; over against: denoting opposition, contrast, or antithesis: as, to wager three *to* one; they engaged hand *to* hand.

He sets the lesse by the greater, or the greater *to* the lesse, the equall *to* his equall, and by such confronting of them together drines out the true ods that is betwixt them. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face *to* face. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

My hat *to* a halfpenny, Pompey proves the best worthy.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 563.

Tho that they were nine *to* ane,
They caused [them] take the chace.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart *to* such a world of charms?
Addison, Cato, i. 6.

A sharp conflict, hand to hand and man *to* man, took place on the battlements. *Irving*, Granada, p. 54.

9. In accordance, congruity, or harmony with: denoting agreement, adaptation, or adjustment: as, a plan drawn *to* scale; painted *to* the life.

Ihesu, thou kan me sone amende;
Thou has me made *to* thi lyknes.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 105.

And whan ye knowe what it is, loke ye, performe it *to* his plesier. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 58.

His horses and his men
Suited in satin *to* their master's colours.
Peele, Polyhymnia (ed. Bullen).

Fashion your demeanour *to* my looks.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 33.

Now, Maria, here is a character *to* your taste.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

It was a most difficult matter to keep the tunnel *to* grade. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIV. 52.

10. In accompaniment with: as, she sang *to* his guitar.

They move
In perfect phalanx *to* the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton*, P. L., i. 550.

Let us but practise a while; and then you shall see me dance the whole Dance *to* the Violin.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

11. In the character, quality, or shape of; for; as.

And Floriz he maketh stonde upright
And ther he dubbede him *to* knizt.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

He badde me wite of yow what he shulde hane *to* reward. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 72.

He hath a pretty young man *to* his son, whose name is Civility. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

He took a morsel of early lamb *to* his dinner.
Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset, xlix.

12. Regarding; concerning; as to: denoting relation: as, to plead *to* the charge; to speak *to* the question.

Where we may leisurely
Each one demand and answer *to* his part
Perform'd in this wide gap of time.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 153.

It takes away my faith *to* anything
He shall hereafter speak.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

At these meetings, any of the members of the churches may come, if they please, and speak their minds freely, in the fear of God, *to* any matter.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

[Dr.] *To* a lady's lounging-chair . . . in ebonized wood.....£ 16-16-0
To a gentleman's Etruscan do. do., cabriole legs..... 17-17-0
Miss Braddon, Hostages of Fortune, p. 115.

13. Denoting application or attention: as, he fell *to* work.

Sing me now asleep;
Then *to* your offices, and let me rest.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 7.

They begin with porridge, then they fall *to* capon, or so forth. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, i. 1.

The bride and her party, having arrived at the bridegroom's house, sit down *to* a repast.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 210.

14. In connection with; appurtenant: denoting attribution, appurtenance, or belonging: as, a cap with a tassel *to* it.

Third son *to* the third Edward King of England.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 84.

An olde Cubbord. . . . A Carpett *to* the same of yelowe & tawnie satten embroderyd.
Quoted in *H. Hall's* Society in Elizabethan Age, App. I.

Heels *to* his shoes so monstrously high that he had three or four times fallen down had he not been supported by his friend. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 48.

In nine days the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh once shot at Elveden 2530 partridges *to* his own gun.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 386.

15. In a great variety of cases *to* supplies the place of the dative in other languages: it connects transitive verbs with their indirect or distant objects, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action.

Better bowe than breke; obey *to* thi bettere.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 65.

Is it nothing *to* you, all ye that pass by? behold, and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow. Lam. i. 12.

Drink *to* me only with thine eyes.
B. Jonson, The Forest, To Celia.

This grand Conspiracy is discovered by Waltheoff *to* Lanfrank Archbishop of Canterbury.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

I am come *to* town, and *to* better hopes of seeing you.
Gray, Letters, I. 8.

Abs. Pray, sir, who is the lady?
Sir A. What's that *to* you, sir?
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

After adjectives, it points to the person or thing with respect to which, or in whose interest, a quality is shown or perceived: as, a substance sweet *to* the taste; an event painful *to* the mind.

16. *To* is used as ordinary "sign" of the infinitive (like the corresponding *zu* in German, *à* and *de* in French, *a* and *di* in Italian, *att* in Swedish, etc.). In Anglo-Saxon, the verbal noun after *tō* took a special dative form — e. g., *tō ctanne*, 'to or for eating'— distinguishing it from the simple infinitive, as *etan;* but this distinction of form has been long since lost, and the two constructions have also been confounded and mixed.

And hopen that he be *to* comynge [i. e., to come] that shal hem releue. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 313.

Thanne longen folk *to* gon on pilgrimages.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 12.

A sower went forth *to* sow. Mat. xiii. 3.

Ay, but *to* die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction and *to* rot;
This sensible warm motion *to* become
A kneaded clod. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 118.

I am *to* blame *to* be so much in rage.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

He [the Almighty] is sharply provoked every moment, yet he punisheth *to* pardon, and forgives *to* forgive again.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 26.

Many would like *to* make it a penal offence *to* preach discontent to the people. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 167.

(*a*) *To* is not used before the infinitive after the ordinary auxiliaries, as *do*, *will*, *can*, *may*, etc.; also not after various other verbs, as, *see*, *hear*, *let*, etc.; while after a few it is sometimes omitted or sometimes retained against more common usage to the contrary. After a noun or an adjective *to* is always used.

Being mechanical, you ought not [*to*] walk
Upon a labouring day without the sign
Of your profession. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 3.

We are ready *to* try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 43.

(*b*) *To* was formerly used even after another preposition, especially *for*, and is still so used dialectally and vulgarly: as, what are you going *for to* do? Rarely after other prepositions, as *from;* but very commonly after *about*, *about to* signifying immediate futurity: as, he is *about to* go.

For not to have been dipt in Lethe lake
Could save the sonne of Thetis *from to* die.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 429.

What went ye out *for to* see? Mat. xi. 9.

(*c*) After *be* and *have*, the infinitive with *to* denotes something future, especially with the implication of duty or necessity: as, it is still *to* do (or *to* be done); I have it *to* do (or have *to* do it).

We are still *to* seek for something else. *Bentley.*

(*d*) Colloquially, an infinitive after *to*, when it is a repetition of a preceding infinitive, is often omitted: as, I don't go because I don't wish *to*.

You carry your business cares and projects about, instead of leaving them in the City, . . . or seeming *to*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxxiii.

One can persuade himself, if he is determined *to*, that certain of Shakspere's sonnets are of a biographical character. *R. H. Stoddard*, The Century, XXII. 913.

Jack Barrett went to Quetta
Because they told him *to*.
R. Kipling, Story of Uriah.

17. In various obsolete, provincial, or colloquial uses: after; against; at; by; for; in; of; on; with; before; etc.

And go honte hardliche *to* hares and *to* foxes,
To bores and *to* bockes that breketh a-doune menne hegges. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 28.

Heo that trespasseth *to* trouthe.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 274.

To thee only trespassed haue I.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

My lorde *to* mete is he.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

I mind when there wasn't a master mariner *to* Plymouth that thought there was aught west of the Land's End.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxx.

He talks to himself, and keeps mainly *to* himself.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, ii.

John Kartor recd iij. yerdes of brod clothe, russet, to make a longe gowne *to* Sir John Walkyngton.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

Kutte nonhte youre mete eke as it were Felde men,
That *to* theyre mete hane suche an appetyte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Alle kynne creatures that *to* Crist beleuith.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 239.

Therinne caste the calx of gold and sette it *to* the strong sunne in somer tyme.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

Dickie he took good notice *to* that.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

Your most princely answer was, smelling *to* the gold— Non olet, it smells not of the means that have gotten it.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxi.

Thei . . . don me faste Fridaies *to* bred and *to* water.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 155.

To knele on his knes *to* the cold erth,
And grete all his goddes with a good chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 798.

We may hafe a desyre and a guet gernynge for to be present *to* Hym.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

There 's naething the matter *to* thee.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 275).

You shall have no currant-jelly *to* your rice.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, p. 511.

Stay, Amarillis, stay!
You are too fleet; 'tis two hours yet *to* day.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 3.

At twenty minutes *to* three, Her Majesty . . . entered the House. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 36.

Till to†. See *till*[2].—**To a hair.** See *hair*[1].—**To boot.** See *boot*[1].—**To one's face,** in presence and defiance of one.

Weep'st thou for him *to my face?*
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 77.

To one's hand. See *hand*.—**To one's teeth.** See *tooth*.—**To the echo, to the full, the halves,** etc. See the nouns.—**To wit.** See *wit*, *v.*—**To you,** a phrase of salutation or courtesy, equivalent to *my service* or *my respects to you*, or to *the same to you*. [Colloq.]

"I should wish you to find from themselves whether your opinions is correct." "Sir, *to you*," says Cobbs; "that shall be done directly." *Dickens*, Holly Tree, ii.

Would to God, would to Heaven, and similar precative phrases, are modern adaptations, with *to* inserted to note the direction of the wish or aspiration (perhaps after such phrases as "I make my vow *to* God," "I vow *to* God," etc.), of the earlier Middle English phrase *wolde God*, where *God* is the subject, and *wolde* the optative (subjunctive) imperfect of *will* as a principal verb; literally, "(I wish that) God *would will* (that . . .)." The words *wolde God* (in three syllables) could easily slide into the more modern-seeming *would to God*, where *to* is grammatically inexplicable.

II. *adv.* **1.** To a place in view; forward; on.

To, Achilles! *to*, Ajax! *to!* *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 119.

2. To the thing to be done: denoting motion and application to a thing.

I will stand *to* and feed,
Although my last. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 49.

"These plain viands being on table, I thought you might be tempted." "Thank 'ee, Mrs. Sparsit," said the whelp. And gloomily fell *to*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 10.

3. To its place; together: denoting the joining or closing of something separated or open: as, shut the door *to*.

Christ is brought asleep, and laid in his grave; and the door sealed *to*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 102.

He that hath received his testimony hath set *to* his seal that God is true. John iii. 33.

Can honour set *to* a leg? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 133.

4. In a certain direction: as, sloped *to*.

Found in the nest three young owls with their feathers turned wrong end *to*, . . . looking the very personification of fierceness. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 19.

Go to. See *go*.—**To and again.** See *again*.—**To and back†.** See *back*[1].—**To and fro.** See *fro*.—**To bring to, to come to, to fall to, to heave to, to lie to,** etc. See the verbs.

III.† *conj.* Till.

Pursue *to* [var. *till*] thow a name hast wonne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2316.

The rede see is ryght nere at hande,
Ther bus vs bide *to* we be thrall [taken captive].
York Plays, p. 90.

Theys knyghtis never stynte ne blane,
To thay unto the ceté wanne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

to[2]**†.** An old spelling of *too*[1], *toe*, *two*.

to[3] (tō), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *tow*, a peck (or bushel).] A Japanese grain and liquid measure containing 1097.52 cubic inches, or a little less than half an imperial bushel.

to-[1]. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the preposition and adverb *to*[1] so used: as in *to-name*. In *to-day*, *to-morrow*, *to-month*, *to-night*, *to-year*, it is not properly a prefix, but the preposition coalesced with its noun. In *to-ward* it is the adverb as the principal element, with suffix *-ward*.

to-[2]. [< ME. *to-*, *te-*, < AS. *tō-* = OS. *ti-* = OFries. *to-*, *te-*, *ti-* = MLG. LG. *te-* = OHG. *zir-*, *zar-*, *zur-*, *zi-*, *za-*, *ze-*, MHG. *zer-*, *zur-*, *zu-*, G. *zer-* = Goth. *twis-*, apart, = L. *dis-*, apart, away (see *dis-*, *dia-*). Parallel with this prefix is a noun-prefix OHG. *zur-* = Icel. *tor-* = Goth. *tuz-* = Gr. *δυσ-* = Skt. *dus-*, evil, heavy (see *dys-*); ult. connected with *two*, *twi-*.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'apart, away,' and denoting separation, negation, or intensity. It is common in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, but is almost wholly obsolete in English. A relic of its use remains in the archaic *all to* used as a quasi-adverb in *all to break*, *all to split*, *all to broken*, etc., where the adverb is really *all*, and *to* is properly a prefix of the verb, *tobreak*, *tosplit*, etc., in early modern English separated from the verb (being in Middle English, like other prefixes, commonly written separate), and often written with *all* as one word, *alto*, taken as an adverb qualifying the verb. (See *all*, *adv.*, I.) Such verbs are properly written without a hyphen; examples are *tobeat*, *tobear*, *tobite*, *toblast*, *toblow*, *toburst* (*tobrest*), *tobruise*, *todeal*, *tofall*. This prefix is often confused, by readers and editors of Middle English texts, with the preposition *to*, the sign of the infinitive.

toad (tōd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tode;* also Sc. *tade*, *taid*, *taed*, *ted;* < ME. *tode*, *toode*, *tades*, *tadde*, < AS. *tādige*, *tādie*, toad; root unknown. The Dan. *tudse*, Sw. *tåssa*, toad, are prob. unrelated. Hence, in comp., *tadpole*, q. v.] **1.** A batrachian or amphibian of the family *Bufonidæ* or some related family. Toads are generally distinguished among the salient tailless batrachians from the frogs, in that they are not aquatic (except when breeding), and lack the symmetry and agility of frogs; but the strong technical differences between the bufoniform and raniform amphibians are not always reflected in the various applications of these popular names. (Compare the common use of *frog* and *toad* in *tree-frog*, *tree-toad*, and in *nurse-frog* and *obstetrical toad*.) Toads have a stout clumsy body more or less covered with warts, generally large parotoids (see cut under *parotoid*), no teeth, the hind feet scarcely or not webbed, and the hind limbs not fitted for extensive leaping. They are perfectly harmless, notwithstanding many popular superstitions to the contrary. They feed mainly on insects, and some are quite useful in gardens. They are tenacious of life, like most reptiles, but there is no truth in the stories of their living in solid rock. The fable of the jewel in the toad's head may have some basis of fact in the piece of glistening cartilage which represents an unossified basioccipital. There are numerous kinds of toads, found in nearly all parts of the world. They are mostly of the genus *Bufo*, as well as of the family *Bufonidæ*, though several other families include species to which the popular name applies. In Europe the common toad is *B. vulgaris;* the

Common American Toad (*Bufo lentiginosus*).

rush-toad or natterjack is *B. calamita*. The commonest toad of America is *B. lentiginosus*, which sports in many color-variations. See phrases below, and cuts under *tadpole*, *Brachycephalus*, *Hylaplesia*, and *agua-toad*.

2. Figuratively, a person as an object of disgust or aversion: also used in deprecating or half-affectionate raillery. Compare *toadling*.

"Yes," responded Abbot, "if she were a nice, pretty child, one might compassionate her forlornness; but one really can not care for such a little *toad* as that."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iii.

Accoucheur toad. Same as *obstetrical toad*.—**Cell-backed toad,** a toad which carries its eggs and tadpoles in holes in the back; specifically, the Surinam toad. See cuts under *Pipa* and *Nototrema*.—**Horned toad** (or **frog**), the popular name of all the small lizards of western North America with a flattened rounded form, the head horned, the back warty, and the habits sluggish. They are neither toads nor frogs (batrachians), but lacertilians or lizards, of quite another class of animals, and of the family *Iguanidæ*. All belong to the genus *Phrynosoma*, of which there are 8 or 9 species. See *Phrynosoma* (with cut). Also called *toad-lizard*.—**Midwife toad.** Same as *obstetrical toad*.—**Obstetrical toad,** the nurse-frog, *Alytes obstetricans*. See cut under *Alytes*.—**Running toad.** Same as *natterjack*.—**Spade-footed toad.** See *Scaphiopus*, and cut under *spade-foot*.—**Surinam toad,** *Pipa americana*, a large and ugly toad representing the family *Pipidæ*. See *Pipa* and *Aglossa*.—**Toad in a (the) hole,** in *cookery*, a piece of beef baked in batter.—**Tree toad.** See *tree-toad*.—**Walking toad.** Same as *natterjack*.

toadback (tōd'bak), *n.* A variety of potato.

The *toadback* is nearly akin to the large Irish [potato], the skin almost black, and rough like a russetting.
Amer. Nat., XXIV. 316.

toad-back (tōd'bak), *a.* In *carp.*, resembling the back of a toad in section: said of a rail.

toad-eater (tōd′ē′tėr), *n.* [< *toad* + *eater*. As with *beef-eater*, the simple etymology fails to satisfy some writers, and fictions like that quoted from Brewer are invented to explain the word.] 1†. A mountebank's boy who ate, or pretended to eat, toads (supposed to be poisonous), in order to give his master an opportunity to show his skill in expelling poison.

Be the most scorn'd Jack-pudding of the pack,
And turn *toad-eater* to some foreign quack.
Tom Brown, Satire on an Ignorant Quack (Works, I. 71). [(*N. and Q.*, 3d ser., I. 129.)

2. A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

Toad-eater. . . . It is a metaphor taken from a mountebank's boy's eating toads, in order to show his master's skill in expelling poison; it is built on a supposition . . . that people who are so unhappy as to be in a state of dependence are forced to do the most nauseous things that can be thought on, to please and humour their patrons.
Sarah Fielding, Adventures of David Simple (1744).

I am retired hither like an old summer dowager; only that I have no *toad-eater* to take the air with me in the back part of my lozenge-coach, and to be scolded.
Walpole, Letters, II. 52.

At the final overthrow of the Moors, the Castilians made them their servants, and their active habits and officious manners greatly pleased the proud and lazy Spaniards, who called them *mi todita* (my factotum). Hence a cringing, officious dependent, who will do all sorts of dirty work for you, is called a *todita* or *toad-eater*.
Brewer, Phrase and Fable.

toad-eating (tōd′ē′ting), *n.* Servile or sycophantic complaisance; sycophancy.

Without the officiousness, the inquisitiveness, the effrontery, the *toad-eating*, the insensibility to all reproof, he [Boswell] never could have produced so excellent a book. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

toad-eating (tōd′ē′ting), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a toad-eater or sycophant; sycophantic.

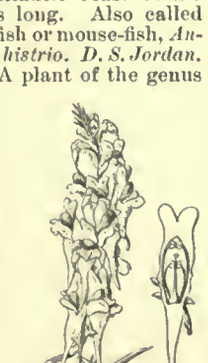
toad-fish (tōd′fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Batrachus*, especially *B. tau*; the oyster-fish or sapo, of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Massachusetts to the West Indies. It is a very ugly fish, of ungainly form, with a thick, heavy head and large mouth, naked skin, no lateral line, three dorsal


Toad-fish (*Batrachus tau*).

spines, and when young a series of tufts or cirri on the back and sides; the lips have fleshy appendages; the color is dusky-olive with irregular black markings both on the body and on the fins.

2. A lophioid fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, so called from its uncouth aspect; the fishing-frog, sea-devil, wide-gab, or angler. See cut under *angler*.—3. A swell-fish, as *Tetrodon turgidus*, the common puffer of the Atlantic coast of the United States, 12 inches long. Also called *swell-toad*.—4. The frog-fish or mouse-fish, *Antennarius* (or *Pterophryne*) *histrio*. *D. S. Jordan*.

toad-flax (tōd′flaks), *n.* A plant of the genus *Linaria*, primarily *L. vulgaris*, the common toad-flax, a showy but pernicious plant, otherwise known as *ranstead* and *butter-and-eggs*. Other noteworthy species are the ivy-leafed toad-flax or Kenilworth ivy, *L. Cymbalaria*, (see *ivy*[1]), and the three-birds toad-flax, *L. triornithophora*, a European plant cultivated for its large purple long-spurred flowers borne in whorls of three, and suggesting little birds. Several others are desirable in gardens, as the dwarf *L. alpina*, alpine toad-flax, and the tall *L. Dalmatica*, with showy sulphur-yellow flowers; the plant, however, is difficult to eradicate. See *cancerwort*.—**Bastard toad-flax**. (*a*) In America, a plant of the genus *Comandra*, of the *Santalaceæ*, which consists of 4 species, 3 North American and 1 European, of low herbs or undershrubs, sometimes parasitic on roots. The common American plant is *C. umbellata*, with leaves like those of toad-flax and white flowers in umbel-like clusters. (*b*) In England, *Thesium Linophyllon*, which has leaves like those of toad-flax.—**Ivy-leafed toad-flax**. See def.


The Inflorescence of Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*).
a, a flower, longitudinal section; *b*, the fruit; *c*, the seed.

toad-flower (tōd′flou″ėr), *n.* See *Stapelia*.

toadhead (tōd′hed), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]

toadish (tō′dish), *a.* [< *toad* + *-ish*[1].] Like a toad.

toadlet (tōd′let), *n.* [< *toad* + *-let*.] A young or small toad. *Coleridge*.

toad-lily (tōd′lil″i), *n.* 1. The white water-lily, *Castalia odorata*: an old American name.—2. *Fritillaria Pyrenaica* (*F. nigra*): garden name.—3. The Japanese liliaceous plant *Tricyrtis hirta*: garden name.

toadling (tōd′ling), *n.* [< *toad* + *-ling*[1].] A little toad; a toadlet. See *toad*, 2.

Your shyness, and slyness, and pretending to know nothing never took me in, whatever you may do with others. I always knew you for a *toadling*.
Johnson, in Mme. D'Arblay's Diary, I. 133.

toad-lizard (tōd′liz″ärd), *n.* A so-called horned frog or toad. See under *toad*.

toad-orchis (tōd′ôr″kis), *n.* The West African orchid *Megaclinium Bufo*, the flowers of which resemble small toads and are arranged along the midrib of a green blade. The lip has a rapid spontaneous movement.

toad-pipe (tōd′pīp), *n.* Any one of various species of *Equisetum* or horsetail. Also *tud-pipe*.

toadrock (tōd′rok), *n.* Same as *toadstone*[2].

toad-rush (tōd′rush), *n.* See *rush*[1].

toad's-cap (tōdz′kap), *n.* Same as *toadstool*.

toadseye (tōdz′ī), *n.* [< *toad's*, poss. of *toad*, + *eye*.] In *mineral.*, a variety of wood-tin.

toad's-hat (tōdz′hat), *n.* [< ME. *todyshatte*; < *toad's* + *hat*[1].] Same as *toadstool*.

toad's-meat (tōdz′mēt), *n.* Same as *toadstool*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

toad-snatcher (tōd′snach″ėr), *n.* The reed-bunting. [Prov. Eng.]

toad-spit, toad-spittle (tōd′spit, -spit″l), *n.* The froth or spume secreted by various homopterous insects. Also called *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See *spit-bug* and *spittle-insect*.

toad-spotted (tōd′spot″ed), *a.* Thickly stained or spotted, like a toad; hence, covered thickly with blemishes or stains of guilt.

A most *toad-spotted* traitor. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 138.

toadstone[1] (tōd′stōn), *n.* [< *toad* + *stone*.] Any one of various natural or artificial objects resembling a toad in form or color, or which were believed to have been formed within the body of that animal, and which for many centuries, and over a large part of Europe, were held in high regard, and preserved with the greatest care. The earliest reference to objects of this kind is that of Pliny, who, under the name of "batrachites," described various stones which were said by him to resemble the frog in color, although he does not speak of their being possessed of any special virtues. This is the only reference to the toadstone to be found in classic authors; but much later on the names "crapodinus" and "bufonites" are found in various learned works written in Latin; while the word "crapandine" appears in French as early as the fourteenth century, and "krottenstein," "cradenstein," and "krötenstein" not much later in German. Albertus Magnus and others also gave the name of "borax" to a stone supposed by them to be found in the head of the toad. This latter was the most common form of belief in regard to the origin of the toadstone, and it was very generally thought that it was endowed with special virtues if the animal could be made to surrender it voluntarily. Toadstones were preserved at the shrines of saints, worn as amulets, or set in rings, or in other ways treasured by their owners as charms, or antidotes to poison, or as having special therapeutic qualities, or simply as natural curiosities. Some of these objects were bits of rock, or of jasper, or of other semi-precious or perhaps really precious stones, toad-like in color or shape; others were fossils of various kinds, such as brachiopods, fragments of crinoids, teeth of fossil fish, etc.; in regard to many of them, however, no reasonable guess can be made as to their real nature. Shakspere refers to the toadstone in the lines:

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
(As you Like it, ii. 1. 12–14.)

If he would send his eyes, I would undertake
To carry 'em to the jeweller; they would off
For pretty *toadstones*. *Shirley*, The Brothers, ii. 1.

toadstone[2] (tōd′stōn), *n.* [An accom. form, simulating *toadstone*[1], of G. *todtes gestein*, lit. 'dead (i. e. unproductive) rock.'] In *geol.*, a volcanic rock varying in texture from a soft crumbly ash to a hard close-grained greenstone, several beds of which occur in the magnesian limestone of the lead-mining district of Derbyshire. The toadstone has the position of an interbedded rock, is irregular in thickness, and traversed by numerous veins and faults. It much resembles the so-called whinsill of Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Also called *toadrock*.

toadstool (tōd′stōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toadestoole*, *todestoole*; < *toad* + *stool*.] A common name for numerous umbrella-shaped fungi which grow abundantly on decaying vegetable matter. It is usually restricted to the genus *Agaricus*, but also is extended to various allied fungi, and, still further, is sometimes applied to almost any fungus that is large enough to attract general attention, such as *Hydnum*, *Lycoperdon*, *Morchella*, etc. Popularly, the name *toadstool* is applied only to those fungi supposed to be poisonous, as distinguished from *mushrooms*, or edible forms, while as a matter of fact all true toadstools, belonging to the genus *Agaricus* or closely allied genera, are really mushrooms, and may or may not be poisonous. It frequently happens that an edible species is associated with a highly poisonous species, or grows in similar places, and can be distinguished only by a competent authority or by a careful microscopical examination. Also called *toad's-cap*, *toad's-hot*, *toad's-meat*, *frogstool*.

toady[1] (tō′di), *a.* [< *toad* + *-y*[1].] Ugly and repulsive, like a toad; hateful; beastly. [Rare.]

Vice is of such a *toady* complexion that she naturally teaches the soul to hate her. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 13.

toady[2] (tō′di), *n.*; pl. *toadies* (-diz). [Said to be shortened from *toad-eater*; but rather an adaptation of *toady*[1], *a.*, to express the meaning of *toad-eater*. *Toad-eater* would hardly be "shortened" to *toady*.] 1. A sycophant; an interested flatterer; a toad-eater.

Young Bull licked him [young Lord Buckram] in a fight of fifty-five minutes. . . . Boys are not all *toadies* in the morning of life. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, v.

2. A coarse rustic woman. *Scott.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

toady[2] (tō′di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toadied*, ppr. *toadying*. [< *toady*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* To fawn upon in a servile manner; play the toady or sycophant to.

The tutors *toadied* him. The fellows in hall paid him great clumsy compliments. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, v.

II. *intrans.* To play the sycophant; fawn; cringe.

What magic wand was it whose touch made the *toadying* servility of the land start up the real demon that it was? *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 135.

toadyish (tō′di-ish), *a.* [< *toady*[2] + *-ish*.] Having the character of a toady; given to toadyism; toad-eating; boot-licking.

toadyism (tō′di-izm), *n.* [< *toady*[2] + *-ism*.] The practices of a toady; sycophancy; servile adulation. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, iii.

to-and-fro (tō′and-frō′), *a.* and *n.* [< *to and fro*: see under *fro*.] I. *a.* Forward and backward; alternate: as, *to-and-fro* motion.

II. *n.* 1. A movement or motion forward and backward in alternation.

When the mesmerizer Snow
With his hand's first sweep
Put the earth to sleep,
'Twas a time when the heart could show
All — how was earth to know,
'Neath the mute hand's *to-and-fro*!
Browning, A Lover's Quarrel.

She,
Like some wild creature newly-caged, commenced
A *to-and-fro*. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2†. The bandying of a question backward and forward; a discussion. *Bp. Bale*, Voeaeyon (Harl. Misc., VI. 459).

Toarcian (tō-är′si-an), *n.* [Named from *Thouars*, in western France.] In *geol.*, a division of the Lias which lies between the Liassian, or Middle Lias, and the Bajocian, or lowest division of the Jurassic, according to the nomenclature of the French geologists. It is especially well developed in central and southern France, and its subdivisions are characterized chiefly by the presence of certain species of ammonites.

toast[1] (tōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toste*; < ME. *toost*, < OF. *toste*, < ML. *tosta*, a toast of bread (cf. OF. *tostee* = Sp. *tostada*, a toast), < L. *tosta*, fem. of *tostus*, pp. of *torrere*, parch, toast: see *torrent*.] Bread in slices superficially browned by the fire; a slice of bread so browned.

Go fetch me a quart of sack; put a *toast* in't.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 3.

toast[1] (tōst), r. [Early mod. E. also *toste*; < ME. *tosten*, < OF. *toster* = Sp. *tostar* = Pg. *tostar*, toast (> *tostado*, toasted); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To brown by the heat of a fire: as, to *toast* bread or bacon.

'Tis time I were choked with a piece of *toasted* cheese.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 147.

2. To warm thoroughly: as, to *toast* one's feet. [Colloq.]

Around these fires the more idle of the swarthy fellows squatted, and *toasted* their bare shins while they spun their wondrous tales. *The Century*, XXXVI. 323.

II. *intrans.* 1. To brown with heat.

There is a whiff of something floating about, suggestive of *toasting* shingles. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

2. To warm one's self thoroughly at a fire.

As we *toasted* by the fire. *W. Browne*, Shepherd's Pipe, i.

toast[2] (tōst), *n.* [A particular use of *toast*[1], *n.*, of anecdotal origin, according to the story given in the "Tatler" (No. 24, June 4, 1709). See the second quotation.] 1. A person whose health is drunk, or who is named as the person to whom others are requested to drink; especially, a woman who is the reigning belle of the season, or in

some other way is specially indicated as a person often toasted; also, anything, as a political cause, the memory of a person, etc., to which a compauy is requested to drink.

I'll take my Death, Marwood, you are more Censorious than a decay'd Beauty, or a discarded *Toast*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 10.

It happen'd that on a publick day a celebrated beauty of those times [of Charles II.] was in the Cross-Bath [at Bath], and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to the company. There was in the place a gay fellow, half-fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, tho' he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast* (making an allusion to the usage of the times of drinking with a toast at the bottom of the glass). Tho' he was opposed in his resolution, this whim gave foundation to the present honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a *toast*.
Tatler, No. 24 (June 4, 1709).

Her eldest daughter was within half-a-year of being a *toast*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

2. A call on another or others to drink to the health of some person named, or to the prosperity of some cause, etc.: often accompanied by a sentiment or motto; also, the act of thus drinking.

Let the *toast* pass—
Drink to the lass,
I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

3†. One who drinks to excess; a soaker.

When, having half din'd, there comes in my host,
A Catholic good, and a rare drunken *toast*.
Cotton, Voyage to Ireland, iii.

toast[2] (tōst), *v.* [< *toast*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To drink as a toast; drink to the health of; wish success or prosperity to in drinking; also, to designate as the person or subject to whom or to which other persons are requested to drink; propose the health of.

The gentleman has . . . *toasted* your health.
Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, iii. 1.

Careless. Now then, Charles, be honest, and give us your real favourite.
Charles S. Why, I have withheld her only in compassion to you. If I *toast* her, you must give a round of her peers, which is impossible — on earth.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To drink a toast or toasts; also, to propose a toast or toasts.

Friendship without Freedom is as dull as . . . Wine without *toasting*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 8.

These insect reptiles, whilst they go on only caballing and *toasting*, only fill us with disgust.
Burke, Petition of the Unitarians.

toaster[1] (tōs'tėr), *n.* [< *toast*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who toasts something, as bread or cheese.—2. An instrument for toasting bread, cheese, etc.; especially, such an appliance other than a toasting-fork. Toasters for bread are often small gridirons of wire which hold the slice of bread fast without tearing it.—3. Something fit for toasting. [Colloq.]

"Come and look at 'em! here 'a *toasters!*" bellows one with a Yarmouth bloater stuck on a toasting-fork.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 11.

toaster[2] (tōs'tėr), *n.* [< *toast*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who proposes a toast; an admirer of women.

We simple *Toasters* take Delight
To see our Women's Teeth look white; . . .
In China none hold Women sweet
Except their Snaggs are black as Jett.
Prior, Alma, ii.

toasting-fork (tōs'ting-fôrk), *n.* 1. A large fork with several prongs and a long handle, for toasting bread at an open fire.—2. A sword. [Ludicrous.]

If I had given him time to get at his other pistol, or his *toasting-fork*, it was all up.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xvii.

toasting-glass (tōs'ting-glȧs), *n.* A drinking-glass used for toasts, and inscribed with the name of a belle, or with verses in her honor.
Garth, Toasting-Glasses of the Kit-Cat Club (1703).

toasting-iron (tōs'ting-ī'ėrn), *n.* Same as *toasting-fork*, in either sense. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 99; *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxii.

toast-master (tōst'mȧs'tėr), *n.* One who, at a public dinner or similar entertainment, is appointed to propose or announce the toasts: in the United States he is usually the one who presides.

Mr. Chisel, the immortal *toast-master*, who presided over the President. *Thackeray*, A Dinner in the City, iii.

toast-rack (tōst'rak), *n.* A contrivance for holding dry toast, each slice being held on edge between slender rings or supports of wire, etc.

toast-water (tōst'wȧ'tėr), *n.* Water in which toasted bread has been steeped, used as a beverage by invalids.

toat (tōt), *n.* The pushing-handle of a carpenters' plane. See *plane-stock*.

toazet, *v. t.* An old spelling of *tose*.

tobaccanalian (tō-bak-ą-nā'liąn), *n.* [< *tobac(o)* + *-analian*, in imitation of *bacchanalian*.] One who indulges in tobacco; a smoker. [Humorous.]

We get very good cigars for a bajocco and half—that is, very good for us chesp *tobaccanalians*.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxv.

tobacchian†, *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-ian*.] One who smokes tobacco; a smoker. [Rare.]

You may observe how idle and foolish they are that can not travell without a Tobacco pipe at their mouth; but such (I must tell you) are no base *Tobacchians:* for this manner of taking the fume they suppose to be generous.
Venner, Treatise of Tobacco (ed. 1637).

tobacco (tō-bak'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *tabacco, tabaco, tobacca;* = F. *tabac* (not in Cotgrave, 1611, who gives only *petum* and *nicotiane*), sometimes *tobac* = It. *tabaco* (1578), *tabacco* (1598) = D. *taback* (1659), now *tabak* = G. *tabak* = Dan. Sw. *tobak* = Bohem. *tabak* = Pol. *tabaka* = Russ. *tabakŭ* = Ar. *tobagh* (the usual Ar. name being different, *tutun, toton*, Pers. *tūtan*, Turk. *totūn*, > Pol. *tytun*) = NGr. *ταμπάκος, ταμπάκον* = Pers. Hind. *tambākū* (cf. Pers. *tumbeki*, Turk. *tunbeki*) = Chinese *tambako, tambaku* = Jap. *tabako* (< E.) (NL. *tabacca* (Camden, 1585), *tabacum* (Lobel, 1576; Bauhin, 1596)); < Sp. *tabaco*, formerly also *tabacco* = Pg. *tabaco*, < W. Ind. (Haytian or Caribbean) **tabacco* or **tabaco*, of uncertain meaning, conflicting accounts being given: (*a*) According to Charlevoix, in his "History of St. Dominique," the pipe used by the Indians in smoking was called *tabaco*. (*b*) According to Las Casas, the Spaniards in the first voyage of Columbus saw the Indians in Cuba smoking dry herbs or leaves rolled up in tubes called *tabacos*. (*c*) According to Clavigero, the word was one of the native names of the plant, namely the Haytian (cf. the quot. from Hakluyt). (*d*) According to Bauhin (1596) and Minsheu (1617), etc., *tobacco* was so called from an island of the same name, now called *Tobago*, near Trinidad (cf. *trinidado*, a former name of *tobacco*). (*e*) In another view, it was so called from *Tabaco*, said to be a province of Yucatan. (*f*) Other Indian names were *uppowoc* (see quot. from Hakluyt), *picietl* (Clavigero; Stevens, 1706), *picielt* (Bauhin, 1596), *peicielt*, or *pilciet* (Minsheu, 1617), *petum* or *petun* (a S. Amer. term) (see *petun*), *tomabona, perebecenuc* (Bauhin, 1596), etc. In Europe it was also called *nicotian, queen's herb* (F. *l'herbe de la royne*), etc.: see *nicotian*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, particularly one of several species affording the narcotic product of the same name. The most generally cultivated is *N. Tabacum*, a plant of South American origin, found in culture among the aboriginea. It is of stately habit, 3 to 6 feet high; the leaves from ovate to narrowly lanceolate, the lower commonly 2 or 3 feet long; the flowers of purplish tints, 2 inches long, disposed in a terminal panicle. (See cut under *Nicotiana*.) Prominent cultivated forms are the variety *macrophylla*, known as Maryland tobacco, to which the Cuban and Manila tobaccos are accredited, and the variety *angustifolia*, Virginian tobacco. The only other species extensively grown is *N. rustica*, a much smaller plant with smaller greenish flowers, sometimes called *green tobacco* from the fact that the leaves retain much of their color when dry. It is suited to cool latitudes, and cultivated northward in Europe and in parts of Asia, yielding among others the Hungarian and Turkish tobaccos. *N. quadrivalvis* is grown by the Indians from Oregon to the Missouri river, and is their favorite kind, a low-branching, viscid-pubescent plant a foot high. Some other species are cultivated locally. The United States leads in the production of tobacco, but it is grown more or less in nearly all temperate and tropical lands. The quality depends greatly on climate, the Cuban or other fine varieties degenerating when planted elsewhere. Cuban tobacco is considered finest, that of Manila being named with it. Turkish tobaccos are famous, as also the Latakia of a district in northern Syria. Virginian tobacco ranks very high.

There is an herbe [in Virginia] which is sowed apart by it selfe, and is called by the inhabitants Vppowoc; in the West Indies it hath diuers names; . . . the Spanyards generally call it *Tabacco*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 271.

Into the woods thenceforth in haste shee went,
To seeke for hearbes that mote him remedy; . . .
There, whether yt divine *Tobacco* were,
Or Panachæa, or Polygony,
Shee fownd. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 32.

2. The leaves of the tobacco-plant prepared in various forms, to be smoked, chewed, or used as snuff (see *snuff*). Tobacco-leaves are sometimes gathered singly; more commonly the stalks are cut, and suspended on sticks under shelter for drying, which requires several weeks. The leaves are then stripped and sorted, tied in bundles called *hands*, and "bulked" in compact circular heaps to secure a slight fermentation, which develops the properties valued; they are then packed for the manufacturer, who makes them into cigars, cheroots, cigarettes, and cut, plug, and roll tobacco, intended for smoking and chewing, and into snuff. The properties of tobacco are chiefly due to the alkaloid nicotine (which see). Medically considered, tobacco is a powerful sedative poison and a local stimulant, not now used internally unless in chronic asthma, but applied in some skin-diseases, hemorrhoids, etc. In its ordinary use as a narcotic it induces a physical and mental quiet very gratifying to the habituated, overcoming the distaste for its obnoxious properties, and making it the most nearly universal of narcotics. In large quantities it gives rise to confusion of the mind, vertigo, nausea, and at length to depression and dangerous prostration. Historically, tobacco was found in use among the Indians at the discovery of America, and associated with their solemn transactions. (See *calumet*.) It was unknown in the Old World before this time. It was introduced into Europe about 1559 by a Spanish physician, who brought a small quantity from America into Spain and Portugal. Thence its use spread into France and Italy. Sir Francis Drake introduced it into England about 1585, where tobacco-taverns soon became nearly as prevalent as ale-houses. Its use was opposed strongly by both priests and rulers. Pope Urban VIII. excommunicated users of tobacco; in Turkey and other countries its use was severely punished. The "Counterblast" of James I. of England is matter of history. The use of tobacco spread, however, in the face of all prohibitions.

Ber. Hearke yon, my host, haue you a pipe of good *Tobacco?*
Ve. The best in the towne: boy, drie a leafe.
Boy. There's none in the house, sir.
Ve. Drie a docke leafe.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

I marle what pleasure or felicitie they haue in taking this roguish *tabacco!* it 'a good for nothing but to choke a man, and fill him full of smoke and embers.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. 1616), iii. 5.

Sublime *tobacco!* which from east to west
Cheers the tar's labour or the Turkman's rest.
Byron, The Island, ii. 19.

Bird's-eye tobacco. See *bird's-eye*, 2.—**Broad-leafed tobacco,** the Maryland tobacco. See def. 1.—**Cake tobacco.** Same as *plug tobacco*. See below.—**Canaster tobacco.** See *canaster*.—**Cavendish tobacco.** See *cavendish*.—**Congo tobacco.** Same as *dciamba*.—**Cut tobacco,** tobacco prepared for use by cutting into fine strips or shreds.—**Green tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Indian tobacco,** a common American herb, *Lobelia inflata*. It is 6 inches to 2 feet high, with numerous leaves, and racemes of pale-blue flowers. It is said to have been used medicinally by the Indians, and is now the officinal lobelia, with properties resembling those of tobacco, an unsafe emetic, but available in spasmodic asthma. Also called *gagroot*.—**Latakia tobacco,** a tobacco produced in northern Syria, one kind of which has an admired aroma, derived from being cured in the smoke of oak-wood.—**Leaf tobacco,** tobacco unmanufactured.—**Maryland tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Mountain tobacco.** See *Arnica*, 2 and 3.—**Oil of tobacco.** See *oil*.—**Orinoco tobacco,** a local product, probably of the Maryland variety.—**Persian tobacco,** tobacco produced in Persia and Turkey; specifically, the Shiraz.—**Pigtail tobacco,** roll tobacco, or a variety of it.—**Plug tobacco,** tobacco compressed into solid blocks, commonly first moistened with molasses or other liquid; cake or cavendish tobacco.—**Riverside tobacco.** See *Pluchea*.—**Roll tobacco,** tobacco-leaves spun into a rope and subjected to hot pressure.—**Shag tobacco.** See *shag*[1], 4.—**Shiraz tobacco,** a commercial tobacco produced in Persia.—**Syrian tobacco,** tobacco produced in Syria, apparently the same as or including the Latakia, affording choice cigars. Good Syrian tobacco is said to contain no nicotine. The name is applied to *Nicotiana rustica*, formerly regarded as the source of the Syrian product (see def. 1).—**Tobacco amaurosis** or **amblyopia,** dimness of vision resulting from the abuse of tobacco and usually also of alcohol.—**Tobacco camphor.** Same as *nicotianin*.—**Tobacco ointment.** See *ointment*.—**To drink tobacco†.** See *drink*, 5.—**Turkish tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Twist tobacco.** Same as *roll tobacco*. See above.—**Virginian tobacco.** See def. 1.—**Wild tobacco.** (*a*) *Nicotiana rustica*. See def. 1. (*b*) Same as *Indian tobacco*. See above.

tobacco-beetle (tō-bak'ō-bē'tl), *n.* A cosmopolitan ptinid beetle, *Lasioderma serricorne*, which lives in all stages in many pungent spices and drugs, and is so fond of stored or manufactured tobacco as to become a pest in many manufactories and warehouses in the United States. Also called *cigarette-beetle*.

tobacco-box (tō-bak'ō-boks), *n.* 1. A small flat pocket-box for holding tobacco for chewing or smoking.—2. A common skate or ray, a batoid fish, *Raia erinacea*. [Local, U. S.]—3. The common sunfish or pumpkin-seed, *Pomotis gibbosus*, or another of the same genus. See cut under *sunfish*. [Local, U. S.]

tobacco-cutter (tō-bak'ō-kut'ėr), *n.* 1. A machine for shaving tobacco-leaves into shreds for smoking or chewing.—2. A knife for cutting pieces from a plug of tobacco; a tobacco-knife. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-dove (tō-bak'ō-duv), *n.* The small grouud-dove, *Chamæpelia* (or *Columbigallina*) *passerina*. [Bahamas.]

tobacco-grater (tō-bak'ō-grā'tėr), *n.* A machine for grinding tobacco for smoking. It consists of a circular closed box in which a sieve is revolved by means of a crank, while projecting teeth reduce the leaves to the size required. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-heart (tō-bak'ō-hȧrt), *n.* A functional disorder of the heart, characterized by a rapid and often irregular pulse, due to excessive use of tobacco.

tobacco-knife (tō-bak'ō-nīf), *n.* A knife for cutting up plug tobacco. It is generally a guillotine-knife, pivoted at one end, and operated by a lever or handle.

tobacco-man (tō-bak'ō-man), *n.* A tobacconist.

> The *tobacco-men* . . . swore with earnest irreverence to vend nothing but the purest Spanish leaf.
> *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. ii.

tobacconer† (tō-bak'ō-nėr), *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-n-er*. The *n* is inserted in this word and *tobacconist*, etc., after the analogy of words from the Latin (*Platonist*, etc.).] One who uses tobacco; a smoker of tobacco. *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

tobacconing† (tō-bak'ō-ning), *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-n-ing*. Cf. It. *tabaccare*, take tobacco (Florio, 1611).] The act or practice of taking tobacco. *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

tobacconing† (tō-bak'ō-ning), *a.* Using or smoking tobacco.

> Musketeers, waiting for the major's return, drinking and *tobacconing* as freely as if it [the cathedral] had turned ale-house. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Measure.

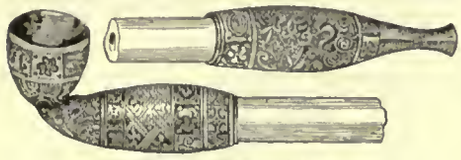
tobacconist (tō-bak'ō-nist), *n.* [< *tobacco* + *-n-ist*.] 1. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.—2†. A smoker of tobacco.

> The best *Tobacconist*
> That ever held a pipe within his fist.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

> What kind of Chimny is't
> Less Sensible then a *Tobacconist?*
> *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

tobacconize (tō-bak'ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tobacconized*, ppr. *tobacconizing*. [< *tobacco* + *-n-ize*.] To impregnate or saturate with tobacco, or with the oil or the fumes of tobacco. *The American*, VIII. 73.

tobacco-pipe (tō-bak'ō-pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe in which tobacco is smoked.



Japanese Tobacco-pipe.

> I'd have it present whipping, man or woman, that should but deal with a *tobacco-pipe*.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

> And in his grizly Gripe
> An over-growe, great, long *Tobacco-Pipe*.
> *Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

2. Same as *Indian-pipe*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16. [Local, New Eng.]—**Queen's tobacco-pipe**, a jocular designation of a peculiarly shaped kiln belonging to the customs, and situated near the London Docks, in which are piled up damaged tobacco and cigars, and goods (such as tobacco, cigars, and tea) which have been smuggled, till a sufficient quantity has accumulated, when the whole is burned.—**Tobacco-pipe clay**. Same as *pipe-clay*.—**Tobacco-pipe fish**, the pipe-fish.

tobacco-plant (tō-bak'ō-plant), *n.* See *tobacco*, 1.

tobacco-pouch (tō-bak'ō-pouch), *n.* A pouch or bag for a small quantity of tobacco for smoking or chewing, carried about the person.

tobacco-press (tō-bak'ō-pres), *n.* 1. A machine for packing granulated tobacco into bags or boxes for commercial purposes.—2. A press for condensing and compacting plug tobacco in tubs or boxes.—3. A machine for pressing booked and wrapped tobacco-leaves flat, so that they will lie compactly when packed. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-root (tō-bak'ō-röt), *n.* See *Lewisia*.

tobacco-stick (tō-bak'ō-stik), *n.* In *tobacco-curing*, one of a series of sticks on which tobacco-leaves are hung to dry in curing-houses.

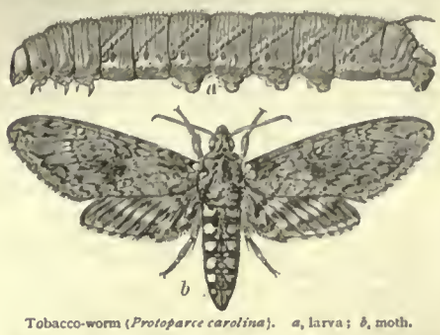
tobacco-stopper (tō-bak'ō-stop'ėr), *n.* A contrivance for pressing down the half-burned tobacco in the bowl of a pipe, to prevent the ashes from being scattered and to improve the draft of the pipe. Tobacco-stoppers are used chiefly by the smokers of pipes with large and deep bowls, such as are common in Germany.

tobacco-stripper (tō-bak'ō-strip'ėr), *n.* A person employed in the process of manufacturing tobacco to remove the midrib of the leaf by stripping or tearing.

tobacco-tongs (tō-bak'ō-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Iron tongs of light and ornamental design, used by a smoker to take a coal from the hearth to light his pipe. It is a form of lazy-tongs.

tobacco-wheel (tō-bak'ō-hwēl), *n.* A machine, resembling the hay-band machine, for twisting dried tobacco-leaves into a rope for convenience of packing. *E. H. Knight.*

tobacco-worm (tō-bak'ō-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the sphinx-moth *Protoparce carolina*, which feeds on the leaves of the growing tobacco-plant in the United States, and often does great damage.



Tobacco-worm (*Protoparce carolina*). *a*, larva; *b*, moth.

Tobago cane (tō-bā'gō kān). [So called from the island of *Tobago*, in the West Indies.] The slender stem of the palm *Bactris minor*, of the United States of Colombia and the West Indies, sometimes imported into Europo to make walking-sticks.

to-be (tō-bē'), *n.* [< *to be:* see *be*[1].] The future; that which is to come. [Rare.]

> Dispensing harvest, sowing the *To-Be*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

tobeat†, *v. t.* [< ME. *tobeten;* < AS. *tobeátan*, beat severely, < *tō-* + *beátan*, beat: see *to-*[2] and *beat*[1].] To beat excessively.

> Though that thow shuldist for thi sothe sawe
> Ben al *to-beten* and to-drawe. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6126.

Tobias-fish (tō-bī'as-fish), *n.* Same as *sand-eel*, 1.

tobine, *n.* [Cf. G. *tobin* = D. *tabijn*, tabby: see *tabby*[1], *tabin*.] A stout twilled silk textile employed for women's dresses, and considered very durable. *Dict. of Needlework.*

toboggan (tō-bog'an), *n.* [Formerly also *toboggin, taboggan, tarboggin;* < Amer. Ind. given as *otobanask* (Cree), *otabagan*, etc., a sled.] A long narrow sled made of a single thickness (about ¼ inch) of wood (commonly birch) curved backward at one end, the curved end being kept in place by leather thongs: originally employed by the Indians of Lower Canada to carry loads over the snow, but now used chiefly in the sport of coasting. It is 15 or 16 inches wide, if made of one piece, or wider if two boards are joined together. The sport of tobogganing has been very popular in Canada, and has been introduced to some extent in the United States.

Toboggans on Toboggan-slide.

toboggan (tō-bog'an), *v. i.* [< *toboggan*, *n.*] To slide down-hill on a toboggan.

tobogganer (tō-bog'an-ėr), *n.* [< *toboggan* + *-er*[1].] One who practises sliding on a toboggan.

tobogganing (tō-bog'an-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *toboggan*, *v.*] The sport or practice of sliding on toboggans.

tobogganist (tō-bog'an-ist), *n.* [< *toboggan* + *-ist*.] A tobogganer. *The Century*, XIV. 525. [Rare.]

toboggan-shoot (tō-bog'an-shöt), *n.* Same as *toboggan-slide*.

toboggan-slide (tō-bog'an-slīd), *n.* A steep decline down which tobogganers slide. It is divided longitudinally into a number of different courses to prevent collisions, and is generally provided also with steps along the side for the convenience of the tobogganers when returning. See cut under *toboggan*.

toboggin, *n.* See *toboggan*.

to-bread (tö'bred), *n.* [< *to*[1] + *bread*[1].] An extra loaf added by bakers to every dozen, completing a bakers' dozen. Also called *in-bread*. See *bakers' dozen*, under *baker*.

tobreak†, *v. t.* [ME. *tobreken*, < AS. *tōbrecan* (= G. *zerbrechen*), < *tō-*, apart, + *brecan*, break: see *to-*[2] and *break*. Cf. *all, ade*.] To break in pieces; destroy.

> *To-broken* ben the stainte hys in heaven
> That ereat were eternally to dure.
> *Chaucer*, Scogan, l. 1.

> A certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and all to *brake* his scull. Judges ix. 53.

tobrest†, *v.* See *toburst*.

toburst†, *v.* [ME. *tobresten*, < AS. *toberstan* (= OS. *tebrestan* = OHG. *zabrestan*, MHG. *zebresten*, G. *zerbersten*), burst asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *berstan*, burst: see *to-*[2] and *burst*.] I. *trans.* To burst or break in pieces.

> Atropos my thred of life *to-breste*,
> If I be fals. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1546.

II. *intrans.* To burst apart; break in pieces.

> For man may love of possibilite
> A woman so his herte may *to-breste*,
> And she nongbt leve ageyn, but — if hire leste.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 608.

toby (tō'bi), *n.* [So called from the familiar personal name *Toby*.] A small jug usually representing in its form a stout old man with a three-cornered hat, the angles of which form spouts for pouring out the liquor contained in the vessel: it is frequently used as a mug.

> There was also a goodly jug of well-browned clay, fashioned into the form of an old gentleman. . . . "Put *Toby* this way, my dear." This *Toby* was the brown jug.
> *Dickens*, Barnaby Rudge, iv.

Toby of English Pottery, 18th century.

tocan, *n.* Same as *toucan*.

toccata (tok-kä'tä), *n.* [< It. *toccata*, pp. fem. of *toccare* = Sp. Pg. *tocar* = F. *toucher*, touch: see *touch*.] In *music*, a work for a keyboard-instrument, like the pianoforte or organ, originally intended to utilize and display varieties of touch: but the term has been extended so as to include many irregular works, similar to the prelude, the fantasia, and the improvisation. Toccatas were first written early in the seventeenth century, and were then flowing and homophonic in structure. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries they have usually been intricately contrapuntal, and calculated to tax the highest virtuosity.

> It was Bach, however, who raised the *Toccata* far beyond all previous and later writers. *Grove's Dict. Music*, IV. 130.

toccatella, toccatina (tok-kä-tel'lä, -tē'nä), *n.* [It., dim. of *toccata*, q. v.] In *music*, a short or simple toccata.

Toccus (tok'us), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), orig. *Tockus* (Lesson, 1831), also *Tocus* (Roichenbach, 1849), < African *tok:* see *tock*[2].] A genus of hornbills or *Bucerotidæ*, having the culmen compressed, and only elevated into a low, sometimes obsolete, crest. It is the largest genus of the family, with about 12 species. The type is *T. erythrorhynchus*, a bird in which the bill is deep-red and the head and neck are gray with a white superciliary stripe. In others the bill is mainly yellow or black. With two exceptions (*T. gingalensis* of Ceylon and *T. griseus* of Malabar), the species are African.

tocher (toch'ėr), *n.* [< Ir. *tochar*, Gael. *tochradh*, a portion or dowry.] The dowry which

a wife brings to her husband by marriage. [Scotch.]

Then hey for a lass wi' a *tocher* — the nice yellow guineas for me! *Burns*, Awa' wi' your Witchcraft.

tocher (toch'ėr), *v. t.* [< *tocher*, *n.*] To give a tocher or dowry to. [Scotch.]

Braid money to *tocher* them a', man. *Burns*, Ronalds of Bennals.

tocherless (toch'ėr-les), *a.* [< *tocher* + *-less.*] Without a tocher, or marriage portion. *Scott*, Waverley, lxvii. [Scotch.]

tock[1]† (tok), *n.* [< F. *toque*, a cap: see *toque.*] A cap. Compare *toque.*

On their heads they weare a small *tock* of three braces, made in guize of a myter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 244.

tock[2] (tok), *n.* [Also *tok;* < African *tok:* so called from its cry.] A kind of hornbill; specifically, the African red-billed hornbill, *Toccus erythrorhynchus.* The name extends to related species. See *Toccus.*

tockay (tok'ā), *n.* A kind of spotted East Indian lizard. It is supposed to be the spotted gecko, *Hemidactylus maculatus. Imp. Dict.*

tocleavet, *v.* [ME. *tocleven* (pp. *toclove*), < AS. *tōclēofan* (= OHG. *zechluiban*), cleave asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *cleōfan*, cleave: see *cleave*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To divide; open; cleave asunder.

For the heihe holigoste henene shal *to-cleve.* *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 141.

II. *intrans.* To cleave apart; break.

For sorwe of which myn herte shal *to-cleve.* *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 613.

toco[1] (tō'kō), *n.* [Native name.] The common toucan, *Rhamphastos toco.*

toco[2] (tō'kō), *n.* [Also *toko;* a humorous use of Gr. τόκος, interest.] Punishment. [Slang.]

The school leaders come up furious, and administer *toco* to the wretched fags nearest at hand. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

tocology (tō-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [Also *tokology;* < Gr. τόκος, birth (< τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of medicine which treats of parturition; obstetrics.

tocomet†, *v. i.* [ME., < *to*[1] + *come.*] To come to; approach.

These *to-comen* to Conscience and to Cristyne peuple. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 343.

to-come (tō-kum'), *n.* [< *to come:* see *come.*] The future. *Shelley*, Hellas. [Rare.]

tocororo (tō-kō-rō'rō), *n.* [Also *tocoloro;* Sp. *tocororo*, < Cuban *tocororo* (sometimes given as *toroloco* or *tocoloro*), the Cuban trogon, so called from its note.] The Cuban trogon, *Prionotelus temnurus.*

tocsin (tok'sin), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tocksaine;* < OF. *toquesin, toquesing, touquesaint, toxsaint, tocsainct, toxant* (F. *tocsin* = Pr. *tocasenh*), the ringing of an alarm-bell, an alarm-bell, < *toquer*, strike (see *touch*), + *sin, sing* = Pr. *senh* = Pg. *sino* = Olt. *segno*, a bell, < L. *signum*, a signal, ML. also bell: see *sign.*] 1. A signal given by means of a bell or bells; especially, a signal of alarm or of need; hence, any warning note or signal.

The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call *tocksaine*, whereupon the people . . . flocked together. *Fulke*, Answer to P. Frarine (an. 1580), p. 52. (*Todd.*)

That all-softening, overpowering knell,
The *tocsin* of the soul — the dinner-bell.
Byron, Don Juan, v. 49.

The death of the nominal leader . . . was the *tocsin* of their anarchy. *Disraeli.*

2. A bell used to sound an alarm; an alarm-bell.

Again the whiskered Spaniard all the land with terror smote;
And again the wild alarum sounded from the *tocsin's* throat. *Longfellow*, Belfry of Bruges.

3. *Milit.*, an alarm-drum formerly used as a signal for charging.

tocusso (tō-kus'ō), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian corn-plant or millet, *Eleusine Tocusso.*

tod[1] (tod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *todd, todde, tode;* < ME. *todd*, < Icel. *toddi*, a tod of wool, bit, piece, = D. *todde*, tatters, rags (cf. D. *toot*, hair-net, Dan. *tot*, a bunch of hair or flax), = OHG. *zotta, zotā, zatā*, f., *zotto*, m., MHG. *zote, zotte*, m., f., G. *zotte*, a tuft of hair or wool. Cf. *tot*[4].] 1. A bush, especially of ivy; a thick mass of growing foliage.

At length, within an Yvie *todde*
(There shronded was the little God),
I heard a busie bustling.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

2†. An old weight, used chiefly for wool and varying in amount locally. It was commonly equal to 28 pounds.

And the seld wolle to be wayed in the yelde halle of the seid cite by the byer and the syller, and custom for euery *todd* j. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

tod[1]† (tod), *v. i.* [< *tod*[1], *n.*] To yield a tod in weight; weigh or produce a tod.

Every 'leven wether *tods;* every tod yields pound and odd shilling; fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool to? *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 33.

tod[2] (tod), *n.* [Early mod. E. *todde;* supposed to be so called from its bushy tail, < *tod*[1], a bush.] A fox. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Drivest hence the wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
Or other vermin from the flock.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Frae dogs, an' *tods*, an' butchers' knives!
Burns, Death of Mailie.

tod[3] (tod), *n.* [Abbr. of *toddy.*] A drink; toddy. [Colloq., U. S.]

Selleridge's was full of fire-company boys, taking their *tods* after a run. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xiv.

todasht, *v. t.* [< ME. *todasshen, todaisshen;* < *to-*[2] + *dash.*] To strike violently; dash to pieces.

His shelde *to-dasshed* was with swerdes and maces. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 640.

Well it semed by their armes that thei hadde not soiourned, ffor theire sheildes were hewen and *to daissht.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 246.

to-day, today (tō-dā'), *adv.* [< ME. *to-daye, to daye*, < AS. *tō dæge, tō dæg* (also *tō dæge thissum*), on (this) day: prop. a phrase: *tō*, prep., to, for, on; *dæge*, dat. sing. of *dæg*, day: see *to*[1] and *day.* Cf. *to-night, to-morrow, to-month, to-year.*] 1. On this (present) day: as, he leaves *to-day.* Compare *to-morrow.*

To-morrow let my Sun his beams display,
Or in clouds hide them; I have lived *to-day.*
Cowley, A Vote.

2. At the present time; in these days.

Man *to-day* is fancy's fool
As man hath ever been.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

To-day morning, this morning. [Prov. Eng.] — **To-day noon**, this noon. [U. S.]

to-day, today (tō-dā'), *n.* [< *to-day, adv.*] 1. This present day: as, *to-day* is Monday. — 2. This present time; the present age: as, the events of *to-day.*

Toddalia (to-dā'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), from the Malabar name of *T. aculeata* — *kakatoddali.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceæ*, type of the tribe *Toddalieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a two- to five-toothed calyx, as many petals and stamens, and a punctate fleshy or coriaceous fruit with two to seven cells, each usually with a single seed. There are about 8 species, scattered through tropical regions and warm parts of Africa, the Mascarene Islands, and tropical Asia. They are shrubs, often climbers, and frequently spiny, with alternate leaves of three sessile lanceolate leaflets, and axillary or terminal cymes or panicles of small flowers followed by globular or lobed fruits resembling peas. *T. lanceolata* is known in South Africa as *white ironwood.* For *T. aculeata*, see *lopez-root.*

Toddalieæ (tod-ą-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Toddalia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceæ.* It is characterized by regular flowers, in general polygamously diœcious, with free petals, stamens, and disk, a terminal style entire at the base, and an embryo usually with flat cotyledons and without albumen. It includes 12 genera, mainly tropical, among which are *Toddalia* (the type), *Skimmia*, and *Ptelea.*

toddle (tod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *toddled*, ppr. *toddling.* [A var. of *tottle*, perhaps influenced by some association with *waddle:* see *tottle.*] To walk feebly; walk with short, tottering steps, as a child or an old man: said especially of children just beginning to walk.

I should like to come and have a cottage in your park, *toddle* about, live mostly on milk, and be taken care of by Mrs. Boswell. *Johnson*, in Boswell, ætat. 74.

The young lady had one of the children asleep on her shoulder; and another was *toddling* at her side, holding by his sister's dress. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

=**Syn.** See *waddle.*

toddle (tod'l), *n.* [< *toddle, v.*] 1. The act of toddling; an uncertain gait with short or feeble steps.

What did the little thing do but . . . set off in the bravest *toddle* for the very bow of the boat, in fear of losing sight of me! *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, v.

2. A walk taken in a toddling fashion, as by a child or an invalid; loosely, a careless stroll. [Colloq.]

Her daily little *toddle* through the town. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, xv.

3. A toddler. [Rare.]

When I was a little *toddle*, Mr. and Mrs. Crewe used to let me play about in their garden. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, iii.

toddler (tod'lėr), *n.* [< *toddle* + *-er*[1].] One who toddles; especially, an infant or young child. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, i.

toddy (tod'i), *n.* [Formerly also *taddy*, also *tarce;* < Hind. *tārī* (with cerebral *r*, hence also spelled *tāḍi*), < *tār*, Pers. *tār*, a palm-tree, from which this liquor is derived.] 1. The drawn sap of several species of palm, especially when fermented. In India this is obtained chiefly from the jaggery, the wild date, the palmyra, and the cocoanut (see *toddy-palm*); in Borneo, from the areng; in West Africa, from *Raphia vinifera;* in Brazil, from the buriti. It is secured by cutting off the spadix at the time of efflorescence, by wounding the spathe, and by tapping the pith. It is a pleasant laxative drink when fresh, but soon ferments, and becomes intoxicating. Arrack is obtained from it by distillation. Vinegar is also made from the sap, and jaggery-sugar is obtained by boiling it.

They [the people of Industan] have . . . also *Taddy*, an excellent Drink that issues out of a tree. *S. Clarke*, Geograph. Descrip. (1671), p. 45.

If we had a mind to Coco-nuts, or *Toddy*, our Malayans of Achin would climb the Trees, and fetch as many Nuts as we would have, and a good pot of *Toddy* every Morning. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 488.

2. A drink made of spirits and hot water sweetened, and properly having no other ingredients: this use is originally Scotch. Also colloquially *tod.*

A jug of *toddy* intended for my own tipple. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

toddy-bird (tod'i-bėrd), *n.* A bird which feeds on the juices of the palms in India. The name is not well determined, and probably applies to several different species. If given to a weaver-bird, it would probably be to a baya-bird, either *Ploceus baya* or *P. bengalensis.* As identified with *Artamus fuscus*, a toddy-bird is a sort of swallow-shrike, of a different family (*Artamidæ*).

toddy-blossom (tod'i-blos'um), *n.* Same as *grog-blossom.*

toddy-drawer (tod'i-drâ'ėr), *n.* A person who draws and sells toddy from the palm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 136. [Anglo-Indian.]

toddy-ladle (tod'i-lā'dl), *n.* 1. A ladle like a punch-ladle, but smaller, often of silver or silver-gilt and richly decorated. — 2. A name applied to the American aloe, *Agave Americana*, the juice of which makes pulque, a drink analogous to toddy.

toddyman (tod'i-man), *n.*; pl. *toddymen* (-men). One who collects or manufactures toddy. See *toddy*, 1. *Pop. Sci. News*, XXIII. 136.

toddy-palm (tod'i-päm), *n.* A palm which yields toddy; specifically, the jaggery-palm, *Caryota urens*, and the wild date-palm, *Phœnix sylvestris*, also the palmyra and cocoanut-palms.

toddy-stick (tod'i-stik), *n.* A stick used for mixing toddy or other drinks, and commonly tipped with a button, often roughened, for breaking loaf-sugar; a muddler.

Near by was a small counter covered with tumblers and *toddy-sticks.* *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

Todidæ (tō'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Todus* + *-idæ.*] A small family of West Indian birds, represented by the genus *Todus;* the todies. They are picarian, and their nearest relatives are the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and motmots. The sternum is four-notched openly; cœca are present; the oil-gland is tufted; the carotids are two. The myological formula is the same as in *Meropidæ* and *Momotidæ.* The feet are syndactyl; the bill is long, straight, and flat, with its tomial edge finely serrate; the tail is very short. The plumage is brilliant green, carmine-red, and white. These elegant little birds are represented by about 6 species of the single genus *Todus.* They most nearly resemble some of the small kingfishers in general aspect and mode of life. They nest in holes in banks. The family has been much misunderstood, and misplaced in the ornithological system. See *tody* (with cut).

todine (tō'din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the todies or *Todidæ:* as, *todine* affinities.

Todirostrum (tō-di-ros'trum), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < *Todus* + L. *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of diminutive *Tyrannidæ* (not *Todidæ*), having the beak somewhat like that of a tody,

Todirostrum maculatum.

ranging from southern Mexico to southern Brazil and Bolivia. There are at least 15 species, some of ornate coloration. *T. maculatum* is only 3½ inches long.

todlowrey (tod-lou'ri), *n.* [Also *todlowrie;* < *tod*[2] + *lower*[1] + *-y*[2].] 1. A fox; hence, a

crafty person. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxi. [Scotch.]—2. A bugbear or ghost. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

to-do (tŏ-dō′), *n.* [< *to do*, like *ado* < *at do*: see *ado*.] Ado; bustle; fuss; commotion. [Colloq.]

"What a *to-do* is here!" would he say; "I can lie in straw with as much satisfaction."
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.

todraw†, *v. t.* [ME. *todrawen*, *todragen*, < AS. **tōdragan*, < *tō-*, apart, + *dragan*, draw: see *to-*[2] and *draw*.] To draw asunder; drag violently.

They as in partye of hir preye *to-drowen* me crying and debating theryeins. *Chaucer*, Boethius, I. prose 3.

todrive†, *v. t.* [ME. *todriven*, < AS. *todrīfan* (= OFries. *todrīva* = OHG. *zatrīban*, MHG. *zetriben*), drive asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *drīfan*, drive: see *to-*[2] and *drive*.] To drive apart; scatter.

Al his folk with tempest al *to-driven*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1280.

tod's-tail (todz′tāl), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. [Scotch.]

tod-stove (tod′stōv), *n.* [< *tod*[1] + *stove*[1].] A stove for burning wood, made of six iron plates fastened together by rods or bolts in the form of a box. Also called *box-stove*.

Todus (tō′dus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766; earlier in Browne, "Hist. Jamaica" (1756), p. 476, and Gesner, 1555), < L. *todus*, some small bird. Cf. *tody*.] The only genus of *Todidæ*, with about six species, all West Indian, as *T. viridis*, the common green tody of Jamaica, called by the old writers *green sparrow*, *green humming-bird*, and *tomtit*. See *Todidæ*, and cut under *tody*.

tody (tō′di), *n.*; pl. *todies* (-diz). [Cf. F. *todier*, NL. *Todus*; < L. *todus*, some small bird.] 1. A bird of the genus *Todus* or family *Todidæ*.—2. One of several birds formerly misplaced in the genus *Todus*. They belong to the family *Tyrannidæ* and elsewhere. Thus, the royal or king tody is *Muscivora regia*

Green Tody (*Todus viridis*), about two thirds natural size.
a, Outline of bill from above, slightly reduced.

(*"Todus" regius* of Gmelin, 1788); the Javan tody of Latham is a broadbill, *Eurylæmus javanicus*, of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the great-billed tody of Latham is another bird of this family, *Cymborhynchus macrorhynchus*.

toe (tō), *n.* [< ME. *to*, *too*, pl. *tos*, *toos*, usually *ton*, *toon*, < AS. *tā* (pl. *tān*, *taan*), contr. of **tāhe*, in an early gloss *tāhae* = MD. *teen*, D. *teen* = MLG. *tee* = OHG. *zēhā*, MHG. *zēhe*, G. *zehe* (G. dial. in various forms: Bav. *zechen*, Swabian *zaichen*, Swiss *zebe*, *zeb*, Frankish *zewe*, Thuringian *ziwe*, etc.) = Icel. *tā* = Sw. *tå* = Dan. *taa* (Teut. **taihōn*, **taihwōn*, **taiwōn*), toe; connections unknown. Not connected with L. *digitus*, finger, toe, Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe. The Teut. word is applied exclusively to the digits of the foot.] 1. A digit of the foot, corresponding to a finger of the hand: as, the great *toe;* the little *toe;* the hind *toe* of a bird.

The fairest feete that euer freke [person] kende,
With *ton* tidily wrought, & tender of hur skinne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 194.

Come, and trip it, as you go,
On the light fantastick *toe*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 34.

2. A digit of either foot, fore or hind, of a quadruped, especially when there are three or more (a large single toe, or a pair of large toes, inclosed in horn, being commonly called *hoof*). No animal has normally more than five toes; most quadrupeds have five, then four, three, two, and one, in decreasing number of instances. No bird has naturally more than four, though some breeds of poultry are regularly five-toed by perpetuation of an original sport comparable to the sexdigitate polydactylism of man; a few have only three; the African ostrich alone has two. Five toes is the rule in reptiles and batrachians, a lesser number being exceptional among those which have limbs, as lizards, crocodiles, turtles, frogs, newts, etc. In some lizards, as those which scramble over walls and ceilings, the toes function as suckers by means of adhesive pads (see *gecko*); batrachians which habitually perch on trees are similarly equipped (see *tree-toad*); in a rare case, toes serve as a sort of parachute (see cut under *flying-frog*). In some mammals, as seals, the toes are united in the common integument of the flippers. Three and sometimes four toes are connected in web-footed birds. The joints or phalanges of toes are typically and usually three apiece, but this number is often reduced to two or one in the case of lateral toes, as the human great toe. In birds a remarkable rule prevails, that the joints of the toes, from first to fourth toe, run two, three, four, five; the exceptions to this rule are comparatively few. The toes of most animals end in nails or claws, and are often long and movable enough to serve as organs of prehension, like fingers. See cuts under *bird*[1], *digitigrade*, *Plantigrada*, *bicolligate*, *palmate*, *semi-palmate*, and *totipalmate*.

Lyk asur were his [the cock's] legges and his *toon*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 42.

3. The fore part, end, or tip of the hoof of an ungulate, as the horse.—4. The end of a stocking, shoe, or boot which contains or covers the toes: as, square or round *toes;* a hole in the *toe*.—5. A piece of iron welded under the front of a horseshoe, opposite the heels, to prevent slipping. See cut under *shoe*.—6. A projection from the foot-piece of an object to give it a broader bearing and greater stability.

Buttress walls should be placed at intervals, opposite to one another, and strutted apart at their *toes* by an inverted arch. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 450.

7. A barb, stud, or projection on a lock-bolt.—8. In *mach.*: (*a*) The lower end of a vertical shaft, as a mill-spindle, which rests in a step. (*b*) An arm on the valve-lifting rod of a steam-engine. A cam strikes the toe and operates the valve. Such toes are known respectively as *steam-toes* and *exhaust-toes*. *E. H. Knight.*—**Balls of the toes**, fleshy and callous pads or protuberances on the under side of the toes of any foot, and especially such formations at the bases of toes. In digitigrade quadrupeds these balls form the whole *sole*, as explained under that word. In birds they are technically called *tylari*.—**From top to toe.** See *top*[1].—**Great toe**, the toe on the inner side of the foot, corresponding to the thumb.—**Hammer-toe**, an affection in which the second phalanx of one or more of the toes is permanently flexed upon the first.—**Hind toe**, in *ornith.*, the hallux. When there are two hind toes, as in zygodactyl or yoke-toed birds, the inner one is the hallux, or hind toe proper, excepting in trogons, in which the outer one is the hallux. In the three-toed woodpeckers, where the hallux is wanting, the reversed outer toe takes the name and place of *hind toe*.—**Little toe**, the outermost and smallest toe on the human foot, and the corresponding digit in some other cases, irrespective of its actual relative size.—**Toe-and-heel pedal.** See *pedal*.—**To tread on one's toes.** See *tread*.—**To turn up one's toes**, to die. [Slang.]

toe (tō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toed*, ppr. *toeing*. [< *toe*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To touch or reach with the toes.

The rushers [in foot-ball] draw up in line facing each other and *toeing* a line which marks the centre of the field. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 124.

2. To furnish or provide a toe to or for; mend the toe of: as, to *toe* a stocking.—**To toe a nail**, to drive a nail obliquely. See *toe-nail*, 2.—**To toe a seam** (*naut.*). See *seam*[1].—**To toe the mark.** See *mark*[1].—**To toe the scratch.** See *scratch*[1].

II. *intrans.* To place or move the toes, as in walking or dancing.—**To toe in or out**, to turn the toes inward or outward in walking.

toe-biter (tō′bī′tėr), *n.* A tadpole.

toe-cap (tō′kap), *n.* A cap or tip, of leather, morocco, or patent leather, sometimes of metal, covering the toe of a boot or shoe. Also *toe-piece*.

toed (tōd), *a.* [< *toe* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished or provided with a toe or toes: chiefly in composition with a qualifying word: as, long-*toed*, short-*toed*, black-*toed*, five-*toed*, pigeon-*toed*.

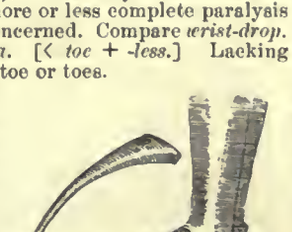
They all bowed their snaky heads down to their very feet, which were *toed* with scorpions.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 39. (*Davies.*)

2. In *carp.*, noting a brace, strut, or stay when it is secured to a beam, sill, or joist by nails driven obliquely. *E. H. Knight.*

toe-drop (tō′drop), *n.* Inability to raise the foot and toes, from more or less complete paralysis of the muscles concerned. Compare *wrist-drop*.

toeless (tō′les), *a.* [< *toe* + *-less*.] Lacking or deprived of a toe or toes.

toe-nail (tō′nāl), *n.* 1. A nail growing on one of the toes of the human foot. See *nail*.—2. A nail driven in obliquely to fasten the end of a board or other piece of timber to the surface of another. *Car-Builder's Dict.*



Toe-piece, 15th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

toe-piece (tō′pēs), *n.* 1. In *armor*, the piece forming the end of the solleret and inclosing the toes; also, the accessory or additional piece forming a long and pointed termination to the solleret. See cut in preceding column.—2. Same as *toe-cap*.

toe-ring (tō′ring), *n.* A ring made to wear on one of the toes, as is customary among some peoples that go barefoot or wear sandals.

toe-tights (tō′tīts), *n. pl.* In *theatrical costume*, tights with separate toes like the fingers of a glove.

toe-weight (tō′wāt), *n.* A knob of brass or iron screwed into the hoof or fastened to the shoe of a horse, for the purpose of correcting an error of gait in trotting, or of changing a pacing horse into a trotter.

tofall (tō′fâl), *n.* [Also *toofall*, misspelled *tuefall*, dial. *teefall;* < ME. *tofal* (= D. *toeval* = MLG. *toval* = MHG. *zuoval*, G. *zufall;* cf. Icel. *tilfelli* = Sw. *tillfälle* = Dan. *tilfælde*); < *to*[1] + *fall*[1].] 1. Decline; setting; end.

For him in vain, at *to-fall* of the day,
His babes shall linger at the unclosing gate!
Collins, Ode on Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

2. A shed or building annexed to the wall of a larger one, and having its roof formed in a single slope with the top resting against the wall; a lean-to.

Tafalle, schudde. Appendicium, . . . appendix, teges.
Prompt. Parv., p. 495.

A new *tofall* for eight kyne.
Close Roll, 16 *Hen. VI.*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., (VII. 61.

tofana (tō-fä′nä), *n.* [It.] See *aqua Tofana*, under *aqua*.

toff (tof), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dandy; a fop; a swell. *Leland.* [Slang. Eng.]

Persons with any pretensions to respectability were vigorously attacked, for no earthly reason save that they were *toffs*. *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

toffy, toffee (tof′i), *n.* Same as *taffy*[1]: the usual forms of the word in Great Britain.

Tofieldia (tō-fēl′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hudson, 1778), named after Mr. *Tofield*, an English botanist.] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Narthecieæ*. It is characterized by septicidal fruit, nearly sessile flowers, six introrse anthers, and three very short styles. There are about 14 species, natives of north temperate and cold regions, with 1 or 2 species in the Andes. They are erect perennials from a short or creeping root-stock, with linear leaves, all or chiefly radical, and small flowers in a terminal spike. A book-name for the species is *false asphodel*. *T. palustris*, the Scotch asphodel, the only British species, produces short grassy leaves, and little yellowish-green flowers compacted into globular or ovoid heads; it occurs in Canada with whitish flowers. Three other species are natives of the eastern United States, and one other of Oregon.

toforet (tō-fōr′), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *tofore*, *tovore*, *toforn*, *toforen*, < AS. *tōforan* (= OS. *teforan* = MLG. *tovoren* = MHG. *zuovor*, *zuovorn*, G. *zuvor* = Dan. *tilforn*), before, < *tō*, to, + *foran*, before: see *to*[1] and *fore*[1]. Cf. *before*, *afore*, *heretofore*.] **I.** *adv.* Before; formerly.

Whom sure he weend that he some-wher *to-fore* had eide.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 7.

God tofore. See *God*[1].

II. *prep.* Before.

Toforn him goth the loude minstralcye.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 260.

This notari . . . kneled downe on his knees *tofore* thimage of the crucifyxe. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Master Latimer, I say, willed me to stay until his return, which will be not long *tofore* Easter.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 11.

toforehand†, *adv.* [< ME. *toforhand;* < *tofore* + *hand*. Cf. *beforehand*.] Beforehand.

Ich bischop sayd *to-for-hand*
For syȝt of the ncrnacul hath graunt
xi dayus to pardon,
And ther-with-al her benisun.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

toforent, toforn†, *adv.* and *prep.* See *tofore*.

tofrush†, *v. t.* [ME. *tofrusshen*, *tofrusche*n; < *to-*[2] + *frush*[1].] To break or dash in pieces.

Thal . . . swour that he [the engynour] suld dey, bot he Prowyt on the sow [engine] sic suteité
That he *to fruschyt* [hyr] ilk deie. *Barbour*, Bruce, xii. 407.

toft[1] (tôft), *n.* [Also *tuft* (see *tuft*[1]); < ME. *toft* (AL. *toftum*), < Icel. *toft*, *topt*, *tupt*, *tomt*, a knoll, a clearing, a cleared space, an inclosed piece of ground, = Norw. *tomt*, *tuft* = Sw. *tomt*, a clearing, *toft*, the site of a house, = Dan. *toft*, an inclosed field near a house; lit. an empty space, < Icel. *tōmr* (= Sw. *tomt*), a neut. of *tōmr* = Sw. *tom*, etc., empty: see *toom*.] 1. A hillock; a slightly elevated and exposed site: open ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As I beo-heold in-to the est an-heiȝ to the sonne,
I sauh a tour on a *toft* trîȝely i-maket.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 14.

2. A messuage; a house and homestead. Also *toftstead*.

Worathorne waa the property of Henry de Wrdcat, in the reign of Stephen, or Henry II., who granted a *toft* and a croft in the vill of Wrdcst to Henry the son of Adam de Winhill. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 38.

3. In *Eng. common law:* (*a*) A messuage the tenant of which is entitled by virtue of it to rights of common in other land in the parish or district.

A house with its stables and farm-buildings, surrounded by a hedge or inclosure, was called a court, or, as we find it in our law books, a curtilage; the *toft* or homestead of a more genuine English dialect. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, ix. 1.

(*b*) A piece of ground on which a messuage formerly stood, and which, though the messuage be gone to decay, is still called by a name indicating something more than mere land.

toft[2] (tôft), *n.* [< *tuft*[2].] A grove of trees. *Bailey*, 1731.

toftman (tôft'man), *n.*; pl. *toftmen* (-men). [< *toft*[1] + *man*.] The owner or occupier of a toft.

toftstead (tôft'sted), *n.* Same as *toft*[1], 2.

The fields are commonable from the 12th of August to the 12th of November to every burgess or occupier of a *toftstead*. *Archæologia*, XLVI. 415.

tofus, *n.* A variant of *tophus* for *toph*.

tog[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *tug*.

tog[2] (tog), *n.* [A slang term, perhaps < OF. *togue*, *toge*, L. *toga*, a robe: see *toge*, *toga*. Hence *tog*, *v.*, *togeman*, *togman*, and *toggery*.] A garment: usually in the plural.

Look at his *togs*—superfine cloth, and the heavy-swell cut! *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

What did I do but go to church with all my topmost *togs*! And that not from respect alone for the parson. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, vii.

Long tog, a coat. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon*, 1798.—**Long toga** (*naut.*), shore clothes.

I took no "*long togs*" with me; . . . being dressed like the rest, in white duck trousers, blue jacket, and straw hat. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 131.

tog[2] (tog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *togged*, ppr. *togging*. [< *tog*[2], *n.*] To dress. [Slang.]

He was *tog'd* gnostically enough. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, iv.

Scrumptious young girls you *tog* out so finely,
Adorning the digginga so charming and gay.
Chambers's Journal, July, 1879, p. 368. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

toga (tō'gą), *n.* [< L. *toga*, a mantle, lit. a covering, < *tegere*, cover: see *teet*, *tegument*. Cf. *toge*.] The principal outer garment worn by the ancient Romans. It was a loose and flowing mantle or wrap, of irregular form, in which it differed from the kindred Greek garment, the himation, which was rectangular. It was made of wool, or sometimes (under the emperors) of silk, and its usual color was white. It covered the whole body with the exception of the right arm, and the right to wear it was an exclusive privilege of the Roman citizen. The *toga virilis*, or manly robe, was assumed by Roman youths when they attained the age of fourteen. The *toga prætexta*, which had a deep purple border, was worn by the children of the nobles, by girls until they were married, and by boys until they were fourteen, when they assumed the toga virilis. It was also the official robe of the higher magistrates, of priests, and of persons discharging vows. The *toga picta* was ornamented with Phrygian embroidery, and was worn by high officers on special occasions, such as the celebration of a triumph. The *trabea* was a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes; it was the characteristic uniform of the knights (*equites*) upon festival days. Persons accused of any crime allowed their togas to become soiled (*toga sordidata*) as a sign of dejection; candidates for public offices whitened their togas artificially with chalk; while mourners wore a *toga pulla* of natural black wool. See also cut in next column.

Roman Toga.—Statue of the Emperor Tiberius.

togaed (tō'gād), *a.* [< *toga* + *-ed*[2].] Equipped with or clad in a toga.

A couple of *togaed* effigies of recent grand-dukes. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 316.

togated (tō'gā-ted), *a.* [< L. *togatus*, wearing or entitled to wear the toga (< *toga*, toga: see *toga*), + *-ed*[2].] 1. Dressed in a toga or robe; draped in the classical manner.

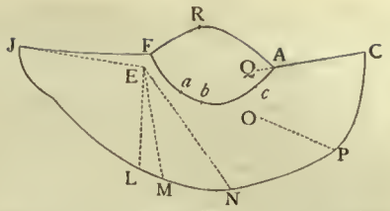


Diagram of Roman Toga (according to Müller, in "Philologus").

FRA, sinus of toga. As worn, point E was placed on the left shoulder, the edge FJ hanging down free in front of the body; the whole of the remainder of the garment was then thrown diagonally around the back, so that *a* on the seam of the sinus came under the right elbow, and *b* at the middle of the waist in front; the seam was now directed upward, so that the point *c* approximately covered E, where the garment first touched the body. The last third of the toga, OPCQ, was thrown over the left shoulder and fell to the ground in voluminous folds, draping the back. The so-called umbo or nodus of the toga was found at F, over the left breast, at the point of junction of the sinus. Point L fell over the left calf, point M over the right, and point N over the left wrist.

On a Marble . . . is the Effigies of a Man *Togated*. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, I. 146.

The University, the mother of *togated* Peace. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. (*Richardson.*)

Hence—2. Stately; majestic.

What homebred English could ape the high Roman fashion of such *togated* words as
"The multitudinona aea incarnadine"?
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 161.

toge† (tōg), *n.* [ME. **toge* or *togue* (see the first quot.); < OF. *toge*, *togue*, F. *toge* = Sp. Pg. It. *toga*, < L. *toga*, toga: see *toga*.] A toga.

Alle with taghte mene and towne in *togers* [read *toges*? *togues*?] fulle ryche,
Of saunke realle in suyte, aexty [Romaynes] at ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 178.

Why in this woolvish *toge* should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless vouches? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 122.

[The above is a modern reading; in the first folio the reading is *tongue;* later folios have *gown*. Compare *toged*.]

toged (tō'ged), *a.* [< *toge* + *-ed*[2].] Clad in a toga; togated.

The bookish theoric,
Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 25.

[The first quarto has the above reading; the rest of the later editions have *tongued*.]

togederet, togedret, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *together*.

togemant, togmant† (tōg'-, tog'mąn), *n.* [< *tog*[2] + *man*.] A cloak.

Sometime shall come in some Rogue, some picking knave, a Nimble Prig, . . . and plucketh off as many garments as he ought worth, that he may come by, and worth money, and . . . maketh port sale at some convenient place of theirs, that some he soon ready in the morning, for want of their Casters and *Togemans*. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 105.

together (tŏ-geŦH'ėr), *adv.* [Formerly or dial. also *togeder*, *togider*, *togither* (Sc. *thegither*); < ME. *togeder*, *togedere*, *togedre*, *togidere*, *togidre*, *togaderc*, < AS. *tōgædere*, *tōgædre*, *tōgeador*, together, < *tō*, to, + *geador*, *gador*, at once, together: see *gather*. Cf. *togethers*.] 1. In company; in conjunction; simultaneously.

Mercifully ordain that we may become aged *together*. Tobit viii. 7.

The subject of two of them [panels of sculpture] is his [Maximilian's] confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 535).

Together let us beat this ample field. *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 9.

2. In the same place; to the same place.

The kynges were sette *to-geder* at oon table. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live *together*. *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 157.

3. In the same time; contemporaneously.

While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet of the age. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

4. The one with the other; with each other; mutually.

Pilgrymes and palmers plizted hem *togidere*
To aeke seynt Iames and seyntes in rome.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 46.

When two or more concepts are compared *together* according to their comprehension, they either coincide or they do not. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xii.

5. In or into combination, junction, or union; so as to unite or blend: as, to sew, knit, pin, bind, or yoke two things *together*.

Kyng David . . . putte theise 2 Names [Jebus and Salem] *to gidere*, and cleped it Jebusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 73.

What therefore God hath joined *together*, let no man put asunder. Mat. xix. 6.

I'll manacle thy neck and feet *together*.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 461.

The small faction which had been held *together* by the influence and promises of Prince Frederic had been dispersed by his death. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

6. Without intermission; uninterruptedly; on end.

Can you sit seven hours *together*, and say nothing?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

It has been said in the praise of some men that they could talk whole hours *together* upon anything. *Addison*, Lady Orators.

To consist, get, hang, etc., **together.** See the verbs.—**Together with,** in union, combination, or company with.

This Earth, *together with* the Waters, make one Globe and huge Ball, resting on it selfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

He [the Moorish king] had a mighty host of foot-soldiers, *together with* squadrons of cavalry, ready to scour the country. *Irving*, Granada, p. 11.

togethers† (tŏ-geŦH'ėrz), *adv.* [< ME. *togederes;* < *together* + adverbial gen. *-es*.] Same as *together*.

The next day he assembled all the Captaines of his army *togethers*. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

toggel†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *toggle*.

toggery (tog'ėr-i), *n.* [< *tog*[2] + *-ery*.] Clothes; garments. [Slang.]

Had a gay cavalier
Thought fit to appear
In any such *toggery*—then 'twas term'd "gear."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 291.

This party . . . was not brilliantly composed, except that two of its members were gendarmes in full *toggery*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 150.

toggle (tog'l), *n.* [Formerly also *toggel*, *toggil;* appar. a dim. form, connected with *tug* (ME. *toggen*), *tow*[1]. Cf. *tuggle*.] 1. *Naut.*, a pin placed through the bight or eye of a rope, block-strap, or bolt, to keep it in its place, or to put the bight or eye of another rope upon, and thus secure them both together; also, a pin passed through a link of a chain which is itself passed through a link of the same or a different chain.

The yard-ropes were fixed to the halter by a *toggle* in the running noose of the latter. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, viii. (*Davies.*)

2. Two rods or plates hinged together by a toggle-joint: a mechanical device for transmitting force or pressure at a right angle with its direction. See *toggle-joint*, and cut under *stone-breaker*.—**Blubber-toggle,** a blubber-fid (which see, under *fid*).

toggle (tog'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *toggled*, ppr. *toggling*. [< *toggle*, *n.*] To fix or fasten (itself in something) like a toggle-iron; used reflexively, to stick fast.

A rocket at short range was fired entirely through the body of a whale, and *toggled itself* on the side. *Fisheries of U. S.*, X. ii. 254.

toggle-bolt (tog'l-bōlt), *n.* See *toggle*, 1.

toggle-harpoon (tog'l-här-pōn′), *n.* The common toggle-iron.

toggle-hole (tog'l-hōl), *n.* A hole made, as in blubber, for inserting a toggle.

toggle-iron (tog'l-ī′ėrn), *n.* The form of whalers' harpoon now in general use, having a movable blade instead of fixed barbs; the instrument used in first striking a whale (when explosives are not employed), for fastening it to the whale-boat by means of a tow-line, so that the boat may be hauled up to the whale, and the latter be killed by hand-lancing at close quarters, or by bomb-lancing at longer range.

Toggle-iron.

It consists of a harpoon-shank and socket without any stationary barbed finkes; upon the extreme end of the shank is a blade, working upon the principle of a toggle. This blade has a cutting edge for penetrating the blubber, and a dull back which prevents it from cutting its way out when the line is hauled upon. Also called simply the *iron*.

toggle-joint (tog'l-joint), *n.* In *mech.*, a joint formed of plates or bars hinged together in such manner that when at rest the two parts form a bend called the *knuckle;* an elbow- or knee-joint. It is used by applying power, by means of a screw or a lever, against the knuckle, when the tendency of the two leaves or bars to extend exerts a powerful pressure. This device is much used in printing-presses and other presses. See *toggle-press*. See also cuts under *skate* and *stone-breaker*.

Toggle-joint.

toggle-lanyard (tog'l-lan′yärd), *n.* See the quotation.

It [the toggle] has a hole near one end, through which a rope is attached, which is termed the *toggle-lanyard*. This lanyard is used in handling or confining the toggle. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 312.

toggle-press (tog'l-pres), *n.* A press in which impression is made by the simultaneous action

of two knee-shaped levers pressing against each other; a press which acts by a toggle-joint.

toght†, *a.* A Middle English form of *taut*.

togideret, togidret, *adv.* Middle English forms of *together*.

togidrest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *togethers*.

togman†, *n.* See *togeman*.

togo†, *v. i.* [ME. *togon*, < AS. **togān* (= OHG. *zegān*) (cf. AS. *tōgangan* = OS. *togangan*), < *tō*, apart, + *gān*, go: see *to*-2 and *go*.] To go different ways; scatter.

Antony is shent, and put him to the flighte,
And al his folk *to-go*, that best go mighte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 653.

togrind†, *v. t.* [ME. *togrinden*; < *to*-2 + *grind*.] To grind or break to pieces; crush.

Good men for oure gultes he al *to-grynt* to dethe.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 62.

Oister shelles drie and alle *to grounde*
With harde pitche and with fygges doth the same.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

togs (togz), *n. pl.* See *tog*2.

togue (tōg), *n.* The Mackinaw or great lake-trout, *Salvelinus* (*Cristivomer*) *namaycush*, called *longe* in Vermont. See cut under *lake-trout*, 2. [Maine.]

Togue.—One of the lake trout found in New England and the adjacent Eastern Provinces. *Togue* are . . . taken with a heavy trout tackle. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 164.

The *togue* or gray trout of Maine and New Brunswick.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 304.

to-heap†, *adv.* [ME. *tohepe* = OFries. *tohape*, *tohape*, *tohope*; cf. Sw. *tillhopa* = Dan. *tilhobe*; < *to*1 + *heap*.] Together.

If that Love ought lete his brydel go,
Al that was loveth asonder sholde lepe,
And lost were al that Love halt now *to-hepe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1764.

tohewt, *v. i.* [< ME. *tohewen*, < AS. *tōhēawan* (= OFries. *tehawa* = D. *tohouwen* = MLG. *tohouwen* = MHG. *zehouwen*, G. *zerhauen*), cut to pieces, < *tō*-, apart, + *hēawan*, cut, hew: see *to*-2 and *hew*1.] To cut or hack heavily; cut to pieces.

His helme *to-hewen* was in twenty places.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 638.

How grete pite is it that so feire children shull thus be slayn and alle *to hewen* with wronge and grete synne.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

toho (tō-hō′), *interj.* A call to pointers or setters to halt or stop, as when running upon birds.

tohu bohu (tō′hö bō′hö). [F. *tohu-bohu*; from the Heb. words in Gen. i. 2, translated 'without form' and 'void.'] Chaos.

It was surely impossible any man's reason should tell him the particular circumstances of the world's creation, as that its material principal was a *tohu* and *bohu*, that it was agitated by the divine spirit, that severall portions were form'd at severall times, that all was finished in six dayes space, etc. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Phil., p. 85.

toil1 (toil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *toyle*; < ME. *toilen*, *toylen* (Sc. *toilze*, *tulze*), appar. < OF. *toiller*, *touiller*, *toouiller*, *teouiller*, F. *touiller*, mix, entangle, trouble, besmear; origin unknown. Cf. *toil*1, *n.* The sense 'labor, till' appears to be due in part to association with *till*1 (ME. *tilen*, *tilen*, *tolen*, *tulien*, etc.), and the form is near to that of MD. *tuylen*, *teulen*, till, labor (see *till*1); but the AS. verb could not produce an E. form *toil*, and a ME. verb of such general import could hardly be derived from MD. The sense 'pull' may be due in part to association with *till*3, *toll*2.] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To pull about; tug; drag.

The dispitous Iewes nolde not spare
Til trie [choice] fruit weore tore and *toyled*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 143.

His syre a soutere, . . .
His teeth with *toyling* of lether tatered [jagged] as a sawe!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 753.

2. To harass; weary or exhaust by toil: often used reflexively (whence later, by omission of the reflexive pronoun, the intransitive use): sometimes with *out*.

For some paltry gaine,
He digs, & delves, & *toils* himselfe with paine.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

I am weary and *toiled* with rowing up and down in the seas of questions. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Ded., p. 4.

3. To labor; work; till.

Places well *toiled* and husbanded. *Holland.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To work, especially for a considerable time, and with great or painful fatigue of body or mind; labor.

Master, we have *toiled* all the night, and have taken nothing. Luke v. 5.

See yonder poor, o'erlabour'd wight,
So abject, mean, and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to *toil*.
Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

All things have rest; why should we *toil* alone,
We only *toil*, who are the first of things?
Tennyson, Lotos Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To move or travel with difficulty, weariness, or pain.

The king of men, by Juno's self inspir'd,
Toil'd through the tents, and all his army fir'd.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 267.

Slow *toiling* upward from the misty vale,
I leave the bright enamelled zones below.
O. W. Holmes, Nearing the Snow-Line.

=**Syn.** 1. To drudge, moil, strive. See the noun.

toil1 (toil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toyle*; < ME. *toil*, *toile*, *toyle* (Sc. *tuilye*, *tuilue*, *toolye*, etc.); from the verb.] 1†. Confusion; turmoil; uproar; struggle; tussle.

Troilus, in the *toile*, tornyt was of hors,
Flaght vppon fote felly agayne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6550.

And whan these com on ther was so grete *toile* and romour of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

2. Harassing labor; labor accompanied with fatigue and pain; exhausting effort.

Pleasure 's a *Toil* when constantly pursu'd.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

Sic as you and I,
Wha drudge and drive through wet and dry,
Wi' never ceasing *toil*.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

It 's been a long *toil* for thee all this way in the heat, with thy child. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxvi.

3. A work accomplished; an achievement.

Behold the boast of Roman pride!
What now of all your *toils* are known?
A grassy trench, a broken stone!
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 5.

=**Syn.** 2. *Labor*, *Drudgery*, etc. (see *work*, *n.*); effort, exertion, pains.

toil2 (toil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toyl*, *toyle*; < OF. *toile*, cloth, linen cloth, also a stalking-horse of cloth, a web (pl. *toiles*, toils, an inclosure to entangle wild beasts), F. *toile*, cloth, linen, sail, pl. toils, a net, etc., = Pr. *tela*, *teila* = Sp. *tela* = Pg. *tela*, *tea* = It. *tela*, < L. *tēla*, a web, a thing woven, orig. **texla*, < *texere*, weave: see *text*.] A net, snare, or gin; any web, cord, or thread spread for taking prey.

There his welwoven *toyles* and subtil traines
He laid, the brutish nation to enwrap.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 97.

I long have hunted for thee; and, since now
Thou art in the *toil*, it is in vain to hope
Thou ever shalt break out.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 3.

The Law of itself [reason] is but like a *Toyl* to a wild Beast; the more he struggles, the more he is intangled.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. viii.

toile (twol), *n.* [F.: see *toil*2.] Cloth: used in some technical names.—**Toile cirée**, oil-cloth, especially that which is of very fine or rare quality: the French term, often used in English.—**Toile colbert**, a kind of canvas used for embroidery: same as *connaught*. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Toile d'Alsace**, a thin linen cloth used for women's summer dresses. Compare *toile de Vichy*.—**Toile de religieuse**. Same as *nun's-cloth* or *nun's-veiling*.—**Toile de Vichy**, a linen material used for summer dresses for women, generally having a simple striped pattern. *Dict. of Needlework.*

toilé (F. pron. two-lā′), *n.* [F., < *toile*, cloth: see *toil*2.] In *lace-making*, the closely worked or mat part of the pattern; hence, the pattern in general, as distinguished from the ground.

toiler (toi′lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toyler*; < *toil*1 + *-er*1.] One who toils; one who labors in a wearying or unremitting manner.

I will not pray for those goodes in getting and heaping together whereof the *toylers* of the worlde thinke themselfes fortunate. *Udall*, On Pet. i.

toilet, toilette (toi′let, toi-let′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toylet*; < OF. *toilette*, a cloth, a bag to put clothes in, F. *toilette*, a toilet, dressing-table, dressing-apparatus, dressing-gown, wrapper, dress, dim. of *toile*, cloth: see *toil*2.] 1†. A cloth, generally of linen.

Toilette. . . . A *Toylet*, the stuffe which Drapers lap about their clothes. *Cotgrave.*

Hence—2†. An article made of linen or other cloth. (*a*) A cloth to be thrown over the shoulders during shaving or hair-dressing.

Pleasant was the answer of Archelaus to the barber, who, after he had cast the linnen *toylet* about his shoulders, put this question to him: How shall I trim your Majesty? Without any more prating, quoth the king.
Plutarch, Morals (trans.), iv. 232. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) A cover for a dressing-table, or for the articles set upon it. Now called *toilet-cover*.

Toilet, a kind of Table-cloth, or Carpet, made of fine Linnen, Sattin, Velvet, or Tissue, spread upon a Table in a Bed-Chamber, where Persons of Quality dress themselves; a Dressing-cloth.
E. Phillips, World of Words, 1706.

(*c*) A bag or cloth case for holding clothing, etc.

Toilette. . . . A *Toylet*, . . . a bag to put night-clothes, and buckeram, or other stuffe to wrap any other clothes, in. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

Hence—3†. The articles, collectively, used in dressing, as a mirror, bottles, boxes, brushes, and combs, set upon the dressing-table; a toilet-service.

The greate looking-glasse and *toilet* of besten and massive gold was given by the Queene Mother.
Evelyn, Diary, June 9, 1662.

And now, unveil'd, the *toilet* stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic order laid.
Pope, R. of the L., l. 121.

4. A dressing-table furnished with a mirror: more commonly called *toilet-table*.

Plays, operas, circles, I no more must view!
My *toilette*, patches, all the world, adieu!
Lady M. W. Montagu, Town Eclogues, vi.

The lieutenant folded his arms, and, leaning against the *toilet*, sunk into a reverie.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 15.

5. The process of dressing; formerly, specifically, the dressing and powdering of the hair, during which women of fashion received callers.

I'll carry you into Company; Mr. Fainlove, you shall introduce him to Mrs. Clerimont's *Toilet*.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 24.

His best blue suit . . . he wore with becoming calmness; having, after a little wrangling, effected what was always the one point of interest to him in his *toilette*—he had transferred all the contents of his every-day pockets to those actually in wear.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 9.

6. The dress and make-up of a person: as, his *toilet* was not irreproachable; also, any particular costume: as, a *toilet* of white silk: in the last sense chiefly used by writers of "fashion articles."

Few places could present a more brilliant show of out-door *toilettes* than might be seen issuing from Milby church at one o'clock. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, ii.

There are a great many things involved in a girl's *toilet* which you would never think of; the dress is not all, nor nearly all. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xv.

7. In *surg.*, the cleansing of the part after an operation, especially in the peritoneal cavity.

After the removal of the products of pregnancy the *toilet* of the peritoneal cavity may be made by sponges, towels, or a running stream of water from an elevated fountain. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, II. 780.

To make one's toilet, to bathe, dress, arrange the hair, and otherwise care for the person.

toilet-cap (toi′let-kap), *n.* A cap worn during the toilet, perhaps on account of the absence of the periwig.

I am to get my Lord a *toilet-cap*, and comb-case of silk, to make use of in Holland, for he goes to the Hague.
Pepys, Diary, Sept. 13, 1660.

toilet-cloth (toi′let-klôth), *n.* The cover for a toilet-table or dressing-bureau, often embroidered or of lace.

toilet-cover (toi′let-kuv′ėr), *n.* A cover for a toilet-table, formerly often of rich stuffs, embroidery, etc., in later times more commonly of washable material decorated with ribbons, etc., which can be detached.

toilet-cup (toi′let-kup), *n.* A large cup or bowl used for any purpose connected with the dressing-table, as to receive small toilet articles of any kind. Compare *vide-poche*.

toileted (toi′let-ed), *a.* [< *toilet* + *-ed*2.] Dressed. [Rare.]

And then the long hotel piazza came in view, efflorescent with the full-*toileted* fair.
Bret Harte, Argonauts (Mr. John Oakhurst), p. 120.

toilet-glass (toi′let-glàs), *n.* A looking-glass for use in the dressing-room, especially one set upon the toilet-table.

toilet-quilt (toi′let-kwilt), *n.* A cover for the toilet-table when quilted or piqué, ornamented with stitching or the like.

toilet-service (toi′let-sėr′vis), *n.* Same as *toilet-set*.

toilet-set (toi′let-set), *n.* The utensils collectively of porcelain, glass, silver, etc., for use in making the toilet.

toilet-soap (toi′let-sōp), *n.* Any fine quality of soap made up in cakes for use in the toilet.

toilet-sponge (toi′let-spunj), *n.* See *sponge*.

toilet-table (toi′let-tā′bl), *n.* A dressing-table; especially, a table arranged for a lady with the appurtenances of the toilet, and made somewhat ornamental, as with lace or ribbons.

When she [the bride] dropped her veil, Burton, who was best man on the occasion, felt forcibly reminded of the lace-covered *toilet-table* in her dressing-room.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxx.

toilette, *n.* See *toilet.*

toilful (toil'fûl), *a.* [< *toil*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of toil; involving toil; laborious.

> The fruitful lawns confess his *toilful* care.
> *Mickle,* Liberty, st. 17.

toilfully (toil'fûl-i), *adv.* In a toilful or laborious manner.

> His thoughts were plainly turning homeward, as appeared by divers *toilfully* composed and carefully sealed letters. *The Atlantic,* LXV. 97.

toilinette, toilinet (toi-li-net'), *n.* [Dim. of F. *toile,* cloth: see *toil*[2].] A cloth the weft of which is of woolen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk: used for vests.

toilless (toil'les), *a.* [< *toil*[1] + *-less.*] Free from toil.

toilous† (toi'lus), *a.* [< ME. *toilus, toyllous;* < *toil*[1] + *-ous.*] Laborious; officious; busy.

> Troilus so *toilus* with his triet strenght,
> Marit of the Mirmydons merueil to wete.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10071.

toilsome (toil'sum), *a.* [< *toil*[1] + *-some.*] Attended with toil; demanding or compelling toil; laborious; fatiguing.

> Yea, a hard and a *toilsome* thing it is for a bishop to know the things that belong unto a bishop.
> *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, viii. 24.
>
> These duties are beyond measure minute and *toilsome.*
> *Burke,* Rev. in France.

=Syn. Onerous, tedious.

toilsomely (toil'sum-li), *adv.* In a toilsome or laborious manner.

> Their life must be *toilsomely* spent in hewing of wood and drawing of water. *Bp. Hall,* The Gibeonites.

toilsomeness (toil'sum-nes), *n.* The character of being toilsome; laboriousness.

> The *toilsomeness* of the work and the slowness of the success ought not to deter us in the least.
> *Abp. Secker,* Sermons, II. xxii.

toil-worn (toil'wôrn), *a.* Exhausted or worn out with toil.

> He [Lessing] stands before us like a *toil-worn* but unwearied and heroic champion, earning not the conquest but the battle. *Carlyle,* German Literature.

toise (toiz), *n.* [< F. *toise* (ML. *teisia, thaisia*), a fathom, a measure of about six feet (with variations in different places), = It. *tesa,* a stretching, < L. *tensa,* fem. of *tensus,* pp. of *tendere,* stretched: see *tend*[1], *tense*[2]. For the form, cf. *poise.*] An old measure of length in France, containing 6 French feet, or 1.949 meters, equivalent to 6.395 English feet.

> You might have heard the contention within our bodies, brother Shandy, twenty *toises.*
> *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, v. 38.

toisech, toshach (toi'seċh, tosh'aċh), *n.* [Gael. *toiseach,* precedence, advantage, the beginning.] In the early history of Scotland, an officer or dignitary immediately under the maormor. The name appears in the "Book of Deir," along with that of the maormor, in grants of lands to the church as having some interest in the lands granted. The office was hereditary and attached to a cadet of the family of the maormor.

toison (toi'zon; F. pron. two-zôṅ'), *n.* [< F. *toison* = Pr. *tois, toisos* (cf. Sp. *tuson, toison* = Pg. *tosão, tusão, tozão, tuzão* = It. *tosone,* < F.), a fleece, < LL. *tonsio(n-),* a shearing, < L. *tondere,* pp. *tonsus,* shear, clip: see *tonsure.*] The fleece of a sheep.—**Toison d'or,** the golden fleece: used specifically in connection with the famous honorary order of that name, and denoting either the order itself or the jewel. See *golden fleece,* under *fleece.*

Toison d'Or.—Jewel of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

toit (toit), *n.* [Var. of *tut.*] 1. A cushion or hassock.—2. A settle. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

tok, *n.* See *tock*[2].

toka (tō'kä), *n.* [Fijian.] A kind of war-club in use in the Fiji and other islands, formed of a heavy bar of wood bent forward, and ending in a sharp beak surrounded by a sort of collar or ring of blunt points or nail-heads.

Tokay (tō-kā'), *n.* [So called from *Tokay* in Upper Hungary.] 1. A rich and heavy wine, somewhat sweet in taste and very aromatic, produced in northern Hungary near the town of Tokay. It bears great age, and is esteemed as a sweet dessert- or liqueur-wine.—2. A California wine made up and named in imitation of the above.—3. A variety of grape.—**Flaming Tokay,** a choice variety of the California Tokay grape.

token (tō'kn), *n.* [< ME. *token, tokene, tokyn, tokne,* earlier *taken,* < AS. *tācen, tācn* = OS. *tēkan* = OFries. *teken, tekn, teiken* = D. *teeken* = MLG. *tēken* = OHG. *zeihhan,* MHG. G. *zeichen,* sign, mark, note, token, proof, miracle, = Icel. *teikn,* also *tākn* (< AS.?) = Sw. *tecken* = Dan. *tegn* = Goth. *taikns,* a mark, sign, token; akin to AS. *tǣcan,* teach; cf. Gr. *δεῖγμα,* example, proof, < *δεικνύναι,* show: see *teach*[1].] 1. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; a symbol; an evidence.

> And he [image of Justinian] was wont to holden a round Appelle of Gold in his Hond: but it is fallen out thereof. And Men seyn there that it is a *tokene* that the Emperour hathe y lost a gret partie of his Londes and of his Lordschipes. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 8.
>
> They weare blacks eight dayes in *token* of mourning.
> *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 304.
>
> He never went away without leaving some little gift in the shape of game, fruit, flowers, or other *tokens* of kindness. *Lady Holland,* Sydney Smith, vii.

2. A characteristic mark or indication.

> I found him at the market, full of woe,
> Crying a lost daughter, and telling all
> Her *tokens* to the people.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Coxcomb, v. 3.
>
> Those who . . . were struck with death at the beginning, and had the *tokens* come out upon them, often went about indifferent easy, till a little before they died.
> *Defoe,* Journal of the Plague Year, p. 120.

3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship or affection of another person is to be kept in mind; a keepsake; a souvenir; a love-gift.

> It was a handkerchief, an antique *token*
> My father gave my mother.
> *Shak.,* Othello, v. 2. 216.

4. Something that serves as a pledge of authenticity, good faith, or the like; witness.

> And therby ys the place, shewyd by a *token* of a ston, wher Judas betrayed our Savyor to the Jewys with a kysse.
> *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.
>
> Give me a glove,
> A ring to show for *token!*
> *Browning,* Ring and Book, II. 40.

5. A signal.

> And he that betrayed him had given them a *token,* saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he.
> Mark xiv. 44.
>
> He made a *tokyn* to his knyghtes, wherby they knowynge his mynde fell vpon hym and slew hym.
> *Fabyan,* Chron., cxxiii.

6. A piece of metal having the general appearance of a coin and practically serving the same purpose. It differs from a coin in being worth much less

Obverse. Reverse.

Token of R. Cottam of Reading, Berkshire, England, 1669.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

than its nominal value, and in its being issued, as a rule, by private persons, without governmental sanction, as a guaranty that the issuer will on demand redeem the token for its full nominal value in the legal currency of the country. Tokens have generally been issued by tradesmen to provide a convenient small change when there was an absence or scarcity of the government coinage of the smaller denominations of money. Leaden tokens, now very scarce, were issued by tradesmen under Elizabeth and James I. In 1613 took place the (quasi-governmental) issue of Harrington tokens. (See *Harrington.*) During the Commonwealth and under Charles II. (1648–72) the tradesmen and tavern-keepers of nearly all English towns issued brass and copper tokens, generally inscribed with the name, address, and trade of the issuer, and with the nominal value of the piece, usually 1d., ½d., or ¼d. These specimens are known to collectors as the "seventeenth-century tokens." The "eighteenth-" and "nineteenth-century tokens" were issued by English tradesmen and by other persons between 1787 and 1813. They are larger and of much better workmanship than the earlier tokens, and are generally struck in copper and bronze (2d., 1d., ½d., etc.), though some specimens were issued in silver (1s., 6d., etc.). In 1811 silver tokens for 5 shillings, 3 shillings, and 18 pence were issued by the Bank of England, and were known as the "Bank tokens." See also cut under *tavern-token.*

Obverse.

Reverse.

Kent Token, 1794.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> There 's thy penny,
> Four *tokens* for thee.
> *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, v. 2.

7. In Presbyterian churches in Scotland, a voucher, usually of lead or tin, and often stamped with the name of the parish or church, given to duly qualified members previous to the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and returned by the communicant when he takes his place at the table. Cards have now very generally taken the place of these tokens.—8. A measure or quantity of press-work: in Great Britain and New York, 250 impressions on one form; in Boston, Massachusetts, 500 impressions on one form. The token is not divisible: 200 impressions or 20 impressions are rated as one token; 260 impressions or any excess of that number less than 750 are rated as two tokens.

> It has been mentioned that 250 sheets or a *token* per hour, printed on one side only, represent the work of two men at the hand-press. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXIII. 707.

9. In *weaving.* See the quotation.

> Several small bobbins with a little of the various colours of the weft that may be used—that is, when several kinds are employed. They are called *tokens,* and are raised by the Jacquard hooks attached, so as to remind the weaver which shuttle to use.
> *A. Barlow,* Weaving, p. 177.

10. Same as *tally*[1]. [English coal-fields.]—11. A thin bed of coal indicating the existence of a thicker seam at no great distance. [South Wales coal-field.]—**By token, by this token, by the same token,** phrases introducing a corroborative circumstance, almost equivalent to "this in testimony": bearing the same marks; hence, associated with and calling to remembrance.

> *Roe.* Your father died about—let me see—
> *Mock.* About half a year ago.
> *Roe.* Exactly; *by the same token,* you got drunk at a hunting-match that very day seven-night he was buried.
> *Farquhar,* Love and a Bottle, iii. 2.
>
> Up in the morning, and had some red herrings to our breakfast, while my boot-heel was a-mending—*by the same token,* the boy left the hole as big as it was before.
> *Pepys,* Diary, Feb. 28, 1660.

More by token. See *more*[1].—**Nuremberg tokens,** an incorrect name for Nuremberg counters.—**Plague-token,** a small paioless excrescence on the skin which was regarded as the first distinctive symptom of the plague; plague-spot.

token (tō'kn), *v. t.* [< ME. *tokenen, toknen,* < AS. *tācnian* (= OHG. *zeichenen, zeihnan,* MHG. *zeichenen, zeichen,* G. *zeichnen* = Icel. *teikna, tākna* = Goth. *taiknjan*), token; from the noun. Cf. *betoken.*] 1†. To set a mark upon; designate.

> God *tokneth* and assygneth the tymes ablinge hem to heere proper ofices. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, i. meter 6.

[*Token* and *assign* translate the Latin *signat.*]

> *Eno.* How appears the fight?
> *Scar.* On our side like the *token'd* pestilence,
> Where death is sure. *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 10. 9.

2. To betoken; be a symbol of. *Shak.,* All's Well, iv. 2. 63.

> And by syde Rames ys a fayre Churche of oure Lady, whare oure Lord schewede hym to oure Lady, in thys iykenesse, that he *tokeneth* the Trynyte.
> *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 126.

3. To betroth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tokening† (tōk'ning), *n.* [< ME. *tokening,* < AS. *tācnung,* verbal n. of *tācnian,* token: see *token, v.*] 1. A token; a sign; a proof.

> And Troylus, my clothes everychon
> Shal blake ben, in *tokennynge,* herte swete,
> That I am out of this worlde ygon.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 779.

2. That which a thing betokens; meaning; interpretation.

> "Now," quod Merlin, "haue ye herde your a-vision and the *tokenynge,* and now I moste departe."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 417.

tokenless (tō'kn-les), *a.* [< *token* + *-less.*] Without a token.

token-sheet (tō'kn-shēt), *n.* A turned-down sheet between the tenth and eleventh quires of every ream of paper as formerly prepared, serving to indicate the center of the ream.

tokenworth†, *n.* As much as may be bought for a token or farthing; a very small quantity.

> *Wimi.* Why, he makes no love to her, does he?
> *Lit.* Not a *tokenworth* that ever I saw.
> *B. Jonson,* Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

tokology, *n.* See *tocology.*

toko-pat (tō-kō-pat'), *n.* A palm, *Livistona Jenkinsii,* of Assam, whose leaves are used for making the umbrella-hats of the natives, for thatching, etc.

tola[1] (tō′lä), *n.* [Hind. *tola*, < Skt. *tulā*, a balance, < √ *tul*, lift up, weigh: see *talent*[1], *tolerate*.] The fundamental unit of weight of the empire of India, by law precisely equal to 180 grains troy. It is about half a grain heavier than the old *tola sicca*.

tola[2] (tō′lä), *n.* [Quichua.] In Peru, a native burial-mound.

The only monuments of this neighborhood that escaped the fury of the conquerors are the *tolas* or mounds.
Hassaurek, Four Years among Spanish Americans, p. 318.

tolai (tō′lī), *n.* [Native name.] The Siberian hare, *Lepus tolai*.

tolasht, *v. t.* [ME. *tolasshen*; < *to-*[2] + *lash*[1].] To scourge severely.

Goo ye and bete hym and all *to-lasshe* hym.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

tolbooth, *n.* See *tollbooth*.

told (tōld). Preterit and past participle of *tell*[1].

tole[1]†, *v.* Same as *toll*[2], *toll*[3].

tole[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tool*[1].

Toledo (tō-lē′dō), *n.* [So called from *Toledo* (< L. *Toletum*), a city in Spain, long famous for manufacturing sword-blades of fine temper.] A sword-blade made, or supposed to be made, at Toledo in Spain, or a sword having such a blade; a Toledo blade or sword. Toledos were supposed to be of remarkably fine temper, and are said to have been of extraordinary elasticity.

You sold me a rapier; . . . you said it was a *toledo*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

toler, *n.* See *toller*[2].

tolerability (tol′e-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *tolerable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Tolerableness. *Fuller*. [Rare.]

tolerable (tol′e-ra-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *tollerable*; < OF. *tolerable*, F. *tolérable* = Pr. *tollerable* = Sp. *tolerable* = Pg. *toleravel* = It. *tollerabile*, < L. *tolerabilis*, that may be endured, < *tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] 1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally.

It shall be more *tolerable* for the land of Sodom and Gomorrha in the day of judgment, than for that city.
Mat. x. 15.

2. Fit to be tolerated; sufferable.

That langage that in the chambre is *tollerable* in place of iugement or great assembly is nothing commendable.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 2.

3. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without positive approval or disapproval; passable; mediocre.

The new front towards ye gardens is *tollerable*, were it not drown'd by a too massie and clomsie pair of stayres of stone.
Evelyn, Diary, June 9, 1658.

I only meant her to make a *tolerable* figure, without surpassing any one.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, x.

4. In fair health; passably well. [Colloq.]

We're *tolerable*, sir, I thank you.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvi.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Endurable, bearable.—3. Indifferent, ordinary, so-so.

tolerableness (tol′e-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tolerable. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 137.

tolerably (tol′e-ra-bli), *adv.* In a tolerable manner, in any sense.

tolerance (tol′e-rans), *n.* [Formerly also *tollerance*; < OF. *tolérance*, F. *tolérance* = Pr. *tolleransa* = Sp. Pg. *tolerancia* = It. *tolleranza*, < L. *tolerantia*, endurance, < *toleran(t-)s*, enduring, tolerant: see *tolerant*.] 1. The state or character of being tolerant. (*a*) The power or capacity of enduring; the act of enduring; endurance: as, *tolerance* of heat or cold.

Diogenes, one terrible frosty morning, came into the market-place, and stood naked, quaking, to shew his *tolerance*.
Bacon, Works, I. 370.

(*b*) A disposition to be patient and indulgent toward those whose opinions or practices differ from one's own; freedom from bigotry or severity in judging of the opinions or conduct of others.

The Christian spirit of charity and *tolerance*.
Bp. Horsley, Sermons, II., App.

2. The act of tolerating; toleration.

Remember that the responsibility of *tolerance* lies with those who have the wider vision.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

3. In *med.*, the power, either congenital or acquired, which an individual has of resistance to the action of a poison. Also *toleration*.—4. In *minting*, same as *allowance*[1], 7. See also *remedy*, 4. Also *toleration*.

The limit of *tolerance* of the gold dollar being ½ of a grain (nearly double the limit of abrasion), the gold dollar will continue current until reduced in weight below 25.55 grains.
Report Sec. Treasury, 1886, I. 271.

=**Syn.** 1 (*b*). Catholicity, liberality.—1 (*b*) and 2. *Tolerance*, *Toleration*. Generally *tolerance* refers to the spirit, and *toleration* to the conduct. One may show *toleration* from policy, without really having the spirit of *tolerance*. See *tolerate*.

tolerant (tol′e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *tolerant*, F. *tolérant* = Sp. Pg. *tolerante* = It. *tollerante*, < L. *toleran(t-)s*, ppr. of *tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] I. *a.* 1. Inclined or disposed to tolerate; favoring toleration; forbearing; enduring.

The preface is evidently the work of a sensible and candid man, firm in his own religious opinions, and *tolerant* towards those of others.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. In *med.*, able to receive or endure without effect, or without pernicious effect.

The amount required to produce its effect [that of ipecacuanha] varies considerably, children as a rule being more *tolerant* than adults.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 210.

II. *n.* One who tolerates; especially, one who is free from bigotry; a tolerationist.

Henry the Fourth was a hero with Voltaire, for no better reason than that he was the first great *tolerant*.
J. Morley, Voltaire, iii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tolerantly (tol′e-rant-li), *adv.* In a tolerant manner; with toleration.

tolerate (tol′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tolerated*, ppr. *tolerating*. [Formerly also *tollerate*; < L. *toleratus*, pp. of *tolerare* (> It. *tollerare* = Pg. Sp. *tolerar* = Pr. *tollerar* = OF. *tolerer*, F. *tolérer*), endure, tolerate, < √ *tol*, in *tollere*, bear, lift, *tuli*, perf. of *fero*, bear; cf. Gr. τλῆναι, suffer, Skt. √ *tul*, lift, lift up, weigh, > *tulā*, balance (see *talent*[1]).] 1. To sustain or endure; specifically, in *med.*, to endure or support, as a strain or a drug, without pernicious effect.—2. To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; put up with; endure; refrain from restraining; treat in a spirit of patience and forbearance; forbear to judge of or condemn with bigotry and severity: as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices.

The Gospel commands us to *tollerate* one another, though of various opinions.
Milton, True Religion.

They would soon see that criminal means once *tolerated* are soon preferred.
Burke, Rev. in France.

=**Syn.** 2. *Permit*, *Consent to*, etc. (see *allow*[1]); brook, put up with, abide, bear, bear with.

toleration (tol-e-rā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *tolleration*; < OF. *toleration*, F. *tolération* = OSp. *toleracion* = It. *tollerazione*, < L. *toleratio(n-)*, < *tolerare*, pp. *toleratus*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] 1†. The act of sustaining or enduring; endurance.

There is also moderation in *tollerotion* of fortune of euery sorte, whiche of Tullie is called equabilitie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 14.

2. The act of tolerating; allowance made for what is not wholly approved; forbearance.

The indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men.
South.

3. Specifically, the recognition of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship; also, the liberty granted by the governing power of a state to every individual to hold or publicly teach and defend his religious opinions, and to worship whom, how, and when he pleases, provided that he does not thereby violate the rights of others or infringe laws designed for the protection of decency, morality, and good order, or for the security of the governing power; the effective recognition by the state of the right which every person has to enjoy the benefit of all the laws and of all social privileges without any regard to difference of religion.

To this succeeded the King's declaration for an universal *toleration*.
Evelyn, Diary, March 12, 1672.

Toleration is of two kinds: the allowing to dissenters the unmolested profession and exercise of their religion, but with an exclusion from offices of trust and emolument in the state, which is a partial *toleration*; and the admitting them without distinction to all the civil privileges and capacities of other citizens, which is a complete *toleration*.
Paley, Elements of Political Knowledge, x.

4. A disposition to tolerate, or not to judge or deal harshly or rigorously in cases of differences of opinion, conduct, or the like; tolerance.—5. In *med.* and *physiol.*, same as *tolerance*, 3.

Military surgery supplies many illustrations of *toleration* of shock and mildness of collapse after severe injuries to the medullary substance of the hemispheres.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 328.

6. Same as *tolerance*, 4.

In Germany and in the United States all silver coins, in France and Austria the major silver coins, are of the fineness 900, with a *toleration* of 3 units.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 71.

7. A license to gather oysters or operate oyster-beds. The fee is a *toleration fee*. [Brookhaven, Long Island.]—**Act of Toleration**, in *Eng. law*, the name given to the statute 1 Will. and Mary (1689), cap. 18, by which Protestant dissenters from the Church of England, except such as denied the Trinity, on condition of taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and repudiating the doctrine of transubstantiation, and, in the case of dissenting ministers, subscribing also to the Thirty-nine Articles, with certain exceptions relating to ceremonies, ordination, infant baptism, etc., were relieved from the restrictions under which they had formerly lain with regard to the exercise of religious worship according to their own forms.=**Syn.** See *tolerance*.

tolerationist (tol-e-rā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *toleration* + *-ist*.] One who advocates toleration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 552.

tolerator (tol′e-rā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *tolerator*, one who endures, < L. *tolerare*, endure, tolerate: see *tolerate*.] One who tolerates. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 139.

tolhouset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *tollhouse*.

tolibant† (tol′i-bant), *n.* Same as *turban*.

toling, *n.* See *tolling*[2].

tolipane†, *n.* Same as *turban*.

toll[1] (tōl), *n.* [< ME. *tol*, *tolle*, < AS. *tol*, *toll* = OS. *tolna* = OFries. *tolne*, *tolene*, *tolen* = D. *tol* = MLG. *toln*, *tolen*, *tollen*, *tolne*, *tolle* = OHG. MHG. *zol*, G. *zoll* = Icel. *tollr* = Sw. *tull* = Dan. *told* (Goth. not recorded), toll, duty, custom; orig. **toln-* (OS. *tolna*, etc.) (*ln* > *ll* by assimilation), lit. 'that which is counted or told,' from a strong pp. of the verb represented by the secondary weak form *tell*, count, etc.: see *tell*, and cf. *tale*[1], number, etc. Not connected with LL. *telonium*, < Gr. τελώνιον, a custom-house, etc. (ML. *toloneum*, *tolonium*, *tolnetum*, etc., toll, are perverted forms of *telonium*, appar. simulating *toll*).] A tax paid, or duty imposed, for some use or privilege or other reasonable consideration.

Therfor zelde ze to alle men dettis, to whom tribut, tribut, to whom *tol*, *tol* [custom, A. V.].
Wyclif, Rom. xiii. 7.

Toulouse the riche,
I gif the . . .
The *tolle* and the tachementez, tavernez and other,
The towne and the tenementez with towrez so hye,
That towchez to the temperaltee, whilles my tyme lastez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1568.

The word *toll*, in its earliest use, appears to have signified a franchise enjoyed by lords of manors, and is defined by Glanvill as the liberty of buying and selling in one's own land.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 436.

(*a*) The payment claimed by the owners of a port for goods landed or shipped there.

Of wine, a *toll* in the strictest sense of the term was taken by the king's officer from every ship having in cargo ten casks or more, on the arrival of the ship at a port in England—viz., one cask from a cargo of ten up to twenty casks, and two casks from a cargo of twenty or more, unless the *toll* formed the subject of a composition in the way of a money payment.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 83.

(*b*) The sum charged by the owners of a market or fair for goods brought to be sold there, or for liberty to break the soil for the purpose of erecting temporary structures. (*c*) A portion of grain retained by a miller as compensation for grinding. (*d*) A fixed charge made by those concerned in the maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, etc., for the passage, as at a toll-gate, of persons, goods, and cattle. (*e*) A compensation for services rendered, especially for transportation or transmission: as, canal *tolls*, railway *tolls*, and other charges have raised the price of wheat.

As the expense of carriage is very much reduced by means of such public works, the goods, notwithstanding the *toll*, come cheaper to the consumer than they would otherwise have done.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

The estimate for special despatches includes telegraph *tolls* and pay of the correspondents who furnish the news.
The Century, XL. 260.

Toll thorough, the toll taken by a town for persons, cattle, or goods going through it, or crossing a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost.

Toll thorough is paid for the use of a highway. In this case, if charged by a private person, some consideration, such as repair of the highway, must be shown, as such a toll is against common right.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 436.

Toll traverse, the toll exacted for passage or traffic over private land, bridges, ferries, etc.—**Toll turne**, or **turn toll**, a toll paid at the return of beasts from a fair or market where they were not sold.—**To run toll**, to avoid the payment of toll by running through the toll-gate.=**Syn.** *Duty*, *Tribute*, etc. See *tax*.

toll[1] (tōl), *v.* [< ME. *tollen* = Icel. *tolla* = Sw. *tulla* = Dan. *tolde*, tax, take toll; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To pay toll or tailage, as on a purchase.

As ich leyne for the lawe asketh
Marchaunz for hers merchaundise in meny place to *tollen*.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 51.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for this; I'll none of him.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 149.

2. To take toll; exact or levy toll; especially, to take a portion of grain as compensation for grinding.

Wel conde he stelen corn and *tollen* thryes.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 562.

No Italian priest
Shall tithe or *toll* in our dominion.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 154.

II.† *trans.* To take as a part of a general contribution or tax; exact as a tribute.

Like the bee, *tolling* [var. *culling*] from every flower
The virtuous sweets. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 75.

For the Customers of the King of Turkeman *tolled*, of every flue and twentie, one. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 422.

toll[2] (tōl), *v. t.* [Also irreg. *tole*, formerly *toal*; < ME. *tollen*, later sometimes *tolen*, draw, allure, entice, *tollien*, also *tullen*, draw, allure, entice, *tille*, < AS. **tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, draw away from the mark, allure: see *till*[3].] 1†. To draw; pull; tug; drag.

But as a traytour atteynted thei *toled* hym and tugged hym.
York Plays, p. 482.

The sensitive appetite often, yea and for the most part, *toaleth* and haleth the will to consent and follow her pleasures and delights. *T. Wright*, Passions of the Mind, I. 8.

2. To tear in pieces. *Halliwell* (under *tole*). [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To draw; invite; entice; allure.

'Tis a mermaid
Has *tol'd* my son to shipwreck.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The farmer *tolled* the animal out of his sty, and far down the street, by tempting red apples.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 60.

toll[3] (tōl), *v.* [Formerly also *tole;* a particular use of *toll*[2], pull, the sense having passed from 'pull a bell,' i. e. pull the rope so as to make the bell sound, to 'make the bell sound.'] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause (a bell) to sound with single strokes slowly and regularly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, for announcing a death, or to give solemnity to a funeral; specifically, to ring (a bell) by striking it with a hammer without swinging.

To *Toll* a Bell, which is to make him strike onely of one side. *Minsheu*, 1617.

I heard the bell *toll'd* on thy burial day.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

A bell of very moderate weight will soon pull an ordinary wall to pieces if rung in full swing across it. The bells in "bell gables" can hardly ever be safely rung for that reason, but only *tolled*.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 372.

2. To give out or utter by tolling or striking, as the sound of a bell or a clock.

And bells *toll'd* out their mighty peal,
For the departed spirit's weal.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 30.

Clear and loud
The village-clock *tolled* six.
Wordsworth, Influence of Natural Objects.

3. To call attention to or give notice of by slowly measured sounds of a bell; ring for or on account of.

A sullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departing friend.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 103.

One set slow bell will seem to *toll*
The passing of the sweetest soul
That ever look'd with human eyes.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvii.

II. *intrans.* To give out the slowly measured sounds of a bell when struck singly and at regular intervals, as in calling meetings, or at funerals, or to announce the death of a person.

The clocks do *toll*,
And the third hour of drowsy morning name.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!
Cowper, Loss of the Royal George.

The Curfew Bell
Is beginning to *toll*.
Longfellow, Curfew.

toll[3] (tōl), *n.* [Formerly also *tole;* < *toll*[3], *v.*] The sounding of a bell with slowly measured single strokes.

But here some seventeen years after they were bid to a bitter banquet: all slaine at the *tole* of a bell throughout the whole Island, which is called to this day the Sicilian Even-song. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 185.

toll[4] (tōl), *v. t.* [< L. *tollere*, lift up, take away: see *tolerate*.] In *law*, to take away; vacate; annul.—**To toll an entry**, in *law*, to annul and take away a right of entry.

tollable (tō'la-bl), *a.* [< *toll*[1] + *-able*.] Subject to the payment of toll: as, *tollable* goods.

tollage (tō'lāj), *n.* [< *toll*[1] + *-age*.] Toll; exaction or payment of toll.

By taxyng and *tollage*. *Skelton*, Colyn Cloute, l. 364.

By Leofric her Lord yet in base bondage held,
The people from her marts by *tollage* who expell'd;
Whose Duchess, which desir'd this tribute to release,
Their freedom often begg'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 270.

tollart†, *n.* [Also *tollur:* "so called because bounds are terminated by holes cut in the earth, which must be renewed and visited once a year" (< Corn. *toll, doll*, a hole), "or because he receives the tolls or dues of the lord of the soil" (see *toller*[1]). *Borlase* (*Jago*).] Same as *bounder*, 3.

toll-bait (tōl'bāt), *n.* Minced or chopped bait thrown overboard to toll, lure, or attract fish; gurry-bait; tollings. It is usually chum or stosh, and is often salted to keep until wanted for use. The process of using toll-bait is often called *chumming* or *chumming up*. Also *throw-bait*.

In the old style mackerel fishing, however, clams were chopped up (often with a mixture of menhaden) and sprinkled overboard as *toll-bait* to attract the mackerel to the surface. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 594.

toll-bar (tōl'bär), *n.* A bar or beam, or (now usually) a gate, thrown across a road or other passage at a tollhouse, for the purpose of preventing passengers, vehicles, cattle, etc., from passing without payment of toll; a turnpike. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

It would often be nearly 1 o'clock A. M. before we reached the Newington *toll-bar*, which was our general point of separation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 448.

toll-book (tōl'bůk), *n.* A book in which horses, cattle, and goods to be sold at a fair were entered for payment of tolls.

Some that were Maides
E'en at Sun set, are now perhaps i' th' *Toale-booke*.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 2.

tollbooth (tōl'böth), *n.* [Also *tolbooth;* < ME. *tolbothe* (= G. *zollbude* = Sw. *tullbod* = Dan. *toldbod*); < *toll*[1] + *booth*.] 1†. A booth, stall, or office where tolls, taxes, or duties are collected.

And whanne Jhesus passide fro thennus, he say a man, Matheu bi name, sittynge in a *tolbothe* [at the receipt of custom, A. V.; at the place of toll, R. V.].
Wyclif, Mat. ix. 9.

2. A town jail: so called with reference to the fact that the tollbooth or temporary hut of boards erected in fairs and markets, in which the customs or duties were collected, was often used as a place of confinement or detention for such as did not pay, or were chargeable with some breach of the law in buying or selling; hence, any prison.

The Major refused to give them the keys of the *Tollbooth* or town-prison.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, vii. 25. (*Davies.*)

Adjacent to the *tolbooth*, or city jail of Edinburgh, is one of three churches into which the cathedral of St. Giles is now divided, called, from its vicinity, the Tolbooth Church. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii.

3. A town hall. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tollbooth (tōl'böth), *v. t.* [< *tollbooth*, *n.*] To imprison in a tollbooth. *Bp. Corbet.*

toll-bridge (tōl'brij), *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing over it.

toll-collector (tōl'ko-lek'tor), *n.* 1. A functionary who collects tolls and charges.

The *Toll Collector* [of Chepping Wycombe] is appointed by the common council, during pleasure, to receive the tolls and stallage of the market and fair, and the quit-rents of the corporation. *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 43.

2. A counter or registering device to indicate the number of persons passing a turnstile.—3. In a grain-mill, a device attached to the feed to take out the toll, or miller's compensation. *E. H. Knight.*

toll-corn (tōl'kôrn), *n.* Corn taken at a mill in payment for grinding.

toll-dish (tōl'dish), *n.* A dish or bowl for measuring the toll in mills. See *toll*[1] (*c*). Also formerly called *toll-hop*.

The millers *tolle-dish* also must be according to the standard. Now millers are to take for the tolle but the twentieth part, or 24 part, according to the strength of their water, and custome of the realm.
Dalton, Countrey Justice (1620). (*Nares.*)

"Take thy staff, Miller," he added, "and keep thy head," . . . the thieves in the meantime laughing and crying to their comrade, "Miller, beware thy *toll-dish* [humorously for head]!" *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xi.

toller[1] (tō'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *tollere, tollare*, < AS. *tollere, tolnere* = OFries. *tolner* = D. *tollenaar* = MLG. *tollener, toller* = OHG. *zollanāri, zolneri*, MHG. *zolnære, zolner*, G. *zöllner* = Dan. *tolder;* as *toll*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who collects taxes; a toll-gatherer.

Taillours and tynkeres and *tolleres* in marketes,
Masons and mynours and many other craftes.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 220.

2. In a grist-mill, an attachment for the automatic separation of the toll from the grist; a toll-collector. *E. H. Knight.*

toller[2] (tō'lėr), *n.* [Also *toler;* < *toll*[2] + *-er*[1].] A variety of dog used in decoying ducks. See *tolling*[1], 3. [U. S.]

toller[3] (tō'lėr), *n.* One who tolls a bell.

tollery† (tō'lėr-i), *n.* [< ME. **tollerie, tolrie;* < *toll*[1] + *-ery*.] The taking of tolls; tax-collecting.

Petre wente agen to fishing, but Mathew not to his *tolrie*.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 138.

Tolletan (tol'e-tan), *a.* [ME. *Tolletane*, < L. *Toletanus*, pertaining to *Toletum*, < *Toletum*, a town in Spain, now *Toledo*.] Of or pertaining to Toledo.—**Tolletan tables**, same as *Alphonsine tables* (which see, under *Alphonsine*): so called as being adapted to the city of Toledo. Also *tables Toletanes*.

His *tables Tolletanes* forth he brought
Ful wel corrected, ne ther lakked nought.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 545.

toll-free (tōl'frē), *a.* Free from the obligation of paying toll or duty.

A remission of the feefarm of their city to the extent of 50*l.* a year, in order that all persons visiting York might be made *toll-free*. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., ii.

Behould the Teeth, which *Toul-free* grinde the food,
From whence themselues do resp more grief then good.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

toll-gate (tōl'gāt), *n.* A gate where toll is taken; a toll-bar.

It afforded a southern stranger a new kind of pleasure to travel so commodiously without the interruption of *toll-gates*.
Johnson, Journey to Western Islands (Works, VIII. 211).

toll-gatherer (tōl'gaтн'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tolgadere;* < *toll*[1] + *gatherer*.] One who collects tolls or duties.

Matheu, that was of Judee, . . . fro the office of a *tolgaderer* . . . was clepid to God. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Mat.

Toll-gatherers are ever ready to search and exact sound tribute. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 36.

toll-hall† (tōl'hâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tolehall;* < *toll*[1] + *hall*.] Same as *tollbooth*.

Skinners rew [row] reaching from the pillorie to the *tolehall*, or to the high crosse.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

toll-hop† (tōl'hop), *n.* A toll-dish.

tollhouse (tōl'hous), *n.* [Formerly also *tolhouse;* < ME. *tolhous;* < *toll*[1] + *house*[1].] 1. Same as *tollbooth*. [Now prov. Eng. and rare.]

Our Sauyor Crist goyng by sawe the publycan named Leui, otherwyse Mathew, syttynge at the *tolhous*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 49.

May not this person have been connected with the *tolhouse* or "tolbooth" (as our town halls were called in the Middle Ages)? In this place [Great Yarmouth] the name of *tolhouse* is still retained [1889].
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 213.

2. A house placed on or beside a road near a toll-gate, or at the end of a toll-bridge, where the toll-taker is stationed.

tolling[1] (tō'ling), *n.* [Also *toling;* verbal n. of *toll*[2], *v.*] 1. The use of toll-bait to attract fish; the practice or method of drawing fish, as a school of mackerel, by means of gurry, chum, or stosh thrown overboard. The tolling is done by one of a crew while the others fish.—2. *pl.* Toll-bait.—3. A method of decoying or luring ducks. See the quotation. [U. S.]

The system pursued on the Chesapeake Bay and the North Carolina Sounds, and known as *toling*, is the most successful. It is as follows: A small dog, an ordinary poodle, or one very much similar to that, white or brown in color, and called the toler breed, is kept for the purpose. It is trained to run up and down on the shore in the sight of the ducks, directed by the motion of his owner's hand. The curiosity of the ducks is excited, and they approach the shore to discover the nature of the object which has attracted their attention. They raise their heads, look intently, and then start in a body for the shore. *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 271.

tolling[2] (tō'ling), *n.* [Formerly also *toling;* verbal n. of *toll*[3], *v.*] 1. The act of sounding a bell. See *toll*[3].—2. The sound produced by a bell under single measured strokes of the clapper.

It [the campanero] is especially celebrated for its extraordinary voice, which is compared with the *tolling* of a bell. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 475.

The great superiority of tone of bells ringing in full swing over *tolling*, and even of *tolling* over striking by a clock hammer, has been often noticed.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 373.

3. A peculiar bell-like sound said to be made by bees before they swarm. [Scotch.]

Most observers also affirm that in the evening before swarming an uncommon humming or buzzing is heard in the hive, and a distinct sound from the queen, called *tolling* or calling. Mr. Hunter compares it to the notes of a pianoforte. *Edin. Encyc.*, art. Bee, quoted in Jamieson.

tolling-lever (tō'ling-lev'ėr), *n.* A lever or shank projecting from the top of the clapper, and pulled by means of a light rope, to sound the bell. It is designed to save the heavy swinging of the bell in a weak tower. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 371.

toll-man (tōl'man), *n.* A toll-gatherer; the keeper of a toll-bar.

And now the turnpike-gates again
Flew open in short space;
The *toll-men* thinking, as before,
That Gilpin rode a race.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

tol-lol (tol-lol′), *a.* [Perhaps from *tolerable.*] Tolerably good; pretty fair. [Slang.]

tol-lol-ish (tol-lol′ish), *a.* Tolerable. [Slang.]

Lord Nelson, too, was pretty well—
That is, *tol-lol-ish!*
W. S. Gilbert, Mystic Sylvagee.

tollon (tol′on), *n.* Same as *tayon.*

tolo (tō′lō), *n.* [African.] The koodoo, *Strepsiceros kudu*, an African antelope. See cut under *koodoo.*

tolosa-wood (tō-lō′sä-wụ̊d), *n.* An Australian shrub or tree, *Pittosporum bicolor.*

tolsester† (tōl-ses′tėr), *n.* [ME. **tolsester* (ML. *tolsestrum*), < *toll*[1] + *sester, sexter* (< L. *sextarius*): see *sester, sexter.*] A duty paid by tenants of some manors to the lord for liberty to brew and sell ale. *Imp. Dict.*

tolsey† (tōl′si), *n.* [< *toll*[1] + *-sey* (for *see*[2] ?).] A tollbooth; also, a place where merchants usually assembled and commercial courts were held.

The place under it is their *Tolsey* or Exchange, for the meeting of their merchants.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III. 239. (*Davies.*)

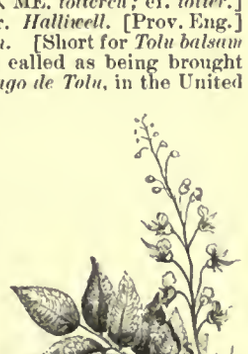
tolt (tōlt), *n.* [< ML. *tolta* (OF. *tolte*, etc.), < L. *tollere*, take away: see *toll*[4].] In *old Eng. law*, a writ whereby a cause depending in a court-baron was removed into a county court.

Toltec (tol′tek), *n.* [Mex.] A member of a race of Mexico which, according to tradition, coming from the north, ruled the country from the seventh to the eleventh century, their power passing later to the Aztecs. The remains of Mexican architecture which have been ascribed to them consist principally of colossal pyramidal structures of adobe bricks—temples and buildings of great size and rude plan corresponding to the needs of a communal state of society. The last, which are elaborately decorated with rude sculpture in high relief, seem to show that the Toltecs were a people of some civilization; and there is reason to believe that they were acquainted with the arts of weaving, pottery, hieroglyphic writing, and perhaps with that of working metals. Their religion is said to have been mild, and their laws just. Their civilization was overlain by that of the Aztecs, who ingrafted on it many bloody religious rites and childish social practices.

Toltecan (tol′te-kan), *a.* [< *Toltec* + *-an.*] Relating to the family of ancient civilized peoples dwelling in Mexico, and in Peru and various parts of South America. *Encyc. Brit.*

tolter (tol′tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *tolteren*; cf. *totter.*] To struggle; flounder. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tolu (tō-lū′ or tō′lū), *n.* [Short for *Tolu balsam* or *balsam of Tolu*, so called as being brought from *Tolu*, now *Santiago de Tolu*, in the United States of Colombia. The origin of *Tolu* in this name is not ascertained.] A balsam obtained from incisions through the bark of *Myroxylon Toluifera*, an evergreen tree 60 or 80 feet high, found in the uplands of the United States of Colombia. It is a semi-fluid substance, becoming at length hard and brittle, of properties like those of the balsam of Peru, but less decided. It is somewhat used in medicine, and much more in perfumery, for burning pastilles. More fully named *balsam of tolu.*


Tolu-tree (*Myroxylon Toluifera*).

toluene (tol′ụ̄-ēn), *n.* [< *tolu* + *-ene.*] Methyl benzene ($C_6H_5.CH_3$), a hydrocarbon forming a colorless mobile liquid having the odor of benzene, and of specific gravity 0.883 at 32° F. It is soluble to some extent in alcohol, ether, and fixed and volatile oils, and dissolves iodine, sulphur, and many resins. It is obtained by the dry distillation of tolu and many other resinous bodies, by the action of potash on benzylic alcohol, and by heating toluic acid with lime. Also *toluol.*

tolugt, *v. t.* [ME. *toluggen, tologyen*; < *to-*[2] + *lug*[1].] To pull about.

Liȝtliche Lyer lepe awey thanne,
Lorkynge thorw lanes *to-lugged* of manye.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 216.

toluic (tō-lū′ik), *a.* [< *tolu* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced from tolu.—**Toluic acid**, an aromatic monobasic acid ($C_6H_4.CH_3.CO_2H$), a homologue of benzoic acid. It has three isomeric modifications.

toluol (tol′ụ̄-ol), *n.* [< *tolu* + *-ol.*] Same as *toluene.*

tolutation† (tol-ụ̄-tā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *tolut-*, in *tolutim*, on a trot, *tolutarius*, trotting (< *tollere*, lift: see *tolerate*), + *-ation.* Cf. *trot*[1].] A pacing or ambling. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

tolu-tree (tō-lū′trē), *n.* The tree yielding tolu. See *tolu.*

Tolypeutes (tol-i-pū′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. τολυπεύειν, wind off, achieve, < τόλυπη, a clue, ball.] A genus of armadillos, of the family *Dasypodidæ*, including the three-banded armadillo or apar, *T. tricinctus.* Two others are described. See cut under *apar.*

tolypeutine (tol-i-pū′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tolypeutes* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to the genus *Tolypeutes*; like an apar.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Tolypeutes. Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 50.

tom[1] (tom), *n.* [< ME. *Tomme, Thomme*, abbr. of *Thomas*, < LL. *Thomas*, < Gr. Θωμᾶς, < Heb. *Thoma*, lit. 'twin.' Cf. *Thomas Didymus*, 'Thomas the twin,' the name of one of the apostles.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A familiar form of the common Christian name *Thomas.* Used, like the name *Jack*, as a generic name for a man or a fellow, implying some degree of slight or contempt: as, a *tom*-fool; *Tom* o' Bedlam.

It happened one time that a *Tom* of Bedlam came up to him, and had a mind to have thrown him from the battlements, saying, "Leap, *Tom*, leap."
Aubrey, Lives (Thomas More).

"*Tom* Raw, the Griffin," a name which used to be applied to a subaltern in India for a year and a day after his joining the army. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 172.

2. Used, like *jack*, attributively or in composition with the name of an animal, a male: as, a *tom*-cat; hence, as a noun, a male; specifically, a male eat.

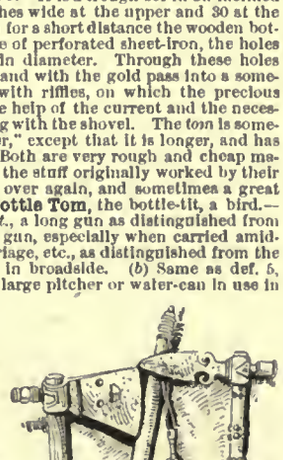
Tom = "male" is commonly used in the neighbourhood of Liphook, Hampshire, when little animals or birds are spoken of. The word frequently stands by itself, as in the question "Is it only the *toms* which sing?" i. e., only the male nightingales and cuckoos; but it also appears in numerous compounds. I have heard *tom*-rat, *tom*-rabbit, *tom*-mouse, *tom*-hedgehog, *tom*-ferret, *tom*-weasel, *tom*-robin, *tom*-thrush, *tom*-blackbird, *tom*-pigeon, *tom*-turkey. *Tom*-cock is rarely used in referring to the domestic fowl, but such words as *tom*-brahma and *tom*-bantam are quite common. A sparrow, however, is a jack-sparrow, and a dog or larger animal is, I believe, never a *tom.*
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 109.

Cats in each clime and latitude that dwell,
Brown, sable, sandy, grey, and tortoiseshell,
Of titles obsolete, or yet in use,
Tom, Tybert, Roger, Rutterkin, or Puss.
Huddesford, Monody on Dick, an Academical Cat, Salmagundi, 1791. (Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 350.)

3†. The knave of trumps at gleek.

Tom, the knave, is nine, and tidie, the four of trumps, is four: that is to say, you are to have two apiece of the other two gamesters. *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 365. (*Nares.*)

4. A close-stool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A machine formerly used in gold-washing, first in the southern Atlantic States, and later in California, where, however, it was soon superseded by the sluice. It is a trough set in an inclined position, about 20 inches wide at the upper and 30 at the lower end, near which for a short distance the wooden bottom is replaced by one of perforated sheet-iron, the holes being about an inch in diameter. Through these holes the finer gravel and sand with the gold pass into a somewhat wider flat box with riffles, on which the precious metal is caught by the help of the current and the necessary amount of stirring with the shovel. The *tom* is something like the "rocker," except that it is longer, and has no rocking motion. Both are very rough and cheap machinery; and most of the stuff originally worked by their aid has been washed over again, and sometimes a great number of times.—**Bottle Tom**, the bottle-tit, a bird.—**Long tom.** (*a*) *Naut.*, a long gun as distinguished from a carronade; a large gun, especially when carried amidships on a swivel-carriage, etc., as distinguished from the smaller guns carried in broadside. (*b*) Same as def. 5, above. (*c*) A kind of large pitcher or water-can in use in England in the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Old Tom.** See *old.*—**Tom and Jerry**, a hot, frothy, highly spiced drink, made of eggs, sugar, rum, cinnamon, cloves, allspice, etc.—**Tom Cox's traverse.** See *traverse.*


Tomahawks.

tom[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *toom.* *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 135.

tomahawk (tom′a-hâk), *n.* [Formerly also (given as Indian) *tomahack* (Smith), *tamuhaac* (Webster), *tamohake* (Strachey); of Amer. Ind. origin: Algonkin *tomehagan*, Mohegan *tumnahegan*, Delaware *tamoihecan*, a tomahawk: explained by Lacombe from the Cree dialect—*otomahuk*, knock him down, *otâmahwaw*, he is knocked down.] **1.** The war-ax of the Indians of North America. The head was sometimes the horn of a deer put through a piece of wood in the form of a pickax, sometimes a long stone sharpened at both ends, used in the same way. After the


Tomahawk with Stone Head.

advent of white traders iron was brought into use for the heads. The tomahawk is also used as a hatchet. (*Capt. John Smith.*) The blunt side of the head is sometimes formed into a pipe-bowl which communicates with a tubular hollow made in the handle, the whole serving as a tobacco-pipe.

It was and is the custom of the Indians to go through the ceremony of burying the *tomahawk* when they made peace; when they went to war they dug it up again. Hence the phrases "to bury the *tomahawk*" and "to dig up the *tomahawk*" are sometimes used by political speakers and writers with reference to the healing up of past disputes or the breaking out of new ones. *Bartlett.*

Then smote the Indian *tomahawk*
On crashing door and shattering lock.
Whittier, Pentucket.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a hatchet of some fanciful form, supposed to be an Indian tomahawk.—**To bury the tomahawk.** See the quotation from Bartlett, above.

tomahawk (tom′a-hâk), *v. t.* [< *tomahawk, n.*] To strike, cut, or kill with a tomahawk.

I have noticed, within eighteen months, the death of an aged person who was *tomahawked* by the Canadian savages on their last incursion to the banks of the Connecticut River. *Everett*, Orations, I. 385.

tomalley, tomally (to-mal′i), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *tourmalin*, with ref. to the color.] The soft yellowish or greenish hepatic substance or so-called liver of the lobster. As used for food it is also called *sauce.* See *green-gland* (under *gland*) and *hepatopancreas.*

tomalline (to-mal′in), *n.* Same as *tomalley.*

toman, tomaun (tō-mün′, -mân′), *n.* [Sometimes also *tomand*; = It. *tomano* (Florio), < Pers. *tōmān*, a coin so called, < Mongol *tōmān*, ten thousand.] A current gold coin of Persia, worth 7*s.* 2½*d.* English (about $1.76).

One of the Khan's followers assured me that his chief would lose at least three thousand *tomans* of his income were this brigandage suppressed. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xii.

tomata†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tomato.* *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 64.

tomato (tō-mä′tō or tō-mā′tō), *n.*; pl. *tomatoes* (-tōz). [Formerly also *tomata*; = F. *tomate*, < Sp. Pg. *tomate*, < Mex. *tomatl*, a tomato.] The fruit of a garden vegetable, *Lycopersicum esculentum*, native in tropical South America, now widely cultivated for its esculent fruit in temperate as well as tropical lands; also, the plant itself. The stem is ordinarily weak and reclining, much branched, becoming 4 feet long, but in a French variety—the upright or tree tomato—erect, and sustaining its own fruit. The leaves are interruptedly pinnate, and stain green by contact. It has a small yellow flower, the parts of which are often multiplied in cultivation. The fruit is a berry, normally one- or two-celled and small; under culture, often many-celled and complicated in structure as if by the union of several fruits, large and of a depressed-globose form. A simple pear-shaped form exists; and in one very distinct variety, *L. cerasiforme*, the cherry- or currant-tomato, the fruit is scarcely larger than a large currant, and is borne in long racemes. The color is commonly some tint of red, sometimes yellow, in one variety nearly white. The tomato-fruit is of a soft, pulpy texture and peculiar slightly acid flavor. It is nutritious and wholesome, with laxative and antiscorbutic properties. The tomato was introduced into Europe early in the sixteenth century; but its esculent use in northern countries began much later. In the United States it was known only as a curiosity till about 1830. It is often called *love-apple*, a translation of the French *pomme d'amour*, which is a corruption of the former Italian name *pomo dei Mori*, the plant having reached Italy through Morocco. From this name aphrodisiac properties have been ascribed to it.—**Cannibal's tomato,** a Polynesian shrub, *Solanum anthropophagorum*, with dark glossy foliage, and berries of the size, shape, and color of small tomatoes. The fruit is sometimes made into a sauce, and the leaves are used as a vegetable, having been formerly considered a requisite of a cannibal feast.—**Cherry-** or **currant-tomato.** See def.—**Husk-tomato.** Same as *strawberry-tomato.*—**Strawberry tomato.** See *strawberry-tomato.*—**Tomato catchup.** See *catchup.*—**Tomato-fruit worm,** the larva of *Heliothis armigera*, a common and cosmopolitan noctuid moth. It feeds also upon cotton-bolls, the ears of Indian corn, and many other plants. See cut under *Heliothis.*—**Tomato hawk-moth,** the tomato-sphinx.—**Tree-tomato.** (*a*) See def. (*b*) See *Cyphomandra.*

tomato-gall (tō-mä′tō-gâl), *n.* A gall made upon the twigs of the grape-vine in the United States by the gall-midge *Lasioptera ritis:* so

called on account of its resemblance to the fruit of the tomato.

tomato-plant (tō-mā′tō-plant), *n.* The herb tomato, particularly the young seedling intended for transplanting.

tomato-sauce (tō-mā′tō-sâs), *n.* A preparation of tomatoes to be used as a dressing for meat.

tomato-sphinx (tō-mā′tō-sfingks), *n.* The tomato hawk-moth, a sphingid, the adult of the tomato-worm.

tomato-worm (tō-mā′tō-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the sphingid moth *Protoparce celeus*, the

Tomato-worm (*Protoparce celeus*).

common five-spotted sphinx, which feeds on the foliage of the tomato-plant in the United States.

tomaun, *n.* See *toman*.

tom-ax† (tom′aks), *n.* [An accom. form of *tomahawk* (formerly *tomahack*, etc.).] A tomahawk.

An Indian dressed as he goes to war may bring company together; but if he carries the scalping-knife and *tom-ax* there are many true Britons that will never be persuaded to see him but through a grate. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 40.

tomb (töm), *n.* [< ME. *tombe, toumbe, tumbe,* < OF. *tumbe, tombe*, F. *tombe* = Pr. *tomba* = Sp. Pg. *tumba* = It. *tomba*, < LL. *tumba* (rare), < Gr. *τύμβος*, a sepulchral mound, barrow, grave, tomb, also a tombstone; prob. akin to L. *tumulus*, a mound: see *tumulus*.] 1. An excavation in earth or rock, intended to receive the dead body of a human being; a grave; also, a cham-

Roman Rock-tomb.—The Khuzneh, Petra, Arabia.

ber or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof, or wholly above ground, for the reception of the dead, whether plain, or decorated by means of architecture, sculpture, etc.; a mausoleum; a sarcophagus. See also cuts under *catacomb, Lycian*, and *altar-tomb*.

Twenty thousand men
That . . . go to their graves like beds, fight for a plot . . .
Which is not *tomb* enough and continent
To hide the slain. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 64.

Methinks I see thee . . .
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 56.

2. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure; a cenotaph.

In the cuntre of Acaya, ther he kyng was,
Ya he birit in a burgh, & a bright *toumbe*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13964.

I paused to contemplate a *tomb* on which lay the effigy of a knight in complete armor. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 214.

3. Same as *altar-cavity*.

Every altar used for the celebration of mass must, according to Roman Catholic rule, contain some authorized relics. These are inserted into a cavity prepared for their reception, called "*the tomb*," by the bishop of the diocese, and sealed up with the episcopal seal.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 357.

4. Figuratively, the end of earthly life; death.

Young Churchill fell as Life began to bloom;
And Bradford's trembling Age expects the *Tomb*.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

High tomb, an altar-tomb.—**Ledger tomb,** a tomb covered with a ledger. See *ledger*[1], 1 (*b*).

tomb (töm), *v. t.* [< *tomb, n.*] To bury; inter; intomb.

The stone
That *tombs* the two is justly one.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

tombac, tombak (tom′bak), *n.* [Also *tomback, tambac*, formerly *tambaycke, tombaga;* = F. *tombac* = Sp. *tumbaga* = Pg. *tambaca, tambaque* = It. *tombacco*, < Malay *tāmbaga, tambaga*, Javanese *tembaga*, copper, < Skt. *tamraka, tamra*, copper.] One of the many names of brass; Prince's metal; Mannheim gold. *Similor* and *tombac* are names indiscriminately applied to varieties of brass used for mock jewelry. Various analyses of alloys sold under the name of *tombac* show from 82 to 99 per cent. of copper and corresponding amounts of zinc. Some French varieties of tombac contain a small percentage of lead besides the copper and zinc.

The King made him [the General] a feast; the dishes were of gold, or *Tambaycke* (which is mixed of gold and brasse). *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 549.

tomb-bat (töm′bat), *n.* A bat of the genus *Taphozous;* a taphian: so called because the

Tomb-bat (*Taphozous nudiventris*).

original species was found in the chambers of Egyptian pyramids.

tombesteret, *n.* See *tumbester*.

tomb-house (töm′hous), *n.* A tomb; a mausoleum.

Some years later the unfinished chapel was given by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, and for long after it was known as Wolsey's *tomb-house*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 601.

tombic (töm′ik), *a.* [< *tomb* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to tombs; particularly, noting the view that the Great Pyramid of Egypt was designed exclusively for sepulture. [Recent.]

The merely *tombic* theory (to use a word coined, I imagine, by Professor Piazzi Smyth, and more convenient perhaps than defensible).
R. A. Proctor, Great Pyramid, p. 172.

tombless (töm′les), *a.* [< *tomb* + *-less.*] Without a tomb.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 229.

tomblyt, *adv.* An old spelling of *toomly*.

tomboc (tom′bok), *n.* [Javanese.] A weapon with a long handle or staff, used by the people of Java and the neighboring islands. It is sometimes a spear, and sometimes it has a blade like that of a halberd.

tombola (tom′bō-lä), *n.* [= F. *tombola*, < It. *tombola*, a kind of lottery, appar. < *tombolare*, fall, tumble: see *tumble*.] A lottery game popular in France and in the southern United States. Fancy articles are offered for prizes; a card containing several numbers is given to each person, and all the numbers on the card must be drawn in order to secure a prize.

A pair of statuettes, a golden tobacco-box, a costly jewel-casket, or a pair of richly gemmed horse-pistols . . . went into the shop-window of the ever-obliging apothecary, to be disposed of by *tombola*.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 144.

tomboy (tom′boi), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *boy*[1].] 1†. A rude, boisterous boy.

Is all your delite and ioy
In whiskyng and ramping abroade like a *Tom boy?*
Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 4.

2. A wild, romping girl; a hoyden.

Tumbe. To Dance . . . hereof we yet call a wench that skippeth or leapeth like a boy, a *Tomboy*.
Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 234.

The color in her face was warmer as she exclaimed, . . . "Just think of me at that age — what a *tomboy* I was!"
The Century, XLI. 562.

3†. A worthless woman; a strumpet.

To be partner'd
With *tomboys* hired with that self exhibition
Which your own coffers yield!
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 122.

This is thy work, woman, . . .
The seeing of your simpering sweetness, you filly,
You tit, you *tomboy!*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

tombstone (töm′stōn), *n.* [< *tomb* + *stone.*] 1. A stone placed over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a sepulchral monument.

Make not error
A *tombstone* of your virtues,
whose fair life
Deserves a constellation.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and [Theodoret, iv. 1.

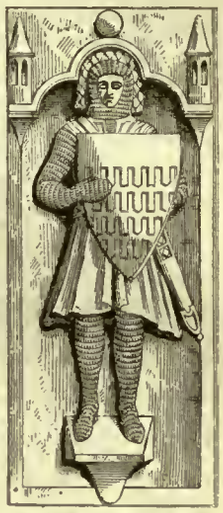
Sometimes endeavoring to decipher the inscriptions on the *tombstones* which formed the pavement beneath my feet.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 211.

Seated on an upright *tombstone*, close to him, was a strange unearthly figure.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxix.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a sarcophagus or altar-tomb, usually having a large Latin cross on the slab or top.

tom-cat (tom′kat), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *cat*[1].] A male cat, especially a full-grown male cat.

Sunk from a Lion to a tame *Tom Cat*.
Peter Pindar's Prophecy [(ed. 1789).



Tombstone, 13th century.—Church of St. Martin, Laon, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

tomcod (tom′kod), *n.* [Appar. < *tom*[1] + *cod*[2], but said to be corrupted from Amer. Ind. *tacaud*, 'plenty-fish.'] 1. The frost-fish, *Microgadus tomcodus* (see cut under *Microgadus*); also, loosely, one of several small fishes like or mistaken for this one. Also *tommy-cod.*—2. The jack-fish or rock-fish, a scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes paucispinis*. [Monterey, California.]—3. The kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus*. See cut under *kingfish*.

Tom-doublet (tom′dub′l), *n.* A double-dealer.

He is for a single ministry, that he may play the *Tom-double* under it.
Character of a Sneaker (1705) (Harl. Misc., II. 355). [(*Davies.*)

tome[1] (tōm), *n.* [< F. *tome* = Sp. Pg. It. *tomo*, < L. *tomus*, a part of a book, a volume, tome, < Gr. *τόμος*, a cut, piece, a part of a book, a volume, tome, section, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut. From this Gr. verb are also ult. E. *atom, atomy, tmema, tmesis, entoma, entomology*, etc., and many words ending in *-tome* or *-tomy*, as *epitome, anatomy, lithotomy*, etc. In *flcam*[1] it appears reduced to a single letter.] A volume forming a part of a larger work; any volume, especially a ponderous one.

The relation of their Christian Rites belongs to another *Tome*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

A volume old and brown,
A huge *tome*, bound
In brass and wild-boar's hide.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

tome[2]†, *a.* See *toom*.

tomelet (tōm′let), *n.* [Dim. of *tome.*] A small tome or volume.

toment (tō′ment), *n.* [< NL. *tomentum*, < L. *tomentum*, a stuffing of wool, hair, feathers, etc., for cushions, etc.] Same as *tomentum*.

tomentose, tomentous (tō-men′tōs, -tus), *a.* [= F. *tomenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *tomentoso*, < L. *tomentum*, a stuffing of wool, hair, feathers: see *toment.*] 1. In *bot.*, covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be distinguished; densely pubescent with matted wool or tomentum; coated with down-like hairs.—2. In *entom.*, clothed with short inconspicuous hairs interwoven or matted together.—3. In *anat.*, fleecy; flocculent. See *tomentum*, 2.

tomentum (tō-men′tum), *n.* [NL.: see *toment.*] 1. In *bot.*, a species of pubescence, consisting of longish, soft, entangled hairs, pressed close to the surface.—2. In *anat.*, the flocculent inner surface of the pia mater: more fully called *tomentum cerebri*.

tomfool (tom′fōl′), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *fool*[1].] 1. A silly fool; a trifler: also used attributively.

He had resolved to treat these *tomfools* with proper contempt, by paying no more heed to them.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xiv.

2. The Jamaican rainbird, *Saurothera vetula*. Though this is one of the ground-cuckoos (see *Saurotherinæ*), it is also at home in trees and bushes, where it

Tomfool (*Saurothera vetula*).

perches with ease. It is intermediate in some respects between the chaparral-cock and the common rain-crows of the United States, but is much larger than the latter, and, like these, is supposed to foretell rain by its cries. The coloration is mostly a toned gray or drab, but with the breast rufous, and the ample fan-shaped tail framed in black and white.

tomfool (tom'fö̇l'), *v. i.* [< *tomfool*, *n.*] To act foolishly and triflingly. [Colloq.]

"And leave you to go *tomfooling* out there again?" asks Jim. *Rhoda Broughton*, Alas, xxix.

tomfoolery (tom'fö̇'lėr-i), *n.* [< *tomfool* + *-er-y*.] 1. Foolish trifling; ridiculous behavior; nonsense.

"Foolery" was thought of old sufficiently expressive; nothing short of *tomfoolery* will do now. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and W. Landor.

2. Silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.

The bride must have a trousseau of laces, satins, jewel-boxes, and *tomfoolery*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxvi.

tomfoolish (tom'fö̇'lish), *a.* [< *tomfool* + *-ish*[1].] Like a tomfool; apt to indulge in tomfoolery. [Rare.]

A man he is by nature merry,
Somewhat *Tom-foolish*, and comical, very.
Southey, Nondescripts, viii. (*Davies.*)

tomfoolishness (tom'fö̇'lish-nes), *n.* Tomfoolery. *The Century*, XXXV. 675. [Rare.]

tom-hurry (tom'hur'i), *n.* The common skua. See cut under *skua*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

tomia, *n.* Plural of *tomium*.

tomial (tō'mi-a̤l), *a.* [< *tomium* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, cutting, as a part of the bill; of or pertaining to the tomia, or to a tomium: as, the *tomial* edge of the bill; *tomial* serration.

Tomicus (tom'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1810), < Gr. τομικός, of or for cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*.] A large and wide-spread genus of bark-beetles, of the family *Scolytidæ*, having the antennal club large and oval or rounded, the declivity of the elytra deeply concave with acute margin and usually strong teeth, and the tibiæ coarsely serrate. About 60 species are known, of which 13 are commonly found under the bark of coniferous trees in the United States. *T. calligraphus* is the fine-writing bark-beetle, so called from the character of its burrows under pine-bark.

tomin (tō'min), *n.* [= F. *tomin*, < Sp. *tomin*, a weight of twelve grains, < Ar. *tomn*, an eighth part.] A jewelers' weight of twelve grains.

tomiparous (tō-mip'a-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τομή, a cutting, a section (< τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*[1]), + L. *parere*, produce, bring forth.] In *bot.*, producing spores by division.

tomium (tō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *tomia* (-ä̤). [NL., < Gr. τομός, cutting, sharp, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *tome*[1].] In *ornith.*, the cutting edge of a bird's bill; either of the opposing edges of the upper and under mandible, which meet in apposition along the commissure. There are four tomia—right and left upper, and right and left lower. The former are the superior or maxillary tomia; the latter the inferior or mandibular tomia. See cut under *bill*[1].

tomjohn (tom'jon), *n.* Same as *tonjon*.

tomkin-post (tom'kin-pōst), *n.* In a grain-mill, the post supporting the pivot-end of the bridge-tree. *E. H. Knight.*

tomling (tom'ling), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *-ling*.] A male kitten. *Southey*, Letters. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

tomlyt, *adv.* A Middle English form of *toomly*.

tommy (tom'i), *n.*; pl. *tommies* (-iz). [Perhaps a particular application of *Tommy*, a familiar dim. of *Tom*: see *tom*[1].] 1. Originally, a penny roll; hence, bread; provisions: especially, goods given to a workman in lieu of wages. [In this and the next two uses slang, Eng.]

Halliwell sets down the word *tommy*, meaning provisions, as belonging to various dialects. It is now current among the "navvy" class. . . . Hence we have the name of an institution righteously abhorred by political economists, the store belonging to an employer where his workmen must take out part of their earnings in kind, especially in *tommy* or food, whence the name of *tommy-shop*. *Macmillan's Mag.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A tommy-shop.—3. The system of paying workmen in goods in place of money; the truck system.—4. A simple fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. A tom-cat. [Colloq.]—6. A small round lever used to tighten round-headed screw-bolts that are perforated for this purpose.—7. The puffin or sea-parrot, *Fratercula arctica*. See cut under *puffin*. [Local, Eng.]—**soft tommy.** (*a*) Soft and newly baked bread, as opposed to hardtack or sea-biscuit. [Slang.]

It is placed in antithesis to soft and new bread, what English sailors call *soft tommy*.
De Quincey, Roman Mesia. (*Davies.*)

Hence—(*b*) A species of soft solder used in the jewelers' trade. *G. E. Gee*, Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 137.

tommy (tom'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tommied*, ppr. *tommying*. [< *tommy*, *n.*] To enforce the tommy or truck system on; oppress or defraud by the tommy system. [Slang, Eng.]

The fact is, we are *tommied* to death.
Disraeli, Sybil, iii. 1.

tommy-noddy (tom'i-nod'i), *n.* 1. The tadpole-hake, *Raniceps trifurcatus*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Same as *tom-noddy*, 1.

tommy-shop (tom'i-shop), *n.* A shop or store conducted on the truck system; a truck-shop. [Slang, Eng.]

The employers . . . supplied them [the miners] with food in order that they might spend no money save in the truck-shops or *tommy-shops*.
Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 145.

tom-noddy (tom'nod'i), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *tom-norry*; < *tom*[1] + *noddy*[1].] 1. The puffin or sea-parrot. Also *tommy-noddy*, and *tom-norry* or *tummy-norie*. See cut under *puffin*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A blockhead; a dolt; a dunce; a fool.

tom-norry (tom'nor'i), *n.* [Also *tammy-norie*: see *tom-noddy*.] Same as *tom-noddy*, 1. [Scotch.]

tom-noup (tom'nöp), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *noup*, var. of *nope*.] The black-headed tomtit, or greater titmouse, *Parus major*. See cut under *Parus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tomobranchia (tō-mō-brang'ki-ä̤), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τομός, cut (< τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut), + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiæ*.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of three orders of *Saccophora*, or ascidians, distinguished from *Holobranchia* and from *Diphyllobranchia*.

to-mornt, *adv.* [ME. *to morwen*, *to morgen*, *to margen*, etc.: see *to-morrow*, and cf. *morn*, *morrow*.] To-morrow. *Chaucer.*

to-morrow, tomorrow (tǒ-mor'ō), *adv.* and *n.* [< ME. *to morwe*, *to morge*, also *to morwen*, *to morgen* (see *to-morn*), < AS. *tō morgen*, *tō mergen*, *tō merigen*, on the morrow, in the morning: *tō*, to, ou; *morgen*, *mergen*, *merigen*, dat. of *morgen*, morrow: see *morrow*, *morn*. Cf. *to-day*, *to-night*.] **I.** *adv.* On the morrow; on the day after the present.

That Mede ys thus ymaryed *to-morwe* thow shalt aaple.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 46.

To-morrow come never, on a day which will never arrive; never. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Ra. . . . He shall have it in a very little Time.
Sy. When? *Tomorrow come never?*
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 34.

II. *n.* The morrow; the day after the present day.

One to-day is worth two *to-morrows*.
Franklin, Works, I. xxii.

Beware of deap'rate steps. The darkest day,
Live till *to-morrow*, will have pass'd away.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

[*To-morrow*, whether as adverb or noun, is often used with a noun following, also adverbial: as, *to-morrow* morning.

I will, by *to-morrow* dinner-time,
Send him to answer thee.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 564.]

tompion[1] (tom'pi-on), *n.* 1. Same as *tampion*.—2. The inking-pad of a lithographic printer. Also *tompon*.

tompion[2]†, *n.* [Said to be so called from the maker, Thomas *Tompion*, who died in 1669.] A watch. *Seager.*

Lac'd in her cosine [stays] new appear'd the bride,
A bubble-bow and *tompion* at her side.
Pope, Treatise on the Bathos.

Tom-piper (tom'pī'pėr), *n.* 1. A familiar term for a piper.

So have I seene
Tom-piper stand upon our village greene,
Backt with the May-pole, while a jocund crew
In gentle motion circularly threw
Themselves about him.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 2.

2. [*l. c.*] The piper gurnard, *Trigla lyra*, a fish. [Local, Eng.]

Tom-poker (tom'pō'kėr), *n.* [< *Tom*[1] + *poker*[2].] A bugbear to frighten children. [Prov. Eng.]

tompon (tom'pon), *n.* Same as *tompion*[1], 2.

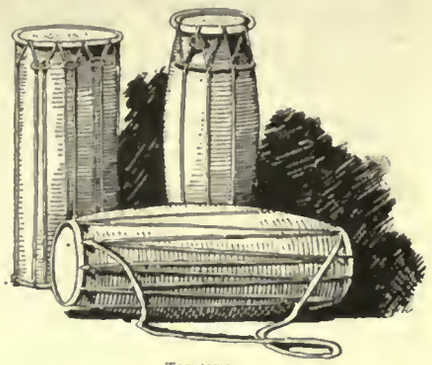
tom-pudding (tom'pud'ing), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *pudding*.] The little grebe, or dabchick. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

tomrigt (tom'rig), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *rig*[3].] A rude, wild girl; a tomboy.

The author represents Belinda a fine, modest, well-bred lady, and yet in the very next canto she appears an arrant ramp and *tomrig*.
Dennis, On Pope's Rape of the Lock, p. 16. (*Latham.*)

tomtit (tom'tit'), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *tit*[2].] Some little bird; a tit or titling. Specifically—(*a*) A titmouse of any kind. See *Parinæ*. (*b*) The tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*. [Irish.] (*c*) The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Local, Eng.] (*d*†) The green tody of Jamaica, *Todus viridis*. See cut under *tody*. *Browne*; *Brisson.*

tom-tom (tom'tom), *n.* [Also *tam-tam*; Hind. *tamtam*, a drum; an imitative reduplication.]



Tom toms.

1. In India, the drum used by musicians, jugglers, public criers, etc.—2. Same as *gong*[2], 1.

tom-tom (tom'tom), *v. i.* [< *tom-tom*, *n.*] To beat on a tom-tom. *Sala*, Trip to Barbary, 1866.

tom-trot (tom'trot'), *n.* A sweetmeat for children, made by melting sugar, butter, and treacle together. When it is cooling and rather stiff, it is drawn out into pieces. *Halliwell.*

I want toffy; I have been eating *Tom Trot* all day.
Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 9.

tom-turkey (tom'tėr'ki), *n.* [< *tom*[1] + *turkey*.] A turkey-cock.

I never heard that a *tom-turkey* would set on eggs.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 64.

ton[1] (tun), *n.* [A form of *tun*, phonetically archaic, retained in designations of measure prob. by reason of its use in statutes, where the F. and ML. forms are usually favored: see *tun*[1].] 1†. A cask; hence, a measure of capacity used for wine. See *tun*[1], 1.—2. A measure of capacity: used (*a*) for timber, 40 feet of oak or ash timber, sometimes 48 or 50 feet of hewn; (*b*) for flour, 8 sacks or 10 barrels; (*c*) for potatoes, 10 to 36 bushels; (*d*) for wheat, 20 bushels; (*e*) for earth or gravel, 1 cubic yard, sometimes 23 cubic feet; (*f*) for grindstones, 15 cubic feet; (*g*) for Portland stone, 16 cubic feet; (*h*) for salt, 42 bushels; (*i*) for lime, 40 bushels; (*j*) for coke, 28 bushels; (*k*) for the carrying capacity of a ship, 40 cubic feet (this is what is called the *actual tonnage*: see *tonnage*).

Here arrived yesterday a Dutch ship of 200 *tons*, with 250 *tons* of salt, sent by Mr. Onge from Lisbon.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 430.

3. A measure of weight, equal to 20 hundredweight or 2,240 pounds avoirdupois (the long ton), or in the United States to 2,000 pounds (the short ton).—**Register ton.** See *tonnage*, 2.

ton[2] (ton), *n.* [< F. *ton*, tone: see *tone*[1]. Hence *tonnish*.] The prevailing mode; high fashion; style; air of fashion. See *bon-ton*.

All that one likes is *ton*, and all that one hates is bore.
Mrs. Hannah Cowley, Who 's the Dupe? i. 3.

Nature . . . made you, . . . and it then made something very lovely; and if you would suffer us of quality to give you the *ton*, you would be absolutely divine.
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii.

As praying 's the *ton* of your fashion;
A prayer from the muse you well may excuse.
Burns, Ye Sons of Old Killie.

ton[3]†, *indef. pron.* See *tone*[2].

ton[4]†, *n.* A Middle English plural of *toe*.

-ton. [< ME. *-toun*, < AS. *-tūn*, being the word *tūn*, town, used in composition: see *town*.] A form of *-town*, being the word *town* used in place-names, as *Ashton*, *Hampton*, *Wolverton*, *Merton*.

tonal (tō'nal), *a.* [< *tone*[1] + *-al*.] 1. In *music*, of or pertaining to tones.

With this *tonal* system . . . it has become possible to construct works of art of much greater extent, and much richer in forms and parts, much more energetic in expression, than any producible in past ages.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 382.

2. Pertaining to tonality: as, a *tonal* fugue.—**Tonal fugue**, in *music*. See *fugue*.—**Tonal imitation**, in *music*, imitation within the limits of the tonality of the piece.

tonalite (tō′nal-īt), *n.* [< *Tonale* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A name proposed by Vom Rath for a variety of quartz diorite especially rich in biotite: it is largely developed near Tonale on the borders of Tyrol.

tonality (tō-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *tonalité*; as *tonal* + *-ity*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) The character or quality of tone.

This exquisite quality of *tonality* came to the ear with astonishing sweetness and the winning charm of artlessness come of the truest vocal art.
The Churchman, LIV. 469.

(*b*) Same as *key*1, 7 (*a*).

The Greeks, among whom our diatonic scale first arose, were not without a certain esthetic feeling for *tonality*, but . . . they had not developed it so decisively as in modern music.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 371.

2. In *painting*, the scheme of color of a picture; system of tones.

The flesh-painting is, however, timid, and wanting in brilliancy, while the general *tonality* lacks force and accent. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889, p. 365.

tonally (tō′nal-i), *adv.* In *music*, in a tonal manner; with careful observance of tonality.

And by this I do not mean merely bits that are rhythmically and *tonally* coherent.
E. Gurney, Nineteenth Century, XIII. 443.

to-name (tō′nām), *n.* [Also erroneously *tue-name*; Sc. also *tee-name*; < ME. *toname*, *tonome* (= D. *toenaam* = MLG. *toname* = MHG. *zuoname*, G. *zuname*; cf. Sw. *tillnamn* = Dan. *tilnavn*); < *to*1 + *name*1.] A name added to another name; a surname; specifically, a name in addition to the Christian name and surname of a person, to distinguish him from others of the same name, and usually indicating descent, place of residence, or some personal quality or attribute. Such to-names are often employed where the same families continually intermarry, and where consequently the same name is common to many individuals. They prevail especially among the fisher population of the east coast of Scotland, where in some places they are called *tee-names*.

That theifs that steills and tursis hame,
Ilk ane of thame hes ane *to-name*;
Will of the Lawis;
Hab of the Schawis.
Sir R. Maitland of Lethington, Complaint against the Thieves of Liddesdale.

"They call my kinsman Ludovic with the Scar," said Quentin. "Our family names are so common in a Scottish house that where there is no land in the case we always give a *to-name*." *Scott*, Quentin Durward, iii.

The possession of a surname, a *to-name*, a name in addition to the Christian name, had begun in the twelfth century to be looked on as a needful badge of noble birth.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 378.

tonarion (tō-nā′ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. τονάριον, a pitch-pipe, < τόνος, tone: see *tone*1.] A kind of pitch-pipe sometimes used for the guidance of orators in ancient times.

tondino (ton-dē′nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *tondo*, a plate: see *tondo*.] A plate having a small bowl-shaped center and a broad flat rim or marly, especially in Italian decorated wares such as majolica.

tondo (ton′dō), *n.* [< It. *tondo*, a plate, salver, sphere, < *tondo*, round, abbr. of *rotondo*, < L. *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, *round*1.] A plate or dish with a flat rim very wide in proportion to the size of the center, and usually decorated with especial reference to the border painted upon this rim or marly. Compare *tondino*.

tone1 (tōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toone* (not found in ME., where the older form *tune* occurs); < F. *ton* = Pr. *ton* = Sp. *tono* = Pg. *tono* = It. *tuono* = D. *toon* = MHG. *tōn*, *dōn*, G. *ton* = Sw. *ton* = Dan. *tone* (Teut. < F. or L.), < L. *tonus*, a sound, tone, etc., < Gr. τόνος, a sound, tone, accent, tension, force, strength, a cord, sinew, lit. a stretching, < τείνειν, stretch, = L. *ten-d-ere*, stretch: see *tend*1, *thin*1. From the same Gr. source are ult. E. *intone*, *tonal*, *tonic*, *atonic*, *atony*, *diatonic*, *entasis*, *tune*, *attune*, etc.] 1. Any sound considered with reference to its acuteness or gravity (pitch), openness, dullness, purity, sweetness, harshness, or the like (quality or timbre), or loudness or softness (strength or volume).

Harmony divine
So smoothes her charming *tones* that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton*, P. L., v. 626.

All day the wind breathes low with mellower *tone*.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

We catch faint *tones* of bells that seem blown to us from beyond the horizon of time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 196.

Specifically—2. In *musical acoustics*, a sound having definiteness and continuity enough so that its pitch, force, and quality may be readily estimated by the ear, and so that it may be employed in musical relations; musical sound: opposed to *noise*. See *sound*5. Most tones are plainly composite, consisting of several relatively simple constituents called *partial tones*. Of these the lowest in pitch is usually the most prominent, and hence is called the *principal* or *fundamental tone*, while the others are called *accessory tones*, *overtones*, or *harmonics* (see *harmonic*, *n.*, 1). The difference in timbre between tones of different voices or instruments is due to differences in the number and relative force of their partial tones. (See *timbre*.) When two tones are sounded together, they frequently generate *resultant tones*, which are further divided into *differential* and *summational tones*. See *resultant*. [The term *note* is, in music, commonly used interchangeably with *tone*, though properly belonging only to the visible sign by which the latter is represented.]

3. Modulation, inflection, or accent of the voice, as adapted to express sentiment, emotion, or passion.

Every *tone*, from the impassioned cry to the thrilling aside, was perfectly at his [Pitt's] command.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest range
Struck by all passion, did fall down and glance
From *tone* to *tone*, and glided thro' all change
Of liveliest utterance. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

The *tone* in which she spoke had become low and timid.
J. S. Le Fanu, Dragon Volant, ii.

4. An affected or artificial style of intonation in speaking or reading; a sing-song or measured rhythmical manner of speaking.

We ought, . . . certainly, to read blank verse so as to make every line audible to the ear. At the same time, in doing so, every appearance of sing-song and *tone* must be carefully guarded against. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxxiii.

5. In *music*, one of the larger intervals of a diatonic series or scale; a whole step or "whole tone" as distinguished from a *half-step* or *semitone*. The standard tones are the larger and the smaller major seconds, acoustically represented by the ratios 8:9 and 9:10 respectively. The compromise intervals by which these intervals are rendered in the system of equal temperament are also called *tones* or *whole steps*.

6. In *Gregorian music*, a melody or tune traditionally associated with a particular text; an ancient psalm-tune. See *chant* (*a*). The origin of these old melodies is disputed. They may have been composed in the early Christian period, but it is more likely that they were imitated either from ancient Greek melodies or from the songs of the ancient Hebrews. In the latter case, it is possible that they preserve some of the musical usages of the temple music.

7. In *med.*, the state of tension or firmness proper to the tissues of the body; the state in which all the parts and organs have due tension or are well strung; the strength and activity of the organs on which healthy functions depend; hence, that state of the body in which all the animal functions are performed with healthy vigor. See *tonicity*.

His form robust and of elastic *tone*.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 218.

I have gained a good deal in strength and *tone*—and my head is just now beginning to show tokens of improvement. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 340.

8. State or temper of mind; mood.

The strange situation I am in, and the melancholy state of public affairs, . . . drag the mind down, by perpetual interruptions, from a philosophical *tone*, or temper, to the drudgery of private and public business.
Bolingbroke, To Pope.

The mind is not alway the same; by turns it is cheerful, melancholy, severe, peevish, &c. These differences may not improperly be denominated *tones*.
Kames, Elements of Criticism, II. xxv. § 9.

9. Tenor; spirit; strain; quality; specifically, the general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiments, especially a marked degree of such style.

I object rather to your *tone* than to any of your opinions.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1809.

Lord Palmerston for many years steadily applied his mind to giving, not indeed a mean *tone*, but a light *tone*, to the proceedings of Parliament.
W. Bagehot, Eng. Const., vi.

10. In *painting*, the prevailing effect of color, or the general effect produced by the management of light and shade in a picture: as, dark, light, or silvery *tone*. In color, tone is dependent upon quality—namely, that part of the luminosity or transparency of an object which is due partly to its local tint and partly to the light which falls upon it. In general, tone depends upon the harmonious relation of objects in shadow to the principal light. We speak of a deep tone, a rich tone, a vigorous or firm tone, a delicate tone, meaning the mode in which by harmonized relations rounded masses are made more or less distinct, and objects more or less prominent.

The *tone* of Haddon Hall, of all its walls and towers and stonework, is the gray of unpolished silver.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 28.

11. A quality of color; a tint; a shade.

The *tones* of the marble of Pentelicus have daily grown more golden. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 212.

When in the golden western summer skies
A flaming glory starts, and slowly fades
Through crimson *tone* on *tone* to deeper shades.
R. W. Gilder, Undying Light.

A delicate fawn-tinted costume, in several *tones*, as the fashion experts say. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 770.

12. In *chromatics*, see the first quotation.

By the *tone* of a colour we mean its brightness or luminosity, i. e. the total quantity of light it sends to the eye, irrespective of the optical composition of the light.
Field's Chromatography, Modernized by J. Scott Taylor, [p. 39.

The *tone* of the color varies with the duration of the impression as well as with the intensity of the light.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 334.

13. In *photog.*, the color of a finished positive picture, in many processes due to a chemical operation supplementary to those of producing and fixing the picture: as, a print of a brown, gray, or black *tone*; also, sometimes, the color of the film of a negative, etc.—14. In *gram.*, syllabic accent; stress of voice on one of the syllables of a word.—**Characteristic tone.** See *characteristic*.—**Chest-tone**, in singing, same as *chest-voice*.—**Chromatic alteration of a tone.** See *chromatic*.—**Combinational tone**, in *musical acoustics*, the third tone that is generated by the sounding together of two differing tones. It is produced by the coincidence of certain vibrations in the two sets of vibrations. The phrase is applied both to the tones below the generating tones and to those above them. See *resultant*. Also called *combination tone*, *grave harmonic*, *resultant tone*, *Tartini's* or *differential tone* (below), *summational tone* (above).—**Covered tone**, in singing, a tone so resonated as to seem to be more or less shut into the mouth.—**Difference tone, differential tone.** Same as *combinational tone*.—**Discrete tones.** See *discrete*, 1.—**Fundamental tone.** See def. 1 and *fundamental*.—**Harmonic tone.** See *harmonic*.—**Head tone.** See *head-tone*.—**Heart-tones**, the sounds of the heart heard in auscultation of the chest.—**In a tone**, in agreement; of one way of thinking.

I complained to one, and to another; but all were *in a tone*; and so I thought I would be contented.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xi.

Leading tone. See *leading note*, under *leading*1.—**Open tone.** (*a*) In singing, a tone so resonated as to seem to be projected from the mouth, and presented fully to the hearer. Opposed to *covered tone*. (*b*) In playing on musical instruments of the stringed and brass wind groups, a tone produced from an open string or without the use of valves or other modifiers of the pitch. Opposed to *stopped tone*.—**Organ tone.** See *organ*1.—**Partial tone.** See *partial*.—**Participating tone**, in *music*, an accessory tone; especially, in a turn, one of the tones added to the principal tone.—**Passing-tone.** Same as *passing-note*.—**Pressure-tone**, in *music*, a tone produced with a sudden increase of force as soon as it is sounded. See *pressure-note*.—**Quarter tone**, in *music*. See *quarter-tone*.—**Resultant tone.** Same as *combinational tone*.—**Secondary tone.** Same as *harmonic*.—**Simple tone**, a tone that cannot be resolved into partial tones.—**Stopped tone**, in playing on musical instruments of the stringed and brass wind groups, a tone produced from a stopped string, or with the use of valves, or with the insertion of the hand into the bell, so as to modify the pitch.—**Summational tone.** See *combinational tone*.—**Suspended tone.** See *suspension*, 5.—**Sustained tone.** See *sustained*.—**Syncopated tone.** See *syncopate*.—**Tartini's tone.** Same as *differential tone*. See *resultant*, *a.*—**Syn. 1.** *Noise*, etc. See *sound*5.

tone1 (tōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toned*, ppr. *toning*. [Early mod. E. also *toone*; < *tone*1, *n.* Cf. *tune*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tune. See *tune*.

To *Toone*, modulari.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

2. To utter in an affected or drawling tone.

Shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking through the nose . . . cannot so properly be called preaching as *toning* of a sermon. *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

3. To give tone or quality to, in respect either to sound or to color or tint.

He had not forgotten the words; . . . whenever I spoke, they sounded in my voice to his ear; and their echo *toned* every answer he gave me.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

A fine stucco, wrought to smoothness, *toned* like marble, and painted over with the blue and red and green decorations proper to the Doric style.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 189.

4. In *photog.*, to alter the color, as of a picture in finishing it, to give it greater brilliancy or a more agreeable tint. This is performed by the action of a chemical solution of which the chief agent, in the case of ordinary silver prints on paper, is usually chlorid of gold, and changes the natural reddish hue to a deeper brown, or to black or gray, etc., as desired.

If not *toned*, it will have an unpleasant coppery color, which seems almost unavoidable in developed prints.
Lea, Photography, p. 262.

To tone down. (*a*) In *painting*, to soften the coloring of, as a picture, so that a subdued harmony of tint may prevail, and all undue glare be avoided. (*b*) To give a more subdued tone to; reduce or moderate the characteristic opinions or expressions of; render less confident, pronounced, or decided; soften.

It was very possible that her philosophic studies had taught her the art of reflection, and that, as she would have said herself, she was tremendously *toned down*.
H. James, Jr., Confidence, xvi.

To tone up, to give a higher tone or character to; make more vigorous or forcible; heighten; strengthen.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take on a particular tone; specifically, to assume color or tint.

If the prints are fumed in a box, and are left in too long, they will *tone* to a cold blue. *Lea*, Photography, p. 277.

2. To harmonize in tone, color, or tint.

Beaded passementerie, which *tones* in with the delicate shades of blue, and pink chiffon, and dark velvet.
The Spectator (St. Louis), XI. 327.

To tone up, to gain in tone, strength, or vigor.

The Bensons passed through Washington the other day from the South, and spoke of going to Atlantic City to *tone up* a little before the season.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 28.

tone[2]† (tōn), *indef. pron.* [ME. *tone, ton, toon, tane*, in *the tone* (Se. *the tane*), a misdivision of *thet one*, that one. Cf. *tother*.] One: originally and usually preceded by *the*, and usually followed by *the tother*. See etymology. Compare *tother*.

Thou suide doo bathe [both] . . . *the tane* and *the tother*.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

The toon yeveth conysaunce,
And *the tother* ignoraunce.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5559.

Many other thinges, touchyng the pestilent secte of Luther and Tyndale, by *the tone* bygone in Saxony; and by *the tother* laboured to be brought into England.
Sir T. More, Worship of Images, Utopia, Int., p. xci.

tone-color (tōn′kul′ọr), *n.* In *musical acoustics*, same as *timbre*.

The variety of *tone-colour* . . . and the brilliant effects obtainable by a full-sized band of artist-performers.
Grove, Dict. Music, IV. 472.

toned (tōnd), *a.* [< *tone*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having tone or a tone: much used in composition: as, high-*toned*; shrill-*toned*. Specifically—(*a*) In a state of proper tension; strung.

It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as firmly *toned* at eighty as at forty. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

(*b*) Tinted; slightly colored: noting paper and other fabrics: as, a two-*toned* ribbon. (*c*) In *photog.*, treated with chemicals to improve the color.—**Toned paper**, paper of a very pale amber tint, intermediate between warm buff and ivory-white.

What is often called *toned paper* is nearer the natural color—a yellowish shade—of the pulp.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 120.

toneless (tōn′les), *a.* [< *tone*[1] + *-less*.] Without tone; unmodulated; unaccentuated.

His voice . . . was to Grandcourt's *toneless* drawl . . . as the deep notes of a violoncello to the broken discourse of poultry and other lazy gentry in the afternoon sunshine.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxix.

tonelessness (tōn′les-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being toneless; lack of tone, in any sense.

Any dulness or *tonelessness* on percussion at one apex must, in a doubtful case, be regarded as of great significance. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1294.

tone-master (tōn′mȧs′tėr), *n.* A master or expert in the artistic use of tones; a trained and experienced musical composer.

tone-measurer (tōn′mezh′ụr-ėr), *n.* Same as *monochord*.

tone-painting (tōn′pān′ting), *n.* The art, process, or result of depicting by means of tones; musical description or suggestion.

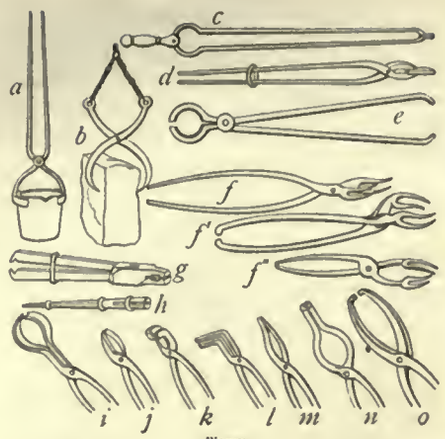
toner (tō′nėr), *n.* One who or that which tones.

Sulphuric and nitric acids have some claim to be regarded as *toners* of the vasomotor nerves.
Medical News, LIII. 499.

tone-relationship (tōn′rē-lā′shon-ship), *n.* In *music*, same as *relation*, 9.

tone-syllable (tōn′sil′ą-bl), *n.* An accented syllable. *Imp. Dict.*

tong[1] (tông), *n.* [< ME. *tonge, tange*, < AS. *tange, tonge*, also *tang* = OFries. *tange* = MD. *tanghe*, D. *tang*, a pair of tongs or pincers, = MLG. *tange* = OHG. *zanga*, MHG. G. *zange* = Icel. *tǫ̈ng* (*tang-*) = Sw. *tång* = Dan. *tang*, tongs; cf. OHG. *zangar*, MHG. *zanger*, biting, sharp, lively; Teut. √ *tang* = Gr. *δάκνειν* = Skt. √ *daṅç, daç*, bite. Cf. *tang*[1].] 1. One of a number of holding- and lifting-instruments of various forms. They may be grouped under three types: those consisting of two arms hinged or pivoted together near the upper or handle end, as the common fire-tongs; those consisting of two arms joined together by a spring at the top, as sugar-tongs; and those in which the two arms are joined together by a pivot near the lower end, as the blacksmiths' tongs. Their special names are chiefly descriptive of the shape of the short arms of the two levers that form the biting part or jaw, as *flat-bit tongs, crook-tongs*, etc. Tongs are also named from their use, as *bottle-tongs, crucible-tongs, wire-tongs*, etc. (See *ice-tongs, lazy-tongs, oyster-tongs, pipe-tongs, sugar-tongs*.) Now always used in the plural, and often in the phrase *pair of tongs*, designating one implement. The plural form is also rarely used as a singular. See cut in next column, and cuts under *pinching-tongs* and *punch*.



Tongs.

a, crucible-tongs; *b*, ice-tongs; *c*, ordinary fire-tongs; *d*, blacksmiths' tongs; *e*, bottlers' tongs; *f*, *f′*, *f″*, bottling-pliers; *g*, plate-tongs; *h*, watchmakers' tongs; *i*, placer-tongs; *j*, flat-bit tongs; *k*, crook-bit tongs; *l*, hoop-tongs; *m*, smiths' pliers; *n*, angular-bit tongs; *o*, hammer-tongs.

Thu havest clivers [claws] suthe stronge,
Thu tuengst [twingest] thar-mid so [as] doth a *tonge*.
Owl and Nightingale (ed. Wright), l. 156.

The *tonges* that drow the naylee out
Of fet, of handes, al about.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

With that the wicked carle, the maister Smith,
A paire of red-whot yron *tonge* did take
Out of the burning cinders, and therewith
Under his side him nipt. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 44.

He sat by the fireside, . . . writing the name of his mistress in the ashes with an old *tongs* that had lost one of its legs. *Irving*, Salmagundi, No. 2. (*Davies*.)

Sure the shovel and *tongs*
To each other belongs.
Lover, Widow Machree.

[Tongs were formerly used in rough burlesque music:

I have a reasonable good ear in music. Let 's have the *tongs* and the bones. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 32.]

2. In *diamond-cutting*, a two-footed wooden stand that has at one end a vise-like iron holder, into which the dop containing the diamond is fastened, holding the diamond against the wheel.—3. *pl.* A device for anchoring the body of a car to the track when it is not in use. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—4. *pl.* Trousers. [Slang, New Eng.]

The boys dressed in *tongs*, a name for pantaloons or overalls that had come into use. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

Asparagus-tongs, a pair of tongs with broad flat blades, one of which has a hooked or turned-up end, to retain the stalks of asparagus. A spoon and a fork are sometimes hinged together in place of the blades.—**Clam-tongs**, an instrument for tonging clams, like oyster-tongs, but differing in the width of the head, which averages 3½ feet.—**Coral-tongs**, tongs used in the coral-fishery.—**Dog-tongs**. See the quotation.

We have never heard of *dog tongs* out of Wales. Mr. Owen figures one of these instruments, which it is not easy to describe without an illustration. They were used for catching dogs which were so ill-trained as to fight during the time of service. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 479.

Hammer and tongs. See *hammer*[1].—**Sardine-tongs**, small tongs, like sugar-tongs but with broad flat blades, used for lifting sardines out of the box without breaking them.—**Sliding tongs**. See *slide*.—**Tourmalin tongs**. See *polariscope*.

tong[1] (tông), *v.* [< *tong*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To seize, hold, or take with tongs.

Though there is a planting interest at Mobile, Ala., most of the oysters on sale are of native growth, and *tonged* in a part of the bay called the "gully."
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 548.

II. *intrans.* To handle or use tongs; capture something, as oysters, with tongs.

He fishes, he *tongs* for oysters.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 512.

tong[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.

tonga (tong′gą), *n.* [< Hind. *tāngā*.] A light two-wheeled vehicle with wooden axletrees, drawn by ponies or oxen, and much used on the up-country roads in British India.

The Himalayan *tonga* is a thing of delight. It is easily described, for in principle it is the ancient Persian war-chariot, though the accommodation is so modified as to allow four persons to sit in it back to back.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, ix.

Tonga bean (tong′gą bēn). See *tonka-bean*.

Tongan (tong′gan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tonga* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Tonga Islands. See II.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the Tonga or Friendly Islands, a group of islands (so called from Tonga or Tonga-tabu, one of the chief islands) and kingdom in the South Pacific, east-southeast of the Fiji Islands.

tonge[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tong*[1].

tonge[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *tongue*.

tonger (tông′ėr), *n.* [< *tong*[1] + *-er*[1].] One whose occupation is the catching of oysters with tongs. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II. 515.

tonging (tông′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tong*[1], *v.*] The use of the oyster-tongs; the method or practice of taking oysters with tongs. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II. 513.

tongkang (tong′kang′), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of boat or junk used in the Eastern Archipelago. *Simmonds*.

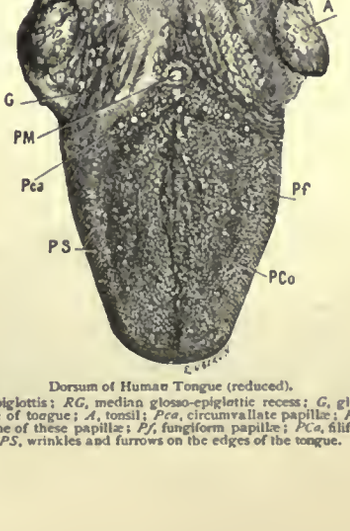
tongman (tông′mąn), *n.*; pl. *tongmen* (-men). One who uses the tongs in taking oysters; a tonger. Also *tongsman*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, II. 525.

Tongrian beds. The name given to the lower division of the Oligocene in Belgium: so called from Tongres in Belgium. It is the equivalent of the Egeln beds of Germany.

tongs (tôngz), *n. pl.* See *tong*[1].

tongsman (tôngz′mąn), *n.* Same as *tongman*. *Davidson*.

tongue (tung), *n.* [An awkward un-English spelling (first used in early mod. E., and appar. simulating the terminal form of F. *langue*, tongue; cf. *gangue* for *gang*, *twangue* for *twang*, etc.) of what would be reg. mod. **tong* or rather **tung*, early mod. E. also *toong*; < ME. *tonge, tunge*, < AS. *tunge* = OS. *tunge* = OFries. *tunge* = MD. *tonghe*, D. *tong* = MLG. LG. *tunge* = OHG. *zungā*, MHG. G. *zunge* = Icel. *tunga* = Sw. *tunga* = Dan. *tunge* = Goth. *tuggō* = Ir. Gael. *teanga* (for **denga*) = OL. *dingua*, L. *lingua* (> It. *lingua* = Sp. *lengua* = Pg. *lingoa, lingua* = F. *langue*), tongue; perhaps cognate with OBulg. *języzukŭ* = Bohem. *jazykyazukŭ*, etc., = OPruss. *inswis*, tongue, and possibly with Skt. *jihvā*, Zend *juhū*, tongue. The Gr. word is entirely different (see *glossa*). From the L. form of the word are derived E. *lingual*, etc., *language*[1].] 1. The principal organ of the special sense of taste or the gustatory faculty; the lingual apparatus, or lingua. It is usually a fleshy and freely movable mass which partly fills the mouth, and has important functions in the acts of talking and eating. Together with the lips, teeth, and cheeks, the tongue serves to articulate, modulate, or qualify sounds produced in the windpipe, and in man is thus an organ of speech; it is equally concerned in the many natural cries of animals, the songs of birds, etc. It is a direct aid in the process of mastication, in directing food between the teeth, and in the act of swallowing or deglutition, by forcing food and drink from the mouth through the fauces into the pharynx. It is concerned in spitting, and in almost every action in which the mouth takes part. The tongue is often a prehensile organ, as for lapping or licking; sometimes a rasp or file, as in the lion and the snail; sometimes a dart or spear, as in woodpeckers, and in chameleons and many other reptiles. The tongue is rarely rudimentary or wanting in vertebrates, as in some birds and the aglossal batrachians. It is forked in serpents. Its structure and mechanism are more elaborate in some of the lower vertebrates, especially in birds and reptiles, than in mammals. In these last the tongue is chiefly a mass of muscle attached to the hyoid bone and lower jaw, and covered with mucous membrane. (*a*) In man the tongue is placed in the floor of the mouth, between the two branches of the lower jaw. The base or root of the tongue is fixed to the hyoid or tongue-bone; the top, sides, and dorsum are free; a median fold of mucous membrane, the bridle of the tongue, or *frenum linguæ*, runs to its tip. Like other median or azygous structures, the tongue consists of two symmetrical halves on the right and left of a middle vertical partition, or *septum linguæ*, of fibrous tissue; another sheet of such tissue, the *hyoglossal membrane*, connects the under side of the tongue with the hyoid bone. The intrinsic muscular fibers of the tongue constitute the *lingualis*; the extrinsic muscles (connecting



Dorsum of Human Tongue (reduced).

E, epiglottis; *RG*, median glosso-epiglottic recess; *G*, glandules at base of tongue; *A*, tonsil; *Pca*, circumvallate papillæ; *PM*, median one of these papillæ; *Pf*, fungiform papillæ; *PCo*, filiform papillæ; *PS*, wrinkles and furrows on the edges of the tongue.

it with other structures, yet forming a part of its substance) are the *hyoglossus*, the *geniohyoglossus*, *styloglossus*, *palatoglossus*, in pairs each, and a small part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx. These are arranged in a very intricate manner, with the result that not only does the tongue move in every direction, but also that its shape changes with its motions. The arteries of the tongue are derived chiefly from the lingual, but also from the facial and ascending pharyngeal. The nerves of the tongue are four pairs. The motor nerve is the hypoglossal. The nerves of common sensation and of the special gustatory sense are the lingual or gustatory branch of the trifacial, the lingual branch of the facial (the chorda tympani), and the lingual branch of the glossopharyngeal. Of these the last-named is specially concerned in gustation; the first, though named "gustatory," is simply sensory; the precise function of the chorda tympani is still in question. The lingual mucous membrane on the dorsum of the tongue is peculiar in several respects. It consists of a layer of connective tissue forming a corium supporting special papillæ, covered with epithelium. The corium is a network in which ramify numerous vessels and nerves. The papillæ are of three kinds: (1) large *circumvallate* papillæ, eight or ten in number, set in a Λ at the back of the tongue, shaped like truncated cones set on end in cup-like depressions, whence the name; (2) middle-sized *fungiform* papillæ scattered irregularly over the surface, forming rounded red eminences like mushrooms, whence the name; (3) small conical or *filiform* papillæ, covering the anterior two thirds of the surface, each ending in a number of little processes. It is these that are specially concerned in the whitish coating or furring of the tongue. Besides these papillæ there are some other simple ones. The tongue is also furnished with two kinds of glands, *mucous* and *serous*. The microscopic structure of some papillæ includes certain bodies called *taste-buds*. The epithelium of the tongue is scaly, and resembles epidermis. At the base of the tongue behind is the epiglottis, and beyond this the opening of the larynx. (See also cuts under *mouth* and *tonsil*.) (*β*) In most mammals the tongue is longer, thinner, and more mobile than in man, though its structure is very similar. It is very slender and very protrusile in some, as the ant-eaters. (See cut under *tamandua*.) The fibrous septum may develop a special gristly structure, the so-called "worm" or *lytta*, as in the dog. (*γ*) In birds, with some exceptions, the tongue is very thin, flat, narrow, and horny, probably subserving but little the sense of taste; it is rudimentary in some, as the pelican, ibis, kingfisher, etc.; large and fleshy in some, as the parrot, flamingo, duck, goose, etc.; worm-shaped, barbed at the end, and extremely protrusile in the woodpecker (see cut under *sagittilingual*); slender and feathery in the toucan; and with a hard nail, a brush, and various other modifications in different birds. It is supported on a special glossohyal bone, and its hyoid basis and muscular arrangements are often highly developed. (*δ*) Among the notable tongues of reptiles are those which can be darted out to catch insects. (See cut under *Spelerpes*.) This is effected in various ways: in some cases, as in the toad, the tongue is fixed in front and free behind. The soft slender

Forked Tongue of Serpent (Copperhead).

forked tongue of a snake has been invested by popular imagination with a stinging and poisonous action; but it is quite harmless, and serves chiefly as a feeler. (See also cut under *snake*.)

Every one that lappeth of the water with his *tongue*, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself. Judges vii. 5.

2. Specifically, in *cookery*, a beef's tongue prepared for the table: as, smoked *tongue*.—3. In *conch.*, the lingual ribbon, or odontophore, bearing the radula, or rasping surface, a structure highly characteristic of those mollusks which have heads, as gastropods. See the technical names (with cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*).—4. In *entom.*, some mouth-part or conformation of mouth-parts serving as a tongue or suggesting one; a proboscis; a haustellum; an antlia: as, the long spirally rolled *tongue* of a butterfly or moth; specifically, the central lobe of the ligula of a mandibulate insect. See the technical words, and cut under *haustellum*.—5. In various figurative uses, the faculty or mode of speech; speech. (*a*) The faculty or power of speech; capacity of expression.

The better *tonge* she hadde, ffor she was of all the worlde the feirest speker and the beste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 322.

O, helpe thou my weake wit, and sharpen my dull *tong!*
Spenser, F. Q., I., Prol., st. 2.

But the *tongue* can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison. Jas. iii. 8.

This our life exempt from public haunt
Finds *tongues* in trees, books in the running brooks.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 16.

(*b*) The act or habit of speaking; utterance; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech; talk.

Use more respect, and, woman, 'twill become you;
At least, less *tongue*. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Don't be sparing of your Speech with one that is full of *Tongue*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 116.

(*c*) The manner of speaking as regards sound; voice; tone; specifically, in sporting language, the voice of a hound or other dog: as, to give *tongue*.

With soft low *tongue* and lowly courtesy.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 114.

Every muse shall join her tuneful *tongue*.
Burns, Death of Sir J. H. Blair.

The *tongue* [of the bloodhound should be] loud, long, deep, and melodious.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 56.

(*d*) The character of speech with regard to meaning or intention.

Be of fair beerynge & of good *tunge*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Speak to me home, mince not the general *tongue:*
Name Cleopatra as she is call'd in Rome.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 109.

(*e*) The mode or form of expression; especially, the sum of the words used by a particular nation; a language.

Reuertere is as myche to say
In englisch *tunge* as turne agen.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

We must be free or die, who speak the *tongue*
That Shakspeare spake.
Wordsworth, Poems on Independence and Liberty, xvi.

(*f*) Words or declarations only; mere speech or talk, as opposed to *thoughts* or *actions*.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 John iii. 18.

(*g*) A people or race, as distinguished by its language.

I will gather all nations and *tongues*. Isa. lxvi. 18.

(*h*†) Mention; fame; eulogy.

She was born noble; let that title find her a private grave, but neither *tongue* nor honour. *Beau. and Fl.*

(*i*) A vote; a voice. [Rare.]

Of [on ?] him that did not ask, but mock, [do you] bestow
Your aued-for *tongues?* *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 216.

6. Anything considered to resemble an animal's tongue in shape, position, or function.

This is known as the North Deposit, and is separated by a *tongue* of barren dolomite from another ore-bearing portion. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 1004.

Columns with richly carved capitals, and, like so many columns of all ages in this region, with *tongues* of foliage at their bases. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 207.

Especially—(*a*) A long narrow strip of land running out into a sea or lake; also, a gulf or outstretched bay (Isa. xi. 15). (*b*) A tapering jet of flame. (*c*) The pin or tang of a buckle or brooch which pierces the strap, ribbon, or object to be fastened. (*d*) The short movable rail of a switch by which the wheels are directed to one or the other line of rails. (*e*) The pole of a carriage, car, or other vehicle, to which the horses are yoked. (*f*) A projecting strip worked on the edge of a board, used to form a joint by fitting into a corresponding groove in another board. (*g*) The pointer or pin of a balance. See cut under *balance*. (*h*†) *Naut.*, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays to form an eye; also, the upper piece of a built mast. (*i*) The vibratile reed of a musical instrument of the reed group, particularly if made of metal, as in the harmonium, the concertina, etc. Compare cuts under *reed*. (*j*) The clapper of a bell. (*k*) That part of the blade of a sword on which the grip, shell, and pommel are fixed. (*l*) A narrow strip of leather or kid, over which the uppers or sides of a boot or shoe are laced together. (*m*) A young or small sole. Compare *tongue-fish*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The average weight of the fish has diminished. Young specimens form the majority of the solea in the market, and are sold under the names of "slips" or "*tongues*."
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 249.

(*n*) The sting of a bee. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*o*) The movable arm of a bevel, the principal member being the stock, which forms the case when the instrument is closed. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *bevel*. (*p*) A current of water, narrow, deep, and smooth, running rapidly between rocks without breaking or twisting; a sled-run. A tongue is well-known to anglers as a favorite resting-place of salmon in their laborious ascent of rapid streams.

7. One of the seven (later eight) divisions or "nations" composing the order of the Hospitalers; also, a meeting of a division.—**A long tongue.** See *long*[1].—**A tongue too long for one's teeth**, an overready or indiscreet tongue. [Colloq.]

Hum! Eve, wasn't your *tongue* a little *too long for your teeth* just now? *C. Reade*, Love me Little, x.

Auld wives' tongues. See *auld*.—**Black tongue.** (*a*) An affection characterized by a discoloration, at first black, fading later into brown, of the filiform papillæ of the tongue. Also called *nigritis linguæ*. (*b*) A fever which prevailed in the western United States in the winter of 1842–3. *Dunglison*. (c) An inflammation of the tongue occurring in some forms of epidemic erysipelas.—**Confusion of tongues**, according to the account in Gen. xi., a confusion of speech inflicted on the builders of the tower of Babel, resulting in their dispersion: generally regarded as the first occasion of a difference of languages.—**Double-tongue.** See *Ruscus*.—**Egg and tongue.** See *egg*[1].—**Excision of the tongue.** See *Chassaignac's, Jacque's, Nunneley's, Regnoli's, Roux's*, and *Whitehead's operations for excision of the tongue*, under *operation*.—**Gift of tongues.** See *gift*.—**Liguliform tongue.** See *liguliform*.—**Mother tongue.** See *mother-tongue*.—**On (or at) the tip (or end) of one's tongue**, on the point or verge of utterance.

God forgive me, but I had a sad lie *at my tongue's end*.
Richardson, Pamela, I. 169.

It was *on the tip of* the boy's *tongue* to relate what had followed; but . . . he checked himself.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

Raphe of the tongue. See *raphe*.—**Strawberry tongue.** See *strawberry*.—**The tongue of the trump**, the tongue of a jews'-harp; hence, the most important person or thing. [Scotch.]

An' there will be black-lippit Johnnie,
The tongue o' the trump to them a'.
Burns, Election Ballads, ii.

The tongues, foreign languages.

In turning over those same leaves apace,
To shew his skill i' *th' tongues*, hee'l nod his head.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

What is "pourquoi"? do or not do? I would I had bestowed that time in *the tongues* that I have in fencing, dancing, and bear-baiting. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 97.

To bite the tongue. See *bite*.—**To find one's tongue**, to be able to speak; recover the power of speech.

But Priam *found* the fire ere he *his tongue*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 74.

To give tongue. See *give*[1].—**To hold one's tongue.** See *hold*[1].—**To keep one's tongue**†, to be silent.

When Biondello comes, he waits on thee;
But I will charm him first to *keep his tongue*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 214.

Tongue-and-groove joint. See cut under *joint*, 1 (*e*).—**Tongue-scapular.** See *scapular*.—**To throw tongue**, to give tongue, as dogs.—**To wag one's (the) tongue**, to speak or talk: used in contempt.

What have I done, that thou darest *wag thy tongue*
In noise so rude against me? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 39.

Wooden tongue. See the quotation.

In cattle the disease [actinomycosis] manifests itself by firm tumours in the jaw, in the alveoli of the teeth, and particularly by a great enlargement and induration of the tongue—*wooden tongue*.
E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 148.

=Syn. 5 (*e*). *Tongue* is the Anglo-Saxon equivalent for *language*. See *language*.

tongue (tung), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tongued*, ppr. *tonguing*. [< *tongue*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To chide; scold; reproach.

I'll listen to the common censure now,
How the world *tongues* me when my ear lies low.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, iv. 4.

2. To speak; utter.

'Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 147.

No stone is fitted in yon marble girth
Whose echo shall not *tongue* thy glorious doom.
Tennyson, Tiresias.

3. In playing on musical wind-instruments, to modify or interrupt the tone of by means of a stroke of the tongue, so as to produce a marcato or staccato effect, as in the flute, the cornet, etc. See *tonguing*. Also *tip*.—4. To join or fit together by means of a tongue and groove. See the phrase.—**Tonguing and grooving**, a mode of joining boards by forming a groove or channel in one board, and a corresponding projection on the edge of the other, which is fitted into the first. Planes are used in pairs to form these grooves and projections respectively. Also called *grooving and feathering*, *plowing and tonguing*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To talk; prate: with indefinite *it*.

Let his clack be set a-going, and he shall *tongue it* as impetuously and as loudly as the arrantest hero of the play. *Dryden*, Pref. to Troilus and Cressida.

Our Captain dared the sachem to come out and fight him like a man, showing how base and woman-like he was in *tonguing it* as he did.
Good News from New England (Appendix to New [England's Memorial, p. 373).

2. In *music*, to use the tongue for the purpose of modifying sounds in playing the flute and some other wind-instruments.—3. To run out; project: as, a point of land *tongues* out into the sea.

Old icebergs bulge and *tongue* out below, and are thus prevented from uniting. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 282.

tongue-bang (tung'bang), *v. t.* To scold heartily. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tongue-banger (tung'bang″ėr), *n.* A scold. [Prov. Eng.]

That Sally she turn'd a *tongue-banger*, an' raäted ma.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

tongue-battery (tung'bat″ėr-i), *n.* Urgent and pressing talk; a flood of words. [Rare.]

With blandish'd parlies, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she surceased not, day nor night,
To storm me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 404.

tongue-bird (tung'bėrd), *n.* The long-tongue or wryneck, *Iynx torquilla:* so called from the long extensile tongue. See cut under *wryneck*.

tongue-bit (tung'bit), *n.* A form of bit for a hard-mouthed horse, with a plate so fixed that the horse cannot get his tongue over the mouthpiece.

tongue-bone (tung'bōn), *n.* The hyoid bone, or os hyoides. See cuts under *hyoid* and *skull*.

tongue-case (tung'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the tongue. It is seen in many chrysalids, and in the pupa of the sphinx-moth it forms a curved appendage like the handle of a pitcher.

tongue-chain (tung'chān), *n.* One of the chains which support the fore end of a wagon-tongue and connect it with the hames of the harness.

tongue-compressor (tung'kom-pres″ȯr), *n.* A clamp for holding down the tongue during dental operations on the lower jaw.

tongued (tungd), *a.* [< ME. *tonged*; < *tongue* + *-ed*[2].] Possessed of a tongue; provided or furnished with a tongue, in any sense of that word: used chiefly in composition.

Of eloquence was never founde
So swete a sowninge facounde,
Ne trewer *tonged*, ne scorned lasse.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 927.

Thy cheek pays shame
When shrill-*tongued* Fulvia scolds.
Shak., A. and C., i. 1. 32.

Tongued chisel, a boring-chisel which has a long, downwardly projecting blade, and shoulders which form reamers. *E. H. Knight.*

tongue-depressor (tung'dē-pres'ọr), *n.* A spatula used to depress the tongue in examinations of the mouth or throat. Sometimes it is attached to an arm passing under the lower jaw so as to be self-retaining.

tongue-doughty (tung'dou'ti), *a.* Valiant in speech; bragging. [Rare.]

Tongue-doughty giant. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1180.

tongue-fence (tung'fens), *n.* Debate; discussion; argument. [Rare.]

It being also an unseemly affront . . . to have her unpleasingness . . . bandied up and down, and aggravated in open court by those hir'd masters of *tongue-fence*.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 21.

tongue-fish (tung'fish), *n.* A kind of flatfish, *Aphoristia plagiusa*, found from Virginia to Texas and the West Indies. It is abundant in sandy bays. It is dark-brown with six or seven obscure cross-bands, and numerous dark specks on both body and fins. The eyes and color are on the left side, and the size is small. Compare a like use of *tongue*, *n.*, 6 (*m*).

tongue-flower (tung'flou'ėr), *n.* An orchid of the genus *Glossodia*.

tongue-flowered orchis. See *Serapias*.

tongue-grafting (tung'gràf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

tongue-grass (tung'gràs), *n.* The peppergrass, chiefly *Lepidium sativum*.

tongue-holder (tung'hōl'dėr), *n.* A dental instrument serving to prevent the tongue from getting in the way during an operation. One form has a clamp to hold the tongue down, while the sublingual and submaxillary ducts are closed by absorbent pads applied before the compress.

tongue-hound (tung'hound), *n.* Either one of the two front hounds of a vehicle, between and to which the tongue or pole is attached. See cut under *hound*.

tongue-joint (tung'joint), *n.* In *welding*, a split joint formed by inserting a wedge-shaped piece into a corresponding split piece, and welding the two together.

tongue-lashing (tung'lash'ing), *n.* A scolding; wordy abuse or vituperation.

tongueless (tung'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *tonglesse*; < *tongue* + *-less*.] 1. Having no tongue; aglossal.—2. Speechless; voiceless; silent.

This murder might haue slept in *tonglesse* brasse
But for our selues.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 3.

3†. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed dying *tongueless*
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 92.

tonguelet (tung'let), *n.* [< *tongue* + *-let*.] 1. An animal of the group *Linguatulina* or *Pentastomidea*; a fivemouths. See cut under *Pentastomum*.—2. In *entom.*, the ligula.—3. A small tongue or tongue-like part or process; something linguiform or ligulate.

tongue-man† (tung'man), *n.* A speaker; a talkative person.

A boasting, insolent *tongue-man*!
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

tongue-membrane (tung'mem'brān), *n.* The lingual ribbon of a mollusk. See cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*.

tongue-pad† (tung'pad), *n.* A great talker. [Slang.]

She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tongue-pad*. *Tatler.*

tongue-shaped (tung'shāpt), *a.* Formed like a tongue; linguiform; ligulate; strap-shaped; in *bot.*, long and nearly flat, somewhat fleshy, and rounded at the apex: as, a *tongue-shaped* leaf.

tongue-shell (tung'shel), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Lingulidæ*; a lingulid. See cuts under *Lingulidæ*.

tongue-shot (tung'shot), *n.* The reach of the tongue; the distance the sound of words uttered by the tongue can be heard; ear-shot. [Rare.]

She would stand timidly aloof out of *tongue-shot*.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, iii.

tongues-man†, *n.* Same as *tongue-man*.

Then come, sweet Prince, Wales wooeth thee by me,
By me his sorrie *Tongs-man*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 22. (*Davies.*)

tonguesore† (tung'sōr), *n.* [< *tongue* + *sore*[1].] Evil tongue; wicked speech; ill speaking. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, i., Socrates, § 55.

tongue-spatula (tung'spat'ū-lą), *n.* 1. A tongue-compressor.—2. A tongue-depressor.

tonguester (tung'stėr), *n.* [< *tongue* + *-ster*.] A talkative, loquacious person; a chatterer; a babbler. *Tennyson*, Harold, v. 1. [Rare.]

tongue-test (tung'test), *n.* A rough method of testing the condition of a battery or the continuity of an electric circuit, by touching the two ends of a break in the circuit with the tongue, and observing the sensation produced.

tongue-tie (tung'tī), *n.* Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of the shortness of the frenum linguæ.

tongue-tie (tung'tī), *v. t.* To deprive of the power of speech or of distinct articulation.

tongue-tied (tung'tīd), *a.* 1. Having the tongue tied, by reason of the shortness of the bridle or frenum, to the extent of impeding speech or causing indistinct articulation.—2. Unable to speak out or freely from whatever cause, as embarrassment: as, "*tongue-tied* simplicity," *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 104.

Wronged men are seldom *tongue-tied*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

tongue-tooth (tung'tōth), *n.* A tooth of the lingual ribbon of a mollusk; a radular tooth. See cut under *radula*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

tongue-tree (tung'trē), *n.* The pole of a wagon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tongue-valiant (tung'val'yąnt), *a.* Valiant in speech or words only; brave in words, not in action.

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 336.

tongue-violet (tung'vī'ọ̄-let), *n.* See *Schweigeria*.

tongue-warrior (tung'wor'i-ọr), *n.* One who fights only with the tongue; a tongue-valiant hero.

Irritated from time to time by these *tongue-warriors*.
Addison, Pretty Disaffection.

tongue-work (tung'wėrk), *n.* 1†. Work in the tongues; philological labor.

And let this comparison of a labouring man by the way put you in minde (gentle reader) of his labours that hath laboured so much and so long to saue you a labour, which I doubt not but he may as lustly stand vpon in this *toong work* as in Latin Sir Thomas Eliot, Bishop Cooper, . . . after them Thomas Thomas and John Rider, have done amongst vs. *Florio*, It. Dict. (1598), To the Reader, p. [xii.].

2. Talk; babble. [Colloq.]

I've seen it again and again. If a man takes to *tongue-work*, it's all over with him. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

tongue-worm (tung'wėrm), *n.* 1. A tongue-shaped worm; a tonguelet.—2. The so-called "worm" of the tongue of some animals, as dogs; the lytta.

tonguey, tonguy (tung'i), *a.* [< ME. *tungy*; < *tongue* + *-y*[1].] Fluent, or voluble in speech; loquacious; garrulous. [Now colloq.]

As a graueli steezing vp in the feet of an old man [as the climbing up a sandy way is to the feet of the aged, A. V.], so a *tungy* womman to a quyete man.
Wyclif, Eccius. xxv. 27.

He jes' ropes in your *tonguey* chaps an' reg'lar ten-inch bores,
An' lets 'em play at Congress, ef they 'll du it with closed doors. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

tonguing (tung'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tongue*, *v.*] 1. The act or state of projecting like or as a tongue.

The *tonguing*-in of one series with the other is complete. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 251.

2. In *hort.*, a process intended to promote the rooting of layers. See the quotation.

In *tonguing* the leaves are cut off the portion which has to be brought under ground, and a tongue or slit is then cut from below upwards close beyond a joint, of such length that, when the cut part of the layer is pegged an inch or two (in large woody subjects 3 or 4 inches) below the surface, the elevation of the point of the shoot to an upright position may open the incision, and thus set it free, so that it may be surrounded by earth to induce it to form roots. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 235.

3. In playing on musical wind-instruments, the act, process, or result of modifying or interrupting the tone by means of a stroke of the tongue, so as to produce a marcato or staccato effect. Tonguing is termed *single* when but one kind of stroke is used, as if to produce the consonant *t* over and over; *double*, when two strokes are used in alternation, as if to produce *t* and *k* alternately; *triple*, when three strokes are used; etc. Single tonguing only is applicable in instruments with a reed, like the oboe and the clarinet, and then operates like the "percussion" sometimes introduced into the harmonium, while double and triple tonguing are applicable to the flute, the trumpet, etc.

The accentuntes and *tonguing* of Mr. Fox's piccolo solo.
Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 7, 1887.

tonguy, *a.* See *tonguey*.

tonic (ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tonique* = Sp. *tónico* = Pg. It. *tonico*, < NL. **tonicus*, < Gr. τονικός, < τόνος, tone, accent: see *tone*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Of or relating to tones or musical sounds.

In point of *tonic* power, I presume it [the organ] will be allowed preferable to all others.
W. Mason, Church Music, i.

2. Specifically, in *music*, of or pertaining to, or founded on, the key-note or tonic.—3. Of or pertaining to tension; increasing tension.

The others [muscles], however, are all slightly contracted, and would severally produce motion were they not balanced or out-balanced by their antagonist muscles. This pervading activity of the muscles is called their *tonic* state. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 59.

4. In *med.*, increasing the strength or tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of weakness or debility, and restoring healthy functions; hence, bracing or invigorating to the mental or the moral nature.

Goethe says that in seasons of cholera one should read no books but such as are *tonic*, and certainly in the season of old age this precaution is as salutary as in seasons of cholera. *M. Arnold*, Essays in Criticism, 2d ser., p. 300.

Tonic chord, a chord having the key-note for its root.—**Tonic pedal**, an organ- or pedal-point formed on the key-note.—**Tonic section**, a section or period in the key of the original key-note of a piece, and closing with a tonic cadence.—**Tonic sol-faist**, one who uses or is expert in the tonic sol-fa system.—**Tonic sol-fa notation**, the form of musical notation used in the tonic sol-fa system. Tones are represented by the initial letters of their solmization syllables, **d** standing for *do*, **r** for *re*, **m** for *mi*, **f** for *fa*, **s** for *sol*, **l** for *la*, and **t** for *ti*. Higher and lower octaves are represented by superscript and subscript numerals, as m^1 for the higher *mi*, or s_1 for the lower *sol*. Time-values are indicated by placing the required letters on a line at proportional distances. The heavy beat or pulse at the beginning of a measure is indicated by a vertical bar, and all other principal pulses by pulse-marks [:]. As these pulses are equal in length, the pulse-marks are placed equidistant from each other, thus (in triple rhythm), | : : : : : , etc. A tone filling a pulse is indicated by its initial placed in the space belonging to the pulse. The continuance of a tone from one pulse to another is indicated by a dash filling the space of the second pulse. If a pulse is divided, the half-pulse is marked by a . in the middle of the space; quarter-pulses are similarly marked by a ,. The absolute pitch of the key-note is indicated at the outset by its letter-name. Modulations are marked not only by giving the letter-name of the new key-note, but by indicating in each voice-part the syllable-names in both the old and the new keys of the tone on which the transition takes place. Chromatic tones are solmizated in the usual way. The tune "America" ("God Save the Queen"), for example, begins thus:

Key F.

d : d : r	t_1 : -.d : r	m : m : f	m : -.r : d
s_1 : l_1 : l_1	s_1 : -.l_1 : t_1	d : d : d	d : -.t_1 : d
My country!	'tis	of thee,	Sweet land of	lib - er - ty,	
m : m : f	r : -.r : s	s : l : l	a : -.f : m
d : l_1 : f_1	s_1 : -.s_1 : s_1	d : l_1 : f_1	s_1 : -.se_1 : l_1

Tonic sol-fa system, the most extensive and important of the modern systems of classifying, explaining, and teaching the facts of music. The system is said to have originated in the efforts of Miss Sarah A. Glover, about 1812, to simplify the process of teaching music to children. Her experiments were taken up about 1850 by the Rev. John Curwen, and gradually developed into a scientific system. The name of the system indicates two of its fundamental characteristics—namely, emphasis on tonality, with its multifarious interrelations of tones, as the controlling factor in all musical construction, and the use of the Guidonian solmization as a guide to study, terminology, and notation. Melody and harmony are studied by constant reference to the ideal major and minor scales; and great use is made of a chart of these scales, with their closest relations, called a *modulator* (which see). Rhythmic and metric facts are similarly referred to ideal formulæ. The voice is treated as the chief instrument of musical performance. In order to do away with the arbitrary intricacies of the staff-notation, with its inherent dependence on the keyboard, and to force the mind of the singer to dwell constantly on the tonic qualities of tones, instead of on their supposed distance from each other, a notation has been devised which is now capable of representing all important musical facts. (See *tonic sol-fa notation*.) The remarkable success of the tonic sol-fa movement, particularly in Great Britain, is due, first, to its insistence on the basal truths of musical science to the exclusion of arbitrary traditions, and, second, to the highly systematic method of teaching these truths which its advocates have elaborated. Its importance is demonstrated not only by its immense popular success where it has been properly undertaken, but by its unmistakable influence on the terminology and methods of all scientific musical study. Although originally intended to apply only to vocal music, its principles have been extended to certain branches of instrumental music with success.—**Tonic spasm**, in *med.*, a steady and continuous involuntary muscular contraction enduring for a comparatively long time. It is opposed to *clonic spasm*, in which the muscles contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation. In tonic spasm, however, there is always a very slow alternate contraction and relaxation. The spasms of tetanus are tonic, those of epilepsy first tonic and then clonic.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, any remedy which improves the tone or vigor of the fibers of the stomach and bowels, or of the muscular fibers generally. Tonics may be said to be of two kinds, medicinal and non-medicinal. Medicinal tonics act chiefly in two ways: either (*a*) indirectly, by first influencing the stomach and increasing its digestive powers — such being the effect of the vegetable bitters, the most important of which are calumba, camomile, cinchona-bark, gentian, salix, taraxacum, etc.; or (*b*) directly, by passing into and exercising their influence through the blood — such being the case with the various preparations of iron, certain mineral acids, and salts. The non-medicinal tonics are open-air exercise, friction, and cold in its various forms and applications, as the shower-bath and sea-bathing.

2. In *music*, same as *key-note*. See also *key*[1], 7 (*b*).

tonical† (ton′i-kal), *a.* [< *tonic* + *-al*.] Tonic.

tonically (ton′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tonic manner; specifically, in *pathol.*, continuously; without alternating relaxation. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 654.

tonicity (tō-nis′i-ti), *n.* [< *tonic* + *-ity*.] 1. Tone; the state or property of possessing tone or of being tonic; specifically, in *physiol.*, the elasticity of living parts — a property of the muscles which is distinct from true irritability, and determines the general tone of the solids. In virtue of this power the dilators of the larynx keep this organ open, the face is kept symmetrical, the sphincters are kept closed, etc.

2. In *music*. See the quotation.

> Pleasantness of harmony is due to what he [Oettingen] calls the *tonicity* and phonicity of certain intervals and combined notes. *Tonicity* is the property of being recognized as a constituent of a single fundamental tone which is designated by the name tonic.
> *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 324.

Arterial tonicity, the contractility of the muscular fibers in the walls of the arteries in response to a stimulus, in contradistinction to the normal elasticity of the blood-vessels.

tonicize (ton′i-sīz), *v.* [< *tonic* + *-ize*.] To give tone or tonicity to. [Rare.]

> This would spread a *tonicizing* analeptic influence throughout our English world of readers, and help to brace up the debility of their intellectual systems.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 141.

to-night, tonight (tǒ-nīt′), *adv.* [< ME. *tonight, to nigt*, < AS. *tō niht: tō*, to, at; *niht*, dat. of *niht*, night: see *to*[1] and *night*. Cf. *to-day, to-morrow*.] 1. In the present night, or the night after the present day.

> And *to-night* I long for rest.
> *Longfellow*, The Day is Done.

2†. During the preceding night; last night.

> I am bid forth to supper, Jessica.
> . . . I am right loath to go: . . .
> For I did dream of money-bags *to-night*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5. 18.

to-night, tonight (tǒ-nīt′), *n.* The present night; the night after the present day.

> To-morrow, our Hero reply'd in a Fright:
> He that 's hang'd before Noon ought to think of *To-night*.
> *Prior*, Thief and Cordelier.

toning (tō′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tone*[1], *v.*] The act of one who tones, in any sense; specifically, in *photog.*, the method or the art of tinting or coloring pictures by chemical means, to give them an agreeable tone or color; especially, the treatment of silver positive prints or transparencies in a bath which consists most commonly of a very weak solution of chlorid of gold in combination with other chemicals, to give a more pleasing color and also greater permanency to the picture. The colors obtainable by the gold toning-baths range from deep browns through bluish black to pure black and cool gray.

tonish, tonnish (ton′ish), *a.* [< *ton*[2] + *-ish*[1].] In the ton; fashionable; modish; stylish. [Colloq.]

> She is very handsome, and mighty gay and giddy, half *tonish*, and half hoydenish. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 221.

tonishness (ton′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being in high fashion; modishness. Also *tonnishness*.

> Mrs. North, who is so famed for *tonishness*, exhibited herself in a more perfect undress than I ever before saw any lady, great or small, appear in upon a visit.
> *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 350. (*Davies.*)

tonite (tō′nīt), *n.* [< F. *tonner* or L. *ton*(*are*), thunder, + *-ite*[2].] See the quotation.

> *Tonite* consists of this macerated gun-cotton, intimately mixed up between edge-runners, with about the same weight of nitrate of baryta. This compound is then compressed into candle-shaped cartridges, formed with a recess at one end for the reception of a fulminate-of-mercury detonator. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 124.

tonitrous†, *a.* [< L. *tonitrus*, thunder, < *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder*.] Thunderous; boisterous. [Rare.]

> A Boat full of Lambeth Gardeners, by whom Billingsgate was much outdone in stupendious Obscenity, *tonitrous* Verbosity, and malicious Scurrility.
> *Tom Brown*, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 195.

tonitruate†, *v. t.* [< LL. *tonitruatus*, pp. of *tonitruare*, thunder, < L. *tonitrus*, thunder: see *thunder*.] To thunder. [Rare.]

> I cannot fulminate or *tonitruate* words
> To puzzle intellects.
> *Randolph*, To Master James Shirley.

tonjon (ton′jon), *n.* [Also *tomjohn*; < Hind. *tāmjān, tāmjhām*.] In India, a kind of sedan or open chair, swung on a pole, and carried by four bearers, in the manner of a palanquin.

tonka (tong′kä), *n.* [= F. *tonka, tonca*, < *tonca*, the name of the bean in Guiana. The bean is usually called *tonka-bean*, also written with a capital, *Tonka bean, Tonga bean*, as if named from a locality *Tonka;* also *Tonkin bean, Tonquin bean*, as if named from *Tonquin* in Farther India.] Same as *tonka-bean*.

tonka-bean, Tonka bean. 1. The seed of the cumara, *Dipteryx odorata*, a tall tree of Venezuela, Guiana, and some neighboring regions. The seeds are of the shape of an almond, but much longer, and covered with a shining black skin. They are fragrant from the presence of coumarin, and are used entire to scent wardrobes, or pulverized in sachets, or in fluid extract in perfumery. They are applied, either entire or in powder, to flavor snuff. Also *Tonquin bean* (see *tonka*).

2. The tree producing the tonka-bean. See *cumara*. — **Tonka-bean wood.** Same as *scentwood*.

tonkhoi, *n.* See *Streblus*.

tonn. An abbreviation of *tonnage*.

tonnage (tun′āj), *n.* [Formerly also *tunnage*; < ME. **tonnage*, < OF. **tonnage*, F. *tonnage*, < *tonne* (E. *ton*[1]) + *-age*.] 1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

> The ships employed herein are found by the king of Spain, . . . and the *tonnage* is divided into a certain number of bales, all of the same size.
> *Anson*, Voyage Round the World, ii. 10.

2. The carrying capacity of a ship expressed in cubic tons. Until 1836 the tonnage of British ships was found by multiplying the square of the breadth by the inboard length, and then dividing by 94. This is now called the "old measurement" (O. M.), and, though far from exact, is still in use to some extent for ascertaining the tonnage of pleasure-yachts, etc. As the cubic ton of 100 cubic feet forms the unit of assessment for dock, harbor, and other dues, towage, etc., and as by the old system the depth of a ship was reckoned the same as the breadth, it became the interest of ship-owners to build vessels of narrow beam, but of increased depth. This resulted in a saving in tonnage-dues, but marred the sailing qualities and seaworthiness of the ships. In 1836 a new and more exact system of measurement was established by enactment of Parliament in the preceding year. In this system, known as the *Moorsom system*, as amended and elaborated in detail in later enactments, actual measurements of depth are made at certain intervals, the number of which depends on the length of the tonnage-deck of the vessel, and transverse areas at these points are computed, all measurements being put in feet and decimal parts of a foot. These transverse areas after being multiplied by certain numbers are added together, multiplied by one third the common distance between the areas, and then divided by 100. To this must be added the tonnage of all spaces above the tonnage-deck, the poop (if any), deck-houses, etc., which is obtained by multiplying the horizontal area by the mean height and dividing by 100 as before. These together give the *gross register tonnage*, each ton (called a *register ton*) containing 100 cubic feet. In steamships the space occupied by the engine-room and the screw-shaft (which is considered a part of the engine-room) is to be deducted. The British system of measurement was adopted by the United States in 1864, and later by Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway, Greece, Russia, Finland, Hayti, Belgium, Japan, etc., and in its essentials by the International Tonnage Congress which met at Constantinople in 1873 in connection with fixing the basis for tolls for vessels passing through the Suez Canal. As applied in these different countries there are slight differences in the rules for the deduction of engine-room tonnage, and in the United States the number of transverse areas is greater. The rule followed in the United States before 1865, when the new measurement came into force, was to multiply the extreme length of the ship (less one third its breadth) by the breadth and the depth, and then divide by 95. In freighting ships, 40 cubic feet of merchandise is considered a ton, unless that bulk would weigh more than 2,000 pounds, in which case freight is charged by weight.

> The ships fitted out under the general license were required to reserve one tenth of their *tonnage* for the crown.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

3. A duty or impost on ships, formerly estimated at so much per ton of freight, but now proportioned to the registered size of the vessels.

> *Tonnage* is a Custome or Impost for Merchandize brought or caried in Tonnes and such like Vessels from or to other Nations after a certaine rate in euerie Tonne. . . . I haue heard it also a Dutie due to the Mariners for vnloading their shippe arriued in any Hauen, after the rate of euerie Tonne. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Tonnage-taxes on shipping are not levied by Great Britain, nor, it is believed, by any other of the maritime states of Europe except Spain. Prior to the war, also, there were no *tonnage*-taxes in the United States.
D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 179.

4. The ships of a port or nation collectively estimated by their capacity in tons: as, the *tonnage* of the United States.

> No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on *tonnage*. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 208.

> About a million and a quarter of American wooden sailing-*tonnage* is reported as yet engaged in foreign trade.
> *D. A. Wells*, Our Merchant Marine, p. 115.

Tonnage and poundage. See *tunnage*. — **Tonnage tax.** See def. 3 and *tax*.

tonnage (tun′āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tonnaged*, ppr. *tonnaging*. [< *tonnage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To levy tonnage upon.

> Nothing writt'n but what passes through the custom-house of certain Publicans that have the *tunaging* and the poundaging of all free spok'n truth.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 40.

II. *intrans.* To have capacity or tonnage: followed by an accusative of quantity.

> Sixteen vessels, which *tonnaged* in the aggregate 1,871 tons. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 241.

tonnage-deck (tun′āj-dek), *n.* The upper deck on ships with less than three decks, or the second deck from below if there are three or more decks.

tonnet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ton*[1].

tonnel†, **tonnell**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *tunnel*.

tonner (tun′ėr), *n.* [< *ton*[1] + *-er*[1].] A vessel considered with reference to her tonnage: used in composition: as, a ten-*tonner;* a thousand-*tonner*. [Colloq.]

> It is not so long ago that a 1,000 ton schooner was considered enormous. Now, a 1,500 *tonner* is scarcely remarked. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 34.

Tonnerre (to-nār′), *n.* [See def.] A red wine grown in the department of Yonne, France, in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, resembling Burgundy of the second and inferior grades, and keeping well.

tonnihood (ton′i-hůd), *n.* [A dial. form of **tawny-hood* (as if < *tawny* + *hood*), appar. var. of **tawny-hoop, tony-hoop*.] The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tonnish, tonnishness. See *tonish*, etc.

tonometer (tō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τόνος*, tone, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. In *music*, an instrument for measuring the pitch of tones; especially, a tuning-fork, or a graduated set of tuning-forks, whose pitch has been exactly determined. The term is used specifically for an exceptionally perfect set of forks prepared by Scheibler about 1833 for the establishment of a standard scale.

2. In *med.*, an instrument for measuring the degree of tension in the eyeball in cases of glaucoma.

tonometry (tō-nom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *τόνος*, tone, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. The science or art of measuring or recording musical vibrations by means of a tonometer. — 2. In *med.*, the measurement of the degree of tension in an organ, as in the eyeball.

tonotechnic (tō-nō-tek′nik), *n.* [< F. *tonotechnique*, < Gr. *τόνος*, tone, + *τέχνη*, art, handicraft: see *technic*.] The art of arranging the pegs on the barrel of a barrel-organ.

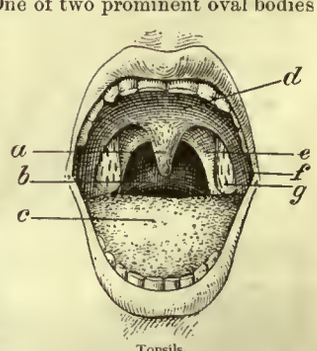
tonous (tō′nus), *a.* [< *tone*[1] + *-ous*.] Full of tone or sound; sonorous.

Tonquin bean. See *tonka-bean*.

Tonquinese (tong-ki-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tonquin, Tonkin*, prop. *Tongking* (see def.), + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Tonquin (better Tongking), a French colonial possession south of China.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Tonquin.

tonsil (ton′sil), *n.* [< F. *tonsille* = It. *tonsilla*, < L. *tonsilla*, in pl. *tonsillæ*, the tonsils; appar. a transferred use (of which the reason is not clear) of *tonsilla, tosilla*, a sharp-pointed pole stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore, appar. dim. of *tonsa*, an oar (orig. a pole ?).] 1. One of two prominent oval bodies situated in the recesses formed, one on each side of the fauces, between the anterior and posterior palatine arches. They are composed of lymphoid follicles, surrounded by less dense lymphoid tissue, arranged around the walls of a number of crypts. See also cut under *tongue*.



Tonsils.
a, uvula; *b*, pharynx; *c*, tongue; *d*, palate; *e*, posterior, and *f*, anterior pillar of the fauces, between which is *g*, the tonsil.

2. One of a pair of small

superficial lobes of the cerebellum; the cerebellar amygdala. Also *tonsilla* in both senses. —**Lingual tonsil**, a small collection of lymphoid tissue at the base of the tongue.—**Pharyngeal tonsil, faucial tonsil, Luschka's tonsil**, a mass of follicular lymphoid glands between the orifices of the right and left Eustachian tubes, at the summit of the pharynx.

tonsile (ton'sil), *a.* [< L. *tonsilis*, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, clip: see *tonsure*.] Capable of being or fit to be clipped; also, trimmed: as, a *tonsile* hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

There is not a more *tonsile* and governable plant in Nature; for the cypress may be cut to the very roots, and yet spring afresh. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xxiii.

tonsilla (ton-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *tonsillæ* (-ē). Same as *tonsil*.

tonsillar (ton'si-lär), *a.* [= Sp. *tonsilar* = It. *tonsillare*, < NL. *tonsillaris*, < L. *tonsilla*, tonsil: see *tonsil*.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils: as, *tonsillar* arteries or follicles; *tonsillar* disease. —**Tonsillar artery**, a branch of the facial artery, distributed to the tonsils and the sides of the tongue near its root.—**Tonsillar nerves**, slender branches of the glossopharyngeal, distributed to the tonsils, soft palate, and pillars of the fauces.—**Tonsillar plexus.** See *plexus*.

tonsillary (ton'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *tonsillaris*: see *tonsillar*.] Same as *tonsillar*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1647.

tonsillitic[1] (ton-si-lit'ik), *a.* [< L. *tonsilla* + *-it-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils: as, *tonsillitic* nerves.

tonsillitic[2] (ton-si-lit'ik), *a.* [< *tonsillitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tonsillitis; affected with inflammation of the tonsils.

tonsillitis (ton-si-li'tis), *n.* [NL. *tonsillitis*, < L. *tonsillæ*, tonsils, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils. It is a very common form of sore throat, of varying severity.—**Follicular tonsillitis**, tonsillitis in which there is inflammation and increased secretion of the lining of the crypts or follicles of the tonsils.

tonsillotome (ton-sil'ō-tōm), *n.* [< L. *tonsilla*, tonsil, + Gr. *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument for excising more or less of the tonsil.

tonsillotomy (ton-si-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *tonsilla*, tonsil, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the tonsils.

tonsor (ton'sor), *n.* [< L. *tonsor*, *tosor*, a clipper, a barber, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, shave.] A barber; one who shaves. *Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 2. [Rare.]

tonsorial (ton-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *tonsorius*, of or pertaining to shearing or shaving, < *tonsor*, a shaver: see *tonsor*.] Pertaining to a barber or his functions. [Generally humorous.]

Margaret, taking her seat in the *tonsorial* chair, delivered herself into the hands of the professor [the barber]. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

tonsure (ton'sūr), *n.* [< ME. *tonsure*, < OF. (and F.) *tonsure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *tonsura*, a shearing, clipping, the shaven crown of a priest, < L. *tonsura*, a shearing, clipping, in ML. the shaven crown of a priest, < *tondere*, pp. *tonsus*, shear, clip.] 1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head, or the state of being shorn. —2. Specifically—(*a*) In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, the ceremony of shaving or cutting off the hair of the head, either wholly or partially, performed upon a candidate as a preparatory step to his entering the priesthood or embracing a monastic life; hence, entrance or admittance into the clerical state or a monastic order. In the early church the clergy wore the hair short, but not shaven. The tonsure seems to be as old as the fifth or sixth century. In the Greek Church the hair is wholly shaved off. In the Roman Catholic Church a part only is shaved, so as to form a circle on the crown of the head, and the first tonsure can be given only by a bishop, a mitered abbot, or a cardinal priest.

Of the ecclesiastical *tonsure* there were known to the Anglo-Saxons, in the early period of their Church, two distinctive shapes—the Roman and the Irish; the Roman form was perfectly round; the Irish was made by cutting away the hair from the upper part of the fore head in the figure of a half-moon, with the convex side before. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 186.

(*b*) The bare place on the head of a priest or monk, formed by shaving or cutting the hair.

Among some of the monastic orders and friars the tonsure leaves only a circle of hair round the head; the *tonsure* of secular clerks, on the other hand, is small. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 798.

tonsure (ton'sūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tonsured*, ppr. *tonsuring*. [< *tonsure*, *n.*] To shave or clip the hair of the head of; specifically, to give the tonsure to.

Priests must not wear showy garments such as the bishop forbids, and they must have their moustaches and beard shaved, and be *tonsured* once a month. *The Academy*, Feb. 8, 1890, p. 100.

tonsured (ton'sūrd), *p. a.* 1. Having received the tonsure; shaven; hence, clerical.

No ecclesiastical privilege had occasioned such dispute, or proved so mischievous, as the immunity of all *tonsured* persons from civil punishment for crimes. *Hallam.*

2. Having a bald spot on the head like a tonsure. [Rare.]

Bowing o'er the brook
A *tonsured* head in middle age forlorn.
Tennyson, The Brook.

tonsure-plate (ton'sūr-plāt), *n.* A round thin plate slightly convex so as to fit the top of the head, used to mark the line of the tonsure according to the Roman rite.

tontine (ton-tēn'), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *tontine* = G. *tontine*, < It. *tontina*, tontine, a life-insurance office; so called from Lorenzo *Tonti*, a Neapolitan banker, who originated the scheme (about 1653).] I. *n.* An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, with the benefit of survivorship, the share of each survivor being increased as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, the whole transaction ceasing with his death. By means of tontines many government loans were formerly raised in England. The name is also applied to the number of those receiving the annuity, to their individual share or right, and to the system itself. The tontine principle has also been applied to life-insurance. See *tontine policy*, under II.

I hear he pays as many annuities as the Irish *tontine*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, constituting, or involving the principle of the tontine: as, *tontine* profits; *tontine* funds; *tontine* insurance.—**Tontine policy**, a policy of insurance in which the policy-holder agrees, in common with the other policy-holders under the same plan, that no dividend, return-premium, or surrender-value shall be received for a term of years called the tontine period, the entire surplus from all sources being allowed to accumulate to the end of that period, and then divided among all who have maintained their insurances in force. This modification of ordinary life-insurance has been adopted, as optional with the insured, for the purpose of countervailing the tendency to burden long-lived and persistent policy-holders with a large amount of premiums in comparison of those whose lives fail in shortly after obtaining insurance. The effect is to reduce the sum payable on deaths after but few years' payment of premiums, and increase the sum payable on deaths occurring after a given number of years.

tontiner (ton-tē'nėr), *n.* [< *tontine* + *-er*[1].] One who shares in a tontiue. *R. L. Stevenson and L. Osbourne*, The Wrong Box, i. [Rare.]

tonus (tō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*[1].] 1. Tonicity.

The maintenance of muscular *tonus*.
G. J. Romanes, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 208.

2. Tonic spasm. [Rare.]

tony[1] (tō'ni), *n.*; pl. *tonies* (-niz). [Prob. a particular use of *Tony*, which is regarded and used as an abbr. of *Antony*. There may be an allusion to St. *Antony's* (*Anthony's*) pig: see *tantony*, *tantony pig*.] A simpleton.

In short, a pattern and companion fit
For all the keeping *tonies* of the pit.
Dryden, All for Love, Prol., l. 15.

tony[2] (tō'ni), *a.* [< *tone*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of a high tone; affecting social elegance; genteel; swell. [Slang, U. S.]

Such as himself and his wife, he would say, . . . didn't expect any of her society, but Mrs. Branner ought to be *tony* enough for her. *The Atlantic*, LXVII. 240.

tony-hoop (tō'ni-höp), *n.* Same as *tonnihood*. [Prov. Eng.]

too[1] (tō), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *to*; < ME. *to*, < AS. *tō*, too, = G. *zu*, etc., too, more than enough; < AS. *tō*, prep.: see *to*[1].] 1. Over; more than enough: noting excess, and qualifying an adjective or an adverb.

Farewell, Alinda:
I am *too* full to speak more, and *too* wretched.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

He names this word Colledge *too* often, and his discourse bears *too* much on the Vniuersity.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

[Too in this sense is sometimes erroneously used to qualify a verb.

I'll look within no more:
I have *too* trusted to my own wild wants,
Too trusted to myself, to intuition.
Browning, Pauline.]

2. Exceedingly; extremely: an intensive use.

They continually pretend to have some sovereign power over that empire, and yet are *too* happy to be at peace with it. *Brougham.*

3. In addition; also; furthermore; moreover.

Pretty and witty, wild, and yet, *too*, gentle.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 110.

What, will these young gentlemen *too* help us to catch this fresh salmon, ha?
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 3.

Never was there a more complete victory, achieved *too* within the space of little more than an hour.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

4. Likewise; in like manner; in the same way.

As God clothes himself with light as with a garment, so God clothes and apparels his works with light *too*.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

Lewis the Fourteenth in his old age became religious: he determined that his subjects should be religious *too*.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

Too blame. See *blame*, *v. t.*, note.—**Too many.** See *many*[1].—**Too much for one.** See *much*.—**Too thin.** See *thin*[1].—**Too too.** (*a*) Quite too; altogether too: noting great excess or intensity, and formerly so much affected as to be regarded as one word, and so often written with a hyphen.

O, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 129.

O *too-too* happy! had that Fall of thine
Not cancell'd so the Character diuine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Their loues they on the tenter-hookes did racke,
Roast, boyl'd, bak'd, *too too* much white, claret, sacke.
John Taylor, Penniless Pilgrimage, quoted in *N.* and *Q.*, [7th ser., X. 498.

The rigour and extremity of law
Is sometimes *too-too* bitter.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 2.

Hence—(*b*†) As an adjective or an adverb, very good; very well: used absolutely. *Ray*, English Words (ed. 1691), p. 76. (*c*) As an adjective, superlative; extreme; utter; hence, enraptured; gushing: applied to the so-called esthetic school, their principles, etc., in allusion to their exaggerated affectation. See *estheticism*, 2. [Colloq.]

Let the exclusive *too-too* æsthetes tolerate the remark that music and painting do not exist for them, or even for the real masters in their respective arts, but for their power of addressing, influencing, and delighting the masses of mankind. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., XI. 30.

too[2]†, *prep.* An obsolete spelling of *to*[1].

too[3]†, *n.* An old spelling of *toe*.

too[4], *n.* and *a.* A dialectal spelling of *two*.

too[5] (tö), *v. i.* See *tew*[1].

tooart (tö'ärt), *n.* [Native Australian.] A valuable eucalypt of southwestern Australia, *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*. It grows 120 feet high, with a clear trunk of 50 feet. The wood is one of the strongest known, very heavy, very durable under exposure, unwedgeable, and unusually free from defects. It is used in ship-building for beams, keelsons, sternposts, and other works below the line of flotation, where great strength is required and weight is not objectionable. It would be available for piles, and many other purposes. Also *tuart* and *teuart*.

took (tůk). Preterit and obsolete or vulgar past participle of *take*.

tool[1] (töl), *n.* [< ME. *tool*, *tole*, *tol*, < AS. *tōl*, neut. pl., tools; perhaps a contr. of a Teut. base **tauila*, < AS. *tawian* = OHG. *zawjan*, *zoujan*, MHG. *zouwen*, G. *zauen* = Goth. *taujan*, prepare: see *taw*[1].] 1. A mechanical implement; any implement used by a craftsman or laborer at his work; an instrument employed for performing or facilitating mechanical operations by means of percussion, penetration, separation, abrasion, friction, etc., of the substances operated upon, for all of which operations various motions are required to be given either to the tool or to the work. Such machines as the lathe, planer, slotting-machine, and others employed in the manufacture of machinery, are usually called *machine-tools*.

Of alkinnes craftes I contreued *toles*,
Of carpentrie, of kerueres, and compassed masouns,
And lerned hem leuel and lyne though I loke dymme.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 177.

Take thi spades, rake, knyf, and shovelle,
And evry *tole* in beres grees defoule.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Of Angling and the Art thereof I sing,
What kind of *tools* it doth behove to have.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 147).

The hoe and the spade were not the *tools* he [Emerson] was meant to work with. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

(*a*) One of the small pallets or stamps used by the bookbinder's finisher to work out the designs on the cover of a book: applied to stamps used by hand. (*b*) A small round brush used by house-painters for painting moldings at the margins of panels, window-sashes, and narrow filleta.

2. By extension, something used in any occupation or pursuit as tools are used by the mechanic: as, literary *tools* (books, etc.); soldiers' *tools* (weapons, etc.); specifically, a sword or other weapon.

Then the gome in the grene graythed hym swythe
Gedere vp hys grymme *tole*, Gawayn to smyte.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2261.

We alle desyren, if it mighte be,
To han housbondes hardy, wys, and free,
And secree, and no nigard, ne no fool,
Ne him that is agast of every *tool*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 96.

Draw thy *tool*; here comes two of the house of the Montagues. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 37.

3. One who or that which is made a means to some end; especially, a person so used; a mere instrument to execute the purpose of another; a cat's-paw.

Oh, the easy blockhead! what a *tool* I have made of him!
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 4.

He had been a clerk, agent, *tool*, slave, of the great Densdeth. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, v.

4. A useless or shiftless fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

—5. [< *tool*[1], *v.*] A figure or ornament impressed upon the cover of a book by means of a binders' stamp or tool.

Take a dentelle border; if accurately worked, the point of each *tool* will be directly in line with the corresponding one opposite.
W. Matthews, Modern [Bookbinding (ed. [Grolier Club), p. 87.

Binders' Tools, exemplifying different styles of design.
1, Aldine; 2, Grolier; 3, Eve; 4, Gascon; 5, Derôme; 6, Roger Payne; 7, fillet; 8, one-line; 9, roll.

A poor tool, a bad hand at anything. *Hotten*, Slang Dict.—**Border tool**, in *ornamental metal-work*, a wheel with a notched or toothed edge, set in a handle, for producing rows of dots.—**Broad tool.** Same as *tooler*.—**Coloring tool.** See *color*.—**Cranked tool.** See *cranked*.—**Culling-tool**, an instrument of steel, about 10 inches long, having the heavy butt wound with cord to form a handle, used for knocking and prying apart a cluster of oysters. It is like a very heavy oyster-knife.—**Depthening tool.** See *depthen*.—**Edged tool**, a cutting instrument; figuratively, an instrument which is capable of cutting or otherwise hurting the person who uses it; hence, *to play with edged tools* is to act, or participate in action, in connection with something which may result disastrously because of insufficient knowledge or experience.—**Hooked tool.** See *hooked*.—**Modeling-tools.** See *modeling*.—**Obverse, quarter-hollow quarter-round, round, sugar-loaf tool.** See the qualifying words.—**Top and bottom tools.** See *top*[1].—**To play with edged tools.** See *edged tool*, above. (See also *balling-tool, scalloping-tool, side-tool, top-tool.*)—**Syn.** *Implement, Instrument, Tool, Utensil.* An *implement* is whatever may supply a want or a requisite to an end; it is always regarded in reference to its particular use: as, agricultural *implements; implements* of war. An *instrument* is anything which is employed in doing work or producing a certain result: as, surgical, mathematical, musical *instruments*. A *tool* is something less specific than an *implement*, and, when used physically, is one of the smaller *implements* of a mechanic art, such as can be worked by the hand: as, gardeners' *tools;* joiners' *tools*. A *utensil* is literally something to be used; the word has by usage become restricted to articles of domestic and farming use. In figurative use *instrument* is generally employed in a good sense, but *tool* in a dishonorable and contemptuous sense: we speak of a man as the *instrument* of Providence, or as a mere *tool* of cunning men. Formerly *implement* had a figurative sense.

tool[1] (töl), *v.* [< *tool*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* In *bookbinding*, to ornament or give a final shape to by means of a special tool, especially when the mark of the tool is inteutionally left visible.—**Tooled edges** (of a book), edges of book-covers having devices or patterns impressed upon them. Sometimes called *chased edges*. Such edges of leaves are known as *goffered edges*.

II. *intrans.* To work with a tool; specifically, in *bookbinding*, to execute tooling.

It is not an easy matter to *tool* accurately.
W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier Club), p. 87.

tool[2] (töl), *v.* [Appar. a fanciful use, as if 'to manipulate, manage skilfully,' of *tool*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drive, as a four-in-hand, mail-coach, racing-wagon, or other wheeled vehicle.

He had already the honor of being plucked for "the little go": and, . . . on being asked for what profession he was fit, had replied with conscious pride, "That he could *tool* a coach." *Bulwer*, Caxtona, xiii. 4.

2. To draw in a vehicle. [Rare.]

If a rolling stone trips up the high-stepping mare that *tools* him along through the village street, the local newspaper soon hears of it. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, i.

II. *intrans.* To drive; ride.

The lazy horse . . . was only kept from stopping altogether . . . by the occasional idle play of Emerson's whip. . . . So we *tooled* on. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 579.

tool-car (töl'kär), *n.* On a railroad, a box-car or platform-car provided with track-repairing and wrecking tools, for use in clearing tracks, repairing bridges, etc.; a wrecking-car.

tool-chest (töl'chest), *n.* 1. A chest for holding tools.—2. The tools occupying such a chest.

tool-coupling (töl'kup″ling), *n.* A screw-coupling for attaching any tool to its handle, or to another part by which it is worked.

tooler (tö'lėr), *n.* A stone-masons' chisel, from two to four inches broad, used for random tooling. Also called *broad tool*, and *drove*.

tool-extractor (töl'eks-trak″tọr), *n.* In *well-boring*, a clutching device for recovering broken tools or rods from the tube.

tool-gage (töl'gāj), *n.* A gage employed to test the angle of the face of cutting-tools, as of those for turning iron.

tool-holder (töl'hōl″dėr), *n.* 1. A tool-handle designed to be used with different tools. Such holders are made with a variety of appliances for securing the tool temporarily in the handle. They are sometimes hollow, the small files, chisels, etc., used with them being kept inside the handle when not in use.
2. A device for holding the tool of a lathe or any metal-working machine in position for work.—3. A device for holding tools to be ground to the face of a stone, or for holding the stone itself while being faced or finished; a tool-stay.

tooling (tö'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tool*[1], *v.*] Workmanship performed with a tool, as the chisel, graver, chasing-tool, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *masonry*, stone-dressing in which the face shows the parallel marks of the tool in symmetrical order. (*b*) Decoration applied to leather-work by means of stamps and other metal tools, which are applied hot, and produce impressed patterns upon the surface: it is of two kinds, *gilt tooling*, in which leaf-gold is applied to the surface of the leather and is fixed in the sunk pattern by the hot tool, the superfluous parts being brushed away afterward, and *blind tooling*, in which the pattern is left of the natural color of the leather. (*c*) The act of impressing separately incomplete designs upon the covers or backs of books by means of small tools, which in combination produce the complete design; applied only to hand-work. (*d*) In *carving*, elaborate ornament by means of chisels and gouges in stone or wood, in architecture, joinery, cabinet-work, etc.—**Blind tooling.** See (*b*), above.—**Gold, random,** etc., **tooling.** See the adjectives.

tool-mark (töl'märk), *n.* The characteristic form left on the surface of any article which has been shaped or worked by a tool, such as a saw, plane, lathe, etc.

Before a craftsman can recognise a *tool-mark*, he must be familiar with the tool; before a geologist knows river-marks, he must study the ways of rivers.
J. F. Campbell, Frost and Fire, I. 94.

tool-marking (töl'mär″king), *n.* A method of etching marks or names on steel tools, consisting in coating the part to be marked thinly with tallow or beeswax, making the desired marking with a sharp-pointed instrument through this coating, and applying nitric acid. After a few minutes, the acid and tallow are washed off, and the marks are found to show clearly on the steel.

tool-post (töl'pōst), *n.* In a lathe, a holder or support for the cutting-tool. It consists of an upright piece on the slide-rest, fitted with a slot through which the cutting-tool is passed, and a set-screw for holding the tool in position. Also *tool-stock*.

tool-rest (töl'rest), *n.* A device on the front of a lathe, used either as a support for a hand-tool or for holding a cutting-tool in position. It has sometimes various adjustments for moving the tool. See *slide-rest*, and cut under *lathe*.

toolsi (töl'si), *n.* [< late Skt. *tulasī*.] A species of basil or *Ocimum*, held sacred by the worshipers of Vishnu.

tool-stack (töl'stak), *n.* A tool-post or tool-holder.

tool-stay (töl'stā), *n.* A slotted piece so fitted in a lathe-rest that a drill or internal cutting tool can be held in the slot.

tool-stock (töl'stok), *n.* Same as *tool-post*.

tool-stone (töl'stōn), *n.* See the quotation.

The oval *tool-stones*, . . . or "Tilhuggersteens" of the northern antiquaries, are oval or egg-shaped stones, more or less indented on one or both surfaces. Their use is not at present thoroughly understood. Some antiquaries suppose that they were held between the finger and thumb, and used as hammers or chippers. If, however, a large series is obtained, it will be found that the depression varies greatly in depth, and that sometimes the stone is completely perforated, which favours the view of those who regard these implements as ringstones for nets, or small hammer-heads. *Lubbock*, Pre-historic Times, p. 102.

toolye, toolzie (töl'yi), *v. i.* [< OF. *touiller*, mix, mingle, confound: see *toil*[1].] To quarrel. Also written *tuilyie, tuilzie*. [Scotch.]

toolye, toolzie (töl'yi), *n.* [< *toolye, v.*; cf. *toil*[1], *n.*] A broil; a quarrel. Also written *tuilyie, tuilzie*. [Scotch.]

toom (töm or tüm), *a.* and *n.*[1] [< ME. *toom, tom,* < AS. *tōm* = OS. *tōmi* (also *tōmīg*) = OHG. *zuomi, zōmi*, in *widar-zōmi* (also *zuomīg*), = Icel. *tōmr* = Sw. Dan. *tom*, empty, vacant.] **I.** *a.* Empty. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Saddled and bridled
And booted rade he;
Toom hame cam the saddle,
But never cam he!
Bonnie George Campbell (Child's Ballads, III. 93).

Ye shall have plenty of supper—ours is nae *toom* pantry, and still less a locked ane. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

II. *n.* A piece of waste ground where rubbish is shot. [Scotch.]

toom (töm or tüm), *v. t.* [< *toom*, *a.*] To empty. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Thou maun swa' out to the Caut-craigs, . . .
And there *toom* thy brock-skin bag.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 118).

toom† (töm), *n.*[2] [< ME. *toom, tome, tom,* < Icel. *tōm*, vacant time, leisure, < *tómr*, vacant, empty: see *toom, a.*] Vacant time; leisure.

Antenor not tariet ne no *tome* hade,
But went to the wale kyng on his way sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1790.

More of wele watz in that wyse
Then I cowthe telle thaz I *tom* hadde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 134.

toomly (töm'li), *adv.* [< ME. *tomly, tombly;* < *toom* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Without an occupant; without contents; emptily. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And every one on high horse sat,
But Willie's horse rade *toomly*.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 184).

2†. Leisurely; idly.

Why tary ye so *tomly*, & turnya not furthe?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4569.

toon[1] (tön), *n.* A dialectal form of *town*.

toon[2]†, *indef. pron.* An obsolete form of *tone*[2].

toon[3], **toona** (tön, tö'nä), *n.* [< Hind. *tūn, tun*, Skt. *tunna*.] An East Indian tree, *Cedrela Toona*, found also in Java and Australia. In native forests it is very large, having often a clear stem of 80 or 100 feet. The wood is of a brick-red color, soft but not splitting or warping, very durable, and safe from white ants. It is very extensively used in India for all kinds of furniture, for door-panels, and for carving. Also called *Indian mahogany*, and known in the English markets as *Moulmein cedar*.

Toon (*Cedrela Toona*).

toona, *n.* See *toon*[3].

toondra, *n.* See *tundra*.

toor†, *a.* See *tor*[4].

Toorcoman†, *n.* An old spelling of *Turkoman*.

tooroo (tö'rö), *n.* [S. Amer. *turu.*] A South American palm, *Œnocarpus Bataua*, growing to the height of from 50 to 70 feet. The hard outer wood of the trunk is used for inlaid work, billiard-cues, walking-sticks, etc.

toot[1] (töt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tote;* also dial. *tote, tout* (see *tout*[1]), and (Sc.) *teet;* < ME. *toten,* < AS. *tōtian*, project, stick out; cf. MD. *tote, tuyt* = OHG. *tuttā, tutā, tutto, tuto, tutti*, MHG. *tutte, tute*, a teat; Icel. *tūta*, a peak, prominence (*tota*, peak of a shoe), = Sw. *tut*, a point, muzzle, = Dan. *tud*, a spout; the orig. sense seems to have been 'project,' hence 'put one's head out, look all about, peep,' and so 'seek for custom,' etc. See *tout*[1], and cf. *tut*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To project; stand, stick, or bulge out. [Prov. Eng.]

Tho' perhaps he had never a Shirt to his Back, yet he would have a *toting* huge swelling Ruff about his Neck.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 32.

2. To shoot up, as plants. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3†. To become visible; peep out; show.

His hod was full of holes & his heer oute,
With his knopped schon clouted ful thykke;
His ton [toes] *toteden* out as he the londe treddede.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 425.

4†. To glance; peer; look; gaze; pore.

Tristly may Troiell *tote* ouer the walle,
And loke vpon lenght, er his loue come!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8178.

How fair Narcissus, *tooting* on his shade,
Reproves disdain, and tells how form doth vade.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, i. 5.

5. Hence, to look or search narrowly; pry inquisitively. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Those observants were spying, *tooting*, and looking, watching and prying, what they might hear or see against the see of Rome. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

Nor *toot* in Cheapside baskets earne and late.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 45.

6. To try; endeavor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To see; behold; observe.

Whow myȝt-tou in thine brother eiȝe a bare mote loken,
And in thyn owen eiȝe nouȝt a bem *toten*?
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 142.

toot[2] (töt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tout, tote,* rarely *tute;* < ME. **tuten* (in the derived noun

tute, *toute*), prob. < MD. *tuyten*, D. *tuiten*, also *toeten* = MLG. *tuten*, sound a horn, = OHG. *diozan*, MHG. *diezen*, make a loud noise, = Icel. *thjōta*, whistle as the wind, sough, resound, = AS. *theótan*, howl, make a noise, = Sw. *tjuta*, howl, = Dan. *tude*, howl, blow a horn; cf. D. *toet-horen*, a bugle-horn, MHG. *duz*, m., noise, Icel. *thytr*, noise, whistling wind, Goth. *thuthaurn*, horn, trumpet; perhaps orig. imitative, as the later forms are regarded.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To blow a horn, a whistle, or other wind-instrument; especially, to produce harsh or discordant sounds with a horn, cornet, trumpet, whistle, or the like.

To *Tute* in a horne, cornucinere.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

That foule musicke which a horne maketh, being *tooted* in. *Chaloner*, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, H b. (*Nares.*)

2. To give out sound, as a wind-instrument when blown: usually a word of disparagement.

O lady, I heard a wee horn *toot*,
And it blew wonder clear.
Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 309).

You are welcome to my thoughts; and these are, to part with the little *tooting* instrument in your jacket to the first fool you meet with.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

3. To make sounds like those of a horn or a steam-whistle; trumpet.

We made a very happy escape from the elephants. They soon got our scent, raised their trunks, *tooted* as no locomotive could *toot*, their ears sticking out straight, and off they went through the trees and tall grass.
The Century, XXXIX. 613.

4. Specifically, to call: said of some grouse.

The [pinnated] Grouse in the spring commences about April to *toot*, and can be heard nearly a mile.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 124.

5. To whine; cry. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To sound on a horn, trumpet, pipe, or the like.

Jockie, say, What might he be
That sits on yonder hill,
And *tooteth* out his notes of glee?
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, ii.

2. To blow, as an instrument of sound.

The elephant . . . turned and went down the hill, . . . *tooting* his trumpet as though in great fright.
The Century, XXXIX. 613.

toot[2] (töt), *n.* [< *toot*[2], *v.*] 1. A sound made by blowing on a wind-instrument; a note as of a horn; a blast.

But I hae nae broo' of charges, since that awfu' morning that a *tout* of a horn, at the Cross of Edinburgh, blew half the faithfu' ministers of Scotland out of their pulpits.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

Go to the farthest end of the room and blow the pipe in gentle *toots*. *Mayer*, Sound, p. 78.

2. A blow-out; a spree: as, to go on a *toot*. [Slang, U. S.]

toot[3] (töt), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *tout*[1], *n.*] 1. A lazy, worthless person. [Slang.]

Marsh Yates, the "shiftless *toot*," and his beautiful, energetic wife. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 801.

2. The devil. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tooter[1]† (tö'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *toter*; < ME. **totere*, *tootere*; < *toot*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. That which projects or stands out.

Hor. The world will take her for an unicorn. . . .
Val. Examine but this nose.
Sec. I have a *toter*.
Val. Which placed with symmetry is like a fountain
I' the middle of her face. . . .
Aur. A nose of wax! *Shirley*, Duke's Mistress, iv. 1.

2. One who looks or peers; a watchman.

These thingus forsothe seide the Lord to me, Go, and put a *tootere;* and what euere thing he shal see, telle he.
Wyclif, Isa. xxi. 6.

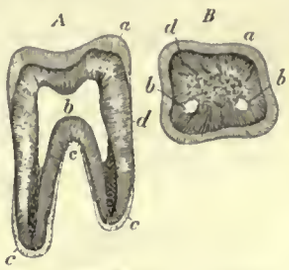
tooter[2] (tö'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toter;* < *toot*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who toots; one who plays upon a pipe, horn, or other wind-instrument.

Hark, hark! these *toters* tell us the king 's coming.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

2. That on which one toots, or on which a sound is produced by blowing.

Here is a boy that loves to . . . coast, skate, fire crackers, blow squash *tooters*. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

tooth (töth), *n.*; pl. *teeth* (tēth). [< ME. *toth* (pl. *teth*), < AS. *tōth* (pl. *tēth*, rarely *tōthas*) = OS. *tand* = OFries. *tōth* = MD. D. *tand* = MLG. *tant*, LG. *tän* = OHG. *zand*, *zan*, MHG. *zant*, *zan*, G. *zahn* = Icel. *tönn* (orig. **tannr*, **tandr*) = Sw. Dan. *tand* = Goth. *tunthus* (Teut. **tanth-*, **tunth-*) = W. *dant* = Corn. *danz* = Bret. *dant* = OIr. *dēt* = L. *dens* (*dent-*) (> It. *dente* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. *dente* = F. *dent*, > E. *dent*[2]) = Gr. *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), also *ὀδών* (*ὀδοντ-*) = Lith. *dantis* = Pers. *dandān* = Skt. *dant*, tooth; perhaps with an orig. initial radical vowel (obscured by lack of accent, reduced to *o-* in Gr. and lost in the other tongues), orig. Teut. **etanth-*, **etand-* = L. **edon(t-)* = Gr. **ἐδοντ-* = Skt. **adant-*, etc., lit. 'eater' or 'eating,' identical with AS. *etende* (= L. *edon(t-)s* = Gr. *ἐδών* (*ἐδοντ-*)), eating, ppr. of *etan*, etc., = L. *edere* = Gr. *ἔδειν*, eat: see *eat.*] 1. A hard (horny, dentinal, osseous, chitinous, calcareous, or silicious) body or substance, in the mouth, pharynx, gullet, or stomach of an animal, serving primarily for the apprehension, mastication, or trituration of food, and secondarily as a weapon of attack or defense, and for a variety of other purposes, as digging in the ground, climbing, articulation of vocal sounds, etc. In man and mammals generally teeth are confined to the mucous membrane of the premaxillary, supramaxillary, and inframaxillary bones, and true teeth are present throughout the class, with a few exceptions. (See *Edentata*, *Monotremata*.) True teeth existed in Cretaceous birds, as the *Archæopteryx*, *Hesperornis*, and *Ichthyornis;* no recent birds have teeth. (See cut under *Ichthyornis*.) In reptiles, batrachians, and fishes teeth are the rule; in these classes they may be not only on the maxillary bones of either or both jaws, but also on the palate-bones, pharyngeal bones, vomer, etc. Chelonians are devoid of teeth, their horny beaks answering for biting, as is also the case with birds.



Human Tooth, enlarged: *A*, vertical section; *B*, horizontal section.
a, enamel of crown; *b*, pulp-cavity; *c*, cement of roots or fangs; *d*, dentin. (In *A* the letter *d* is opposite the cingulum.)

True teeth are usually attached to the bones of the jaws by being socketed in pits or grooves called *alveoli*, this mode of articulation being termed *gomphosis*. In reptiles, etc., the attachment to bone may be more intimate, and may occur in several ways, whence the terms *acrodont*, *holcodont*, *pleurodont*, *thecodont*, etc. True teeth in vertebrates are *enderonic* structures which develop from odontoblasts, and consist chiefly of a substance called *dentin*, to which may be added *cement* and *enamel;* which hard structures, as a rule, are disposed about a *pulp-cavity*, filled with soft *tooth-pulp*, or the nutrient and nervous structures of the tooth. This cavity may close up or remain wide open; in the latter case, teeth grow perennially or for an indefinite period. (See *Glires*, *Rodentia*.) Dentin resembles bone in most respects, and differs especially in the fineness and parallelism of the tubules which radiate from the central cavity. Ivory is a variety of dentin. The hard tissues of teeth are sometimes intricately folded (see *labyrinthodont*, with cut); but individual teeth are seldom compounded (see, however, *Orycteropodidæ*). Teeth of monotremes, when present, are horny and not dentinal. There may be one or several rows of maxillary teeth, which successively come into position, as the molars of the elephant, or are simultaneously in position, as is the rule. In all mammals true teeth are confined to a single row, upon the bones above mentioned; and in none are there more than two sets of teeth. Mammals with only one set of teeth are termed *monophyodont;* those with two sets, *diphyodont*. In diphyodont mammals the first or temporary set of teeth are termed *milk-teeth;* these are sometimes shed in the womb; the second set are the permanent teeth. According to their special shapes, or their special seats, teeth of diphyodonts are divided into three sets—*incisors*, *canines*, and *molars*. An incisor of the upper jaw is any tooth situated upon the premaxillary bone; an incisor of the under jaw is any tooth of the mandible which opposes a superior incisor. An upper canine is the single first or most anterior tooth of the supramaxillary bone; an under canine is the tooth which opposes this one, and on closure of the mouth passes in front of it. A molar tooth is one of the back teeth, or grinders. Molars are divided into false molars, premolars, or bicuspids, and true molars; the premolars being those which are preceded by milk-molars, the molars proper being those which have no predecessors. Thus, the permanent dentition of a diphyodont mammal differs from the milk-dentition by the addition of true molars. This classification of the teeth enables us to construct convenient dental formulæ. (See *dental formula*, under *dental*.) The incisors are generally simple, single-rooted, nipping or cutting teeth, whence the name (but see *soricident*, with cut). The canine is likewise a simple tooth, but one which in the *Carnivora*, as a dog or cat, is lengthened and even saber-like (the name is taken from its condition in the dog, and retained whether this tooth he actually caniniform or not). The molar, grinding, or crushing teeth usually have more than one root or fang, and more than one cusp or prominence upon the crown; they are hence called *bicuspid*, *tricuspid*, *multicuspid*, etc., as the premolars (bicuspids) and molars (multicuspids) of man; their crowns are variously tuberculous, giving rise to special descriptive terms, as *bunodont*, *synbodont*, *bathmodont*, *selenodont*, *mastodont*, etc., and also *bi-*, *tri-*, *quadri-*, *quinque-tuberculate*, etc. One molar or premolar above and below, in carnivorous quadrupeds, is specially modified with a sharp crest which cuts against its fellow of the other jaw like a scissor-blade; such a tooth is termed *sectorial* or *carnassial*. A tooth (incisor or canine) which projects from the mouth is termed a *tusk* or *tush*, as in the elephant, walrus, narwhal, wild boar and others of the pig family, and the fossil saber-toothed cats (*Machærodontinæ*). (See cuts under *Monodon*, *saber-toothed*, and *tusk*.) A tooth may be peculiarly folded upon itself to serve as a channel for the conveyance of a poisonous fluid, as in the rattlesnake; such a tooth is termed a *fang*. (See *poison-fang*, and cut under *Crotalus*.) A tooth is commonly divided into a *crown*, a neck or *cingulum*, embraced by the gum, and a *fang* or *root*—the latter, which may be multiple, being socketed in the alveolar process of the jaw. Any animal's set of teeth, or the character of that set, constitutes its *dentition*. Decay of the teeth is *caries*, and a decaying tooth is said to be *carious*. The scientific study and description of teeth is *odontology* or *odontography*. In pursuing this subject, see the various words above italicized, and many of the cuts cited under *skull*, as well as those under *Desmodontes*, *maxillary*, *palate*, *Pythonidæ*, *scalpriform*, and *supramaxillary*.

As blak as cole lchcon thei were in dede,
Save only ther *tethe* ther was noo white to see.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1943.

Nothur at thy mete thy *toth* thou pyke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

No vertebrate animal has *teeth* in any part of the alimentary canal save the mouth and pharynx except a snake (Rachiodon), which has a series of what must be termed *teeth*, formed by the projection of the inferior spinous processes of numerous anterior vertebræ into the œsophagus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 81.

2. In *Invertebrata*, one of various hard bodies, presenting great variety of position and structure, which may occur in the alimentary canal from the mouth to the stomach. Such teeth are always ectodermic, cuticular, or epithelial structures, as the numerous teeth upon the lingual ribbon of gastropods, as the snail. These are true teeth, of chitinous structure, very numerous, and very regularly arranged in cross-rows each of which usually consists of differently shaped teeth distinguished by name (as *median*, *admedian*, *uncinal*, etc.), and the whole character of which is important in classification. (See *odontophore*, cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*, and various classificatory terms cited under *radula*.) Various hard tooth-like or jaw-like projections receive the name of *teeth*, as certain chitinous protuberances, called *cardiac* or *gastric teeth*, in the stomach of the lobster, crab, etc.

3. In *zoöl.*, a projection resembling or likened to a tooth. Specifically—(*a*) A horny process of the cutting edge of the beak of many birds, as the falcon and shrike. See cut under *dentirostral*. (*b*) A process of the shell in many bivalves, at or near the hinge. Thus, a genus *Anodonta* is so named from the absence of these teeth, conspicuous in related genera. See *cardinal teeth* (under *cardinal*), and cuts under *bivalve*, *Caprotinidæ*, and *Plicatula*. (*c*) A tooth-like or jaw-like part (sometimes a jaw itself) of various invertebrates. See cuts under *Clypeastridæ* and *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*).

4. In *bot.*, any small pointed marginal lobe, especially of a leaf: in mosses applied to the delicate fringe of processes about the mouth of the capsule, collectively known as the *peristome*. See *peristome*, *Musci*, and cuts under *cilium* and *Dicranum*.—5. Any projection corresponding to or resembling the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set. (*a*) One of the projections of a comb, a saw, a file, a harrow, or a rake.

Cheese that would break the *teeth* of a new hand-saw
I could endue now like an estrich.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 2.

(*b*) One of the tines or prongs of a fork. (*c*) One of the sharp wires of a carding-instrument. (*d*) One of a series of projections on the edge of a wheel which catch on corresponding parts of a wheel or other body; a cog. See cut under *pinion*.

6. *pl.* In a rose-cut diamond, the lower zone of facets. They form a truncated cone-shaped base for the crown.—7. In *veneering*, the roughness made by the toothing-plane on the surfaces to be glued together to afford a good hold for the glue.—8. Figuratively, a fang; the sharp or distressing part of anything.

Blow, blow, thou winter wind; . . .
Thy *tooth* is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen.
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7. 177.

9. Palate; relish; taste, literally or figuratively. Compare *a sweet tooth*, below.

Chart. He 's an excellent musician himself, you must note that.
May. And having met one fit for his own *tooth*, you see, he skips from us
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iv. 4.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii. 220.

It was much the same everywhere—affable greetings, pressing invitations, great courtesy, but nothing, absolutely nothing, for the impatient *tooth* of a correspondent.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 867.

10. Keep; maintenance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Addendum of a tooth.** See *addendum*.—**Admedian teeth**, in *conch*. See *admedian*.—**Armed to the teeth.** See *armed*.—**Artificial teeth**, pieces of ivory or porcelain fashioned in the shape of natural teeth, used to replace the latter which have been lost or extracted. When made of porcelain they are further known as *incorruptible*, *mineral*, or *vitrescent teeth*.—**A sweet tooth**, a fondness for sweet food.

I am glad that my Adonis hath *a sweete tooth* in his head.
Lyly, Euphues (ed. Arber), p. 308.

Basioccipital tooth. See *basioccipital*.—**Bicuspid teeth.** See *bicuspid*.—**Bulb of a tooth.** See *bulb*.—**By or with the skin of one's teeth.** See *skin*.—**Canine teeth.** See def. 1, and *canine*.—**Caniniform tooth**, any tooth, whether a canine or other, that resembles the specialized canine of a carnivore in size and shape: as, lateral incisors *caniniform;* canines not *caniniform*.—**Capsule of teeth**, the membrane of Nasmyth. See *Nasmyth's membrane*, under *membrane*.—**Cardinal teeth**, in *conch.*, the hinge-teeth of a bivalve. See def. 3 (*b*), *hinge-tooth*, and

cut under *bivalve*.—**Clean as a hound's tooth**, perfectly clean; like polished ivory.—**Deciduous teeth**. See *milk-tooth* and *dentition*.—**Dog teeth**. See *dog-tooth*.—**Elephant's-tooth**, a kind of tooth-shell, *Dentalium elephantinum*.—**Epicycloidal teeth**. See *epicycloidal* (with cut).—**Eruption of teeth**, the cutting or appearance of the teeth of any kind; dentition.—**Esophageal teeth**. See *esophageal*, and third quotation under def. 1.—**Eye teeth**. See *eye-tooth*.—**Formula of teeth**. See *dental formula* (under *dental*), and def. 1.—**From one's teeth**, not from the heart; reluctantly or as a matter of form.

> When the best hint was given him, he not took 't,
> Or did it *from his teeth*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4. 10.

Gliriform teeth, any teeth that resemble the perennial incisors of the rodents or *Glires*.—**Hen's teeth**, that which does not exist, or which is extremely rare or unlikely. Compare the like use of *black swan* (under *swan*[1]). [Colloq.]—**Hunting tooth**, in *toothed gearing*, a single tooth, either of the wheel or of the pinion, more than what is required to make the numbers of teeth in the wheel and in the pinion commensurable. The purpose of a hunting tooth is to prevent the same teeth from coming into contact at each revolution, and thus to distribute more uniformly the wearing effect of friction.—**Incisive tooth**. See *incisive edge* (under *incisive*), and *incisor*.—**In spite or despite of one's teeth**, despite all resistance or opposition. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 133.—**In the teeth**. (*a*) In direct opposition or conflict.

> Four brigades, under the conduct of Sebast, . . . had no sooner reached the top of the hill but they met Picrochole *in the teeth*, and those that were with him scattered.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 49.

(*b*) To one's face; openly.

> Dost thou jeer and flout me *in the teeth*?
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 22.

In the teeth of. (*a*) Despite; in defiance of; in opposition to.

> As the oath taken by the clergy was *in the teeth of* their principles, so was their conduct *in the teeth of* their oath.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*b*) Straight against: noting direction: as, to walk *in the teeth of* the wind.

> Their vessels go only before the wind, and they had a strong steady gale almost directly *in* their *teeth*.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 62.

(*c*) In the face or presence of; before.

> The carrier scarcely knew what to do *in the teeth of* so urgent a message. *R. D. Blackmore*, Cripps the Carrier, i.

Lateral teeth, in *conch*. See *lateral*, *a.*, 3, and *n.*, 1 (*a*) (*b*).—**Lingual teeth**. See *lingual*.—**Mandibular teeth**. (*a*) The teeth of the mandible or lower jaw of any vertebrate. (*b*) The processes or serration of the mandiblea of any insect, as a stag-beetle.—**Maugre one's teeth**†. See *maugre*.—**Maxillary teeth**. See *maxillary*.—**Median teeth**, in *conch.*, the single middle teeth of the several cross-rows of radular teeth, as distinguished from the paired admedian, lateral, or uncinal teeth of each cross-row.—**Milk-teeth**. See def. 1 and *milk-tooth*.—**Molariform teeth**, any teeth, whether molars or others, which serve for crushing, or resemble true grinders in shape or office.—**Molar teeth**. See def. 1, *molar*, *n.*, and cut under *supramaxillary*.—**Old woman's tooth**. Same as *router-plane* (which see, under *router*).—**Permanent, pharyngeal, pitted, stomachal teeth**. See the adjectives.—**Premolar teeth**. See def. 1, *premolar*, and cuts under *palate* and *supramaxillary*.—**Radular teeth**, in *conch*. See *radula* (with cut), and cuts under *ribbon* and *toxoglossate*.—**Stomach teeth**. See *stomach-tooth*.—**Superadded teeth**, the six posterior permanent teeth of either jaw of man—that is, the true molars.—**Teeth of succession**, the ten anterior permanent teeth of each jaw of man, which succeed the milk-teeth—that is, the incisors, canines, and premolars, as taken together, and distinguished from *superadded teeth*.—**Temporary teeth**, the milk-teeth.—**To cast one's colt's tooth, to have a colt's tooth**. See *colt*.—**To cast or throw in one's teeth**, to give boldly, as a challenge, taunt, reproach, etc. Mat. xxvii. 44.—**To cut one's eye-teeth**, to acquire worldly wisdom by experience; have one's wits sharpened. Compare like implication of *wisdom-tooth*.—**To cut the teeth**. See *cut*.—**To have (carry) a bone in the teeth**. Same as *to carry a bone in the mouth*. See *bone*[1].—**To hide one's teeth**†, to dissimulate one's hostility; feign friendship.

> The jailer . . . *hid his teeth*, and, putting on a show of kindness, seemed much troubled that we should sit there abroad. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 323.

To hit in the teeth with, to taunt or twit with; throw in the teeth of.

> If you be my friend, keep you so; if you have done me a good turn, do not *hit* me *i' the teeth with* 't; that's not the part of a friend.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

To lie in one's teeth. See *lie*[2].—**To love the tooth**, to be an epicure or gourmet.

> Very delicate dainties, . . . greatly sought by them that *love the tooth* so well.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 543. (*Davies.*)

To one's (the) teeth, to one's face; openly; boldly; defiantly: sometimes intensified as *to the hard teeth*.

> Mowbray in fight him matchless honour won; . . .
> Gifford seemed danger *to her teeth* to dare.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii. 43.

Tooth and nail, with biting and scratching; hence, with all strength and means; with one's utmost efforts.

> And physic will favour ale (as it is bound),
> And stand against beer both *tooth and nail*.
> *Randolph*, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

Tooth of the mentum. Same as *mentum-tooth*.—**To set the teeth on edge**. See *edge*.—**To show one's teeth**, to threaten.

> When the Law *shows her teeth*, but dares not bite.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, i. 17.

To take the bit in the teeth. See *bit*[1].—**Uncinal teeth**, in *conch*. See *uncinal*.—**Villiform teeth**. See *villiform*.—**Wisdom teeth**. See *wisdom-tooth*.—**With teeth and all**, tooth and nail. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 6.

tooth (töth), *v.* [< ME. *toothen*, *tothen*; < *tooth*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bite; taste.

> They were many times in doubt which they should *touth* first, or taste last. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

2. To furnish with teeth: as, to *tooth* a rake.

> That towe is *toothed* thicke as the mesure
> Of erees wol not passe hem, upwarde hende . . .
> And every corne wol start into this chare.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.
>
> The twin cards *toothed* with glittering wire.
> *Wordsworth*.

3. To indent; cut into teeth; jag.

> Then saws were *toothed*, and sounding axes made.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 215.

4. To lock one in another.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To teethe.

> When thsire crestes springe
> As seke are thsy as children in *tothinge*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

2. To interlock, as cog-wheels.

toothache (töth′āk), *n.* [Formerly also *toothaeh*, *toothake*; < ME. *tothache*, < AS. *tōtheee*, < *tōth*, tooth, + *eee*, ache: see *tooth* and *ache*[1].] Pain in the teeth; odontalgia. Toothache was once supposed to be caused by a worm in the tooth. Compare *worm*.

> Coughea and cardiacles, crampes and *tothaches*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 81.
>
> I am troubled
> With the *toothache*, or with love, I know not whether;
> There is a worm in both.
> *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, i. 5.

toothache-grass (töth′āk-gras), *n.* A grass, *Ctenium Americanum*, of the southern United States. The culm is 3 or 4 feet high, and bears a curious dense and much-awned one-sided spike with a flat rachis, which is strongly curved backward. This grass has a very pungent taste.

toothache-tree (töth′āk-trē), *n.* 1. The prickly-ash.—2. The somewhat similar *Aralia spinosa*, or angelica-tree, sometimes called *wild orange*.

toothback (töth′bak), *n.* A tooth-backed or prominent bombycid moth; a pebble. See *Notodonta*.

tooth-backed (töth′bakt), *a.* Having a tooth or prominence on the back, as a caterpillar of the family *Notodontidæ*.

tooth-bearer (töth′bār″ėr), *n.* The odontophore of a mollusk.

toothbill (töth′bil), *n.* The tooth-billed pigeon (manu-mea) of the Samoan Islands. See cut under *Didunculus*.

tooth-billed (töth′bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having one or more tooth-like processes of the horny integument on the cutting edges of the bill. (*a*) Dentirostral, as a falcon or a shrike. See cut under *dentirostral*. (*b*) Serratirostral, as a sawbill or a humming-bird. See cut under *serratirostral*.—**Tooth-billed bower-bird**, a rare and remarkable bower-bird, *Scenopœus dentirostris*, lately discovered (1875) in the Rockingham Bay district of Australia.—**Tooth-billed pigeon**, *Didunculus strigirostris*. See cut under *Didunculus*.

Tooth-billed Bower-bird (*Scenopœus dentirostris*).

tooth-blanch† (töth′blânch), *n.* Something to whiten the teeth; a dentifrice.

> *Dentifricium*, tooth-powder, tooth sope, or *tooth-blanch*.
> *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares.*)

tooth-brush (töth′brush), *n.* A small brush, with a long straight or curved handle, used for cleaning the teeth.

toothbrush-tree (töth′brush-trē), *n.* See *Salvadora*[1].

tooth-carpenter (töth′kär″pen-tėr), *n.* A dentist. [Humorous slang.]

tooth-cress (töth′kres), *n.* Same as *coralwort*.

tooth-drawer† (töth′drâ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tothdrawer*, *tothdraware*; < *tooth* + *drawer*.] One who draws teeth, especially as a profession; a dentist.

> Of portours and of pykeporses, and pyled [bald] *toth-drawers*.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 370.
>
> His face so ill favouredly made that he looks at all times as if a *toothdrawer* were fumbling about his gums.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook.

tooth-drawing (töth′drâ″ing), *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

toothed (tötht), *a.* [< ME. *tothed*, *tothyd*; < *tooth* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having teeth; furnished with teeth.

> Four maned lions hale
> The sluggish wheels; solemn their *toothed* maws,
> Their surly eyes brow-hidden. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

2. Jagged; notched; dentate; serrate.

> The crushing is effected by means of two grooved cylinders consisting of *toothed* discs.
> *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 454.

Specifically—(*a*) Thorny.

> *Tooth'd* briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss and thorns.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 180.

(*b*) In *bot.*, having a serica of regular or irregular projecting points about the margin; dentate: as, a *toothed* leaf, calyx, etc.; having tooth-like projections, as the roots of *Dentaria*. (*c*) In *ornith.*, having a tooth-like projection of the cutting edge of the bill, as a falcon's beak; dentirostral. See cuts under *dentirostral* and *Thamnophilinæ*. (*d*) In *conch.*, having a tooth-like projection, or such projections, about the margin of a bivalve, or the aperture of a univalve, as a unio or a helix. See *tooth*, *n.*, 3 (*b*), and cuts under *bivalve*, *Monoceros*, and *Monodonta*. (*e*) In *anat.*, odontoid or dentate: noting the axis, or second cervical vertebra. See *axis*[1], 3 (*a*). (*f*) In *entom.*, having one or more sharp tooth-like processes: as, a *toothed* margin or mandible.—**Toothed herring**. See *herring*.—**Toothed shell**. Same as *tooth-shell*.—**Toothed snails**. See *snail*.—**Toothed whale**. See *whale*.—**Toothed wheels**, wheels made to act upon or drive one another by having the surface of each indented with teeth, which fit into those of the other; cog-wheels. See *tooth*, 5 (*d*), *wheel*, and cut under *pinion*.

toothedge (töth′ej), *n.* [< *tooth* + *edge*.] The sensation of having one's teeth set on edge; a sensation excited by grating sounds and by the touch of certain substances; tingling uneasiness, arising from stridulous sounds, vellication, or acid or acrid substances.

tooth-flower (töth′flou″ėr), *n.* A rubiaceous plant, *Dentella repens*, the only species of its genus, a prostrate herb forming dense patches, found in Asia, Australia, and Polynesia.

toothful (töth′fûl), *a.* [< *tooth* + *-ful*, 1.] 1†. Full of teeth.

> Our mealy grain
> Our skilfull Seed-man scatters not in vain;
> But, being covered by the *tooth-full* Harrow, . . .
> Rots to revive.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. Toothsome; palatable.

> What dainty relish on my tongue
> This fruit hath left! some angel hath me fed;
> If so *toothfull*, I will be banqueted.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, v. 1.

toothful (töth′fûl), *n.* [< *tooth* + *-ful*, 2.] A small draught of any liquor. [Colloq.]

> Step round and take a *toothful* of something short to our better acquaintance. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

toothill (töt′hil), *n.* [< ME. *toothil*, *toothille*, *totehylle*, *toothulle*, *tutehylle*; < *toot*[1] + *hill*[1].] Hence the local names *Toothill*, *Tothill*, *Tuttle*, and the surnames *Tuthill*, *Tuttle*, *Tottle*.] A lookout-hill; any high place of observation; an eminence: now only as a local name.

> And in the myd place of on of hya Gardynes is a lytylle Monntayne, where there is a lytylle Medewe: and in that Medewe is a litylle *Toothille* with Tourea and Pynacles, alle of Gold: and in that litylle *Toothille* wole he sytten often tyme, for to taken the Ayr and to desporten hym.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 312.
>
> A *Tute hylle*; Aruisium montarium, specula.
> *Cath. Ang.*, p. 398.

toothing (tö′thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tooth*, *v.*] In *building*, bricks or stones left projecting at the end of a wall that they may be bonded into a continuation of it when required.

toothing-plane (tö′thing-plān), *n.* A plane the iron of which, in place of being sharpened to a cutting edge, is formed into a series of small teeth. It is used to roughen a surface intended to be covered with veneer or cloth, in order to give a better hold to the glue.

tooth-key (töth′kē), *n.* A dentists' instrument formerly in use for extracting teeth: so called because turned like a key.

toothless (töth′les), *a.* [< ME. *toothles*; < *tooth* + *-less*.] Having no teeth, in any sense; deprived of teeth, as by age; edentulous; edentate; anodont.

> Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jawa.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 586.

toothlet (töth′let), *n.* [< *tooth* + *-let*.] 1. A small tooth or tooth-like process; a denticle.—2. In *bot.*, a tooth of minute size.

toothleted (töth′let-ed), *a.* [< *toothlet* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having toothlets; denticulate; having very small teeth or projecting points, as a leaf.

tooth-like (töth′lik), *a.* Resembling a tooth; odontoid; like a tooth in situation, form, or function: as, *tooth-like* projections.

tooth-net (töth'net), *n.* A large fishing-net anchored. [Scotch.]

tooth-ornament (töth'ôr'na-ment), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, a molding of the Romanesque and Early Pointed styles, especially frequent in Normandy and in England. It consists of a square four-leaved flower, the center of which projects in a point. It is generally inserted in a hollow molding, with the flowers in close contact with one another, though they are not unfrequently placed a short distance apart, and in rich suits of moldings are often repeated several times. Compare *dog-tooth*, and *nail-headed molding* (under *nail-headed*).

Tooth-ornament.—Lincoln Cathedral, England.

tooth-paste (töth'pāst), *n.* A dentifrice in the form of paste.

toothpick (töth'pik), *n.* and *a.* [< *tooth* + *pick*[1]. Cf. *pick-tooth.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An implement, as a sharpened quill or a small pointed piece of wood, for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

In the seventeenth century toothpicks were often of precious material, as gold; and gold and silver toothpicks are toilet articles still sometimes used.

I have all that 's requisite
To the making up of a signior: my spruce ruff,
My hooded cloak, long stocking, and paned hose,
My case of *toothpicks*, and my silver fork
To convey an olive neatly to my mouth.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iii.

2. A bowie-knife. [Slang, U. S.]

Things supposed to be required by "honor" will coarsen as they descend among the vulgar; . . . the duel will develop into a street or bar-room fight, with "Arkansas *toothpicks*" as the weapons. *The Nation*, Dec. 7, 1882, p. 485.

3. An umbelliferous plant, *Ammi Visnaga*, of the Mediterranean region: so named from the use made of the rays of the main umbel, which harden after flowering. Also called *toothpick bishop's-weed*, and *Spanish toothpick*.

II. *a.* Shaped like a toothpick: specifically noting boots and shoes having narrow, pointed toes. [Slang.]

toothpicker (töth'pik'ėr), *n.* [< *tooth* + *picker.*] 1. One who or that which picks teeth.

They write of a bird that is the crocodile's *toothpicker*, and feeds on the fragments left in his teeth whiles the serpent lies a-sunning. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 83.

2. That with which the teeth are picked; a toothpick. [Rare.]

Go to your chamber, and make cleane your teeth with your *tooth-picker*, which should be either of inorie, silver, or gold. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

tooth-plugger (töth'plug'ėr), *n.* A dental instrument for filling teeth. See *plugger*.

tooth-powder (töth'pou'dėr), *n.* A powder used in cleaning the teeth.

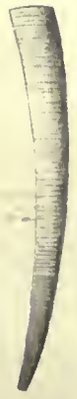
tooth-pulp (töth'pulp), *n.* Connective and other soft tissue filling the pulp-cavity of a tooth. It is in part nervous, and is very sensitive when exposed to the air through caries of the dentin.

tooth-rake† (töth'rāk), *n.* A toothpick.

Dentiscalpium, . . . Curedent. A tooth-scraper, or *tooth-rake*. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

tooth-rash (töth'rash), *n.* A cutaneous eruption sometimes occurring during the process of dentition: same as *strophulus*.

tooth-ribbon (töth'rib'on), *n.* The lingual ribbon, or radula, of a mollusk. See *odontophore*, and cuts under *radula* and *ribbon*. *P. P. Carpenter.*



Tooth-shell (*Entalis striolata*).

tooth-sac (töth'sak), *n.* Connective tissue in the fetus containing the germ of the teeth.

tooth-saw (töth'sâ), *n.* In *dentistry*, a fine frame-saw for sawing off a natural tooth in order to set an artificial pivot-tooth, for sawing between teeth which are overcrowded, etc.

tooth-scraper† (töth'skrā'pėr), *n.* A toothpick. See the quotation under *tooth-rake*.

tooth-shell (töth'shel), *n.* Any member of the genus *Dentalium*, family *Dentaliidæ*, order *Solenoconchæ*, or class *Scaphopoda*. The shells are symmetrical, tubular, conical, and generally curved. See the technical terms. Also called *toothed shell.*—**False tooth-shells**, the *Cæcidæ*.

tooth-soap† (töth'sōp), *n.* Soap for cleaning the teeth. *Topsell*, Beasts, 1607. (*Halliwell.*)

toothsome (töth'sum), *a.* [< *tooth* + *-some.*] Palatable; pleasing to the taste: relishing.

Though less *toothsome* to me, they were more wholesome for me. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

toothsomely (töth'sum-li), *adv.* In a toothsome manner.

toothsomeness (töth'sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being toothsome; pleasantness to the taste.

toothstick† (töth'stik), *n.* A toothpick.

In a manuscript volume of the private accounts of Francis Sitwell, of Renishaw, from August 20, 1723, to March 2, 1748, the following entries occur: 1729, Sept. 6. "Disbursed at London [among many other items] a silver *tooth-stick* 8d" . . . *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 30.

tooth-violet (töth'vī'ō-let), *n.* Same as *coralwort*, 1.

tooth-winged (töth'wingd), *a.* Having, as certain butterflies, the outer margin of the wings dentate or notched: opposed to *simple-winged*: applied to some of the *Nymphalidæ*, as members of the genera *Grapta* and *Vanessa*.

toothwort (töth'wėrt), *n.* [< *tooth* + *wort*[1].] 1. A plant, *Lathræa squamaria*, so named from the tooth-like scales on the rootstock and the base of the stem, or according to some from the capsules, which when half-ripe strongly simulate human teeth. Also called *clown's lungwort.*—2. A plant of the genus *Dentaria*: same as *coralwort*, 1.—3. See *Plumbago*, 2.—4. The shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursapastoris*: an old use.

tooth-wound (töth'wönd), *n.* A wound inflicted by the tooth of an animal. It generally belongs to the class of punctured wounds, and is prone to become seriously inflamed, even when the animal inflicting it is not venomous.

toothy (tö'thi), *a.* [< *tooth* + *-y*[1].] 1. Having teeth; full of teeth. [Rare.]

Let the green hops lie lightly; next expand
The smoothest surface with the *toothy* rake.
Smart, Hop-Garden, ii.

2. Toothsome. [Colloq.]

A certain relaxation subsequently occurs, during which meat or game which is at first tough becomes more tender and *toothy*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 459.

3. Biting; carping; crabbed; peevish. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Toothy critics by the score,
In bloody raw [row]. *Burns*, To W. Creech.

tooting-hill† (tö'ting-hil), *n.* [< ME. *totynghylle, tytynge-hylle*; < *tooting*, verbal n. of *toot*[1], *v.*, + *hill*[1].] Same as *toothill*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 497.

tooting-hole† (tö'ting-hōl), *n.* [< ME. *totynghole*; < *tooting*, verbal n. of *toot*[1], *v.*, + *hole*[1].] A spy-hole.

They within the citee perceived well this *totyng-hole*, and laied a pece of ordynaunce directly against the wyndowe. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 6.

tooting-place† (tö'ting-plās), *n.* [ME. *totyngplace*; < *tooting*, verbal n. of *toot*[1], *v.*, + *place.*] A watch-tower.

Toting place. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxi. 5.

tootle (tö'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tootled*, ppr. *tootling*. [Freq. or dim. of *toot*[2].] To toot gently or repeatedly; especially, to produce a succession of weak modulated sounds upon a flute.

Two Fidlers scraping Lilla hurlero, my Lord Mayor's Delight, upon a Couple of Crack'd Crowds, and an old Oliverian trooper *tootling* upon a Trumpet.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 85.

We are all for *tootling* on the sentimental flute in literature. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 14.

too-too (tö'tö), *adv.* and *a.* See phrase under *too*[1].

toot-plant (töt'plant), *n.* [< *toot* (< Maori *tutu*) + *plant*[1].] A large shrub of New Zealand, *Coriaria sarmentosa* (if not the same as *C. ruscifolia*), having long four-angled branches, large leaves, and gracefully drooping panicles. The plant is poisonous and destructive to cattle—not, however, it is said, to goats. The property appears to be that of an irritant narcotic. The berry-like fruit without the seeds is edible. Also *wineberry*.

toot-poison (töt'poi'zn), *n.* The poison of the toot-plant.

too-whoo, *n.* and *v.* See *tu-whoo*.

toozle (tö'zl), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *tousle*.

toozoo (tö-zö'), *n.* [Imitative.] The cushat or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. [Prov. Eng.]

top[1] (top), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *toppe*; Sc. *tap*; < ME. *top, toppe*, < AS. *top*, a tuft or ball at the point or top of anything, = OFries. *top* = D. *top*, end, point, summit, = MLG. *top*, LG. *topp* = OHG. MHG. *zopf*, end, point, tuft of hair, pigtail, top of a tree, G. *zopf*, top, = Icel. *toppr*, tuft, lock of hair, crest, top, = Sw. *topp*, a summit, = Dan. *top*, tuft, crest, top; appar. orig. 'a projecting end or point' (cf. *tap*[1]). Hence, from Teut., OF. *tope*, dim. *toupet*, F. *toupet*, tuft of hair, crest, top, knob, = Sp. *tope* = It. *toppo*, end. Cf. *tip*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tuft or crest on the apex or summit of anything, as a helmet, the head, etc.; hence, the hair of the head; especially, the forelock.

His *top* was dokked lyk a preest beforn.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 590.

Let 's take the instant by the forward *top*.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 39.

2. Any bunch of hair, fibers, or filaments; specifically, in *woolen-manuf.*, a bundle of long-staple combed wool-slivers, ready for the spinner, and weighing 1¼ pounds.

A *toppe* of flax, de liu le toup.
Rel. Antiq. (ed. Halliwell and Wright), II. 78.

This long fibre, . . . which is called the *top* in the worsted manufacture.
W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carding, p. 27.

3. The crown of the head, or the upper surface of the head back of the forehead; the vertex or sinciput.

Thou take hym by the *toppe* and I by the tayle;
A sorowfull songe in faith he shall singe.
Chester Plays, ii. 176. (*Halliwell.*)

All the starred vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful *top!* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 165.

4. The highest or uppermost part of anything; the most elevated end or point; the summit; the apex.

Pieres the Plowman at the place me shewed,
And bad me toten on the tree on *toppe* and on rote.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 22.

Their statues are very fairely erected in Alabaster vppon the *toppe* of the monument. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 52.

And long the way appears, . . .
And high the mountain-*tops*, in cloudy air,
The mountain-*tops* where is the throne of Truth.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

Specifically—(*a*) The head or upper part of a plant, especially the above-ground part of plants yielding root-crops: as, potato-*tops*, turnip-*tops*; in *phar.*, the newer growing parts of a plant.

If the buds are made our food, they are called heads, or *tops*; so cabbage heads, heads of asparagus and artichoke.
Watts, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

The fruits and *tops* of juniper are the only officinal parts.
U. S. Dispensatory, 14th ed., p. 827.

(*b*) The upper part of a shoe. Compare def. 13 and *top-boot*.

He has *tops* to his shoes up to his mid leg.
Farquhar, Beaux' Stratagem, iii. 1.

(*c*) The upper end or source; head waters, as of a river. [Rare.]

The third navigable river is called Toppahanock. . . . At the *top* of it inhabit the people called Mannahoacks amongst the mountaines.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 117.

(*d*) The upper side; the surface.

Such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon.*

(*e*) *pl.* The collection of a few copies of each sheet of a printed book placed on the top of a pile of such printed sheets.

5. That which is first or foremost. (*a*) The beginning: noting time. [Rare.]

In theude of Octob'r, or in the *toppe*
Of Novemb'r in the lande is hem to stoppe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

(*b*) That which comes first in the natural or the accepted order; the first or upper part; the head: as, the *top* of a page; the *top* of a column of figures.

Cade. What is thy name?
Clerk. Emmanuel.
Dick. They use to write it on the *top* of letters.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 107.

Ralph left her at the *top* of Regent Street, and turned down a by-thoroughfare. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

(*c*) The most advanced or prominent part; the highest part, place, rank, grade, or the like.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age, bred . . . in his father's family, . . . and . . . see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke*, Education, § 70.

Home was head; his brilliant composition and thorough knowledge of the books brought him to the *top*.
Farrar, Julian Home, xix.

6. The crowning-point. [Rare.]

He was upon the *top* of his marriage with Magdaleine the French King's daughter.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks. (*Latham.*)

7. The highest point or degree; pinnacle; zenith; climax.

What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in *tops* of all their pride!
Shak., 3 Hen VI., v. 7. 4.

Thus by that Noise without, and this within,
She summon'd was unto the *top* of fear.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 215.

And when my hope was at the *top*, I still was worst mistaken, O. *Burns*, My Father was a Farmer.

8. The highest example, type, or representative; chief; crown; consummation; acme.

Godliness being the chiefest *top* and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

What is this
That . . . wears upon his baby-brow the round
And *top* of sovereignty? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 89.

He was a Roman, and the *top* of honour.
Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 1.

The *top* of woman! all her sex in abstract!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

9. *Naut.*, a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower mast on all sides. It serves to extend the topmast-shrouds. The tops are named after the respective masts to which they belong, as *maintop*, *foretop*, and *mizzentop*. See cut under *tubber*.

In the morning we descried from the *top* eight sail astern of us. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 6.

10. The cover of a carriage. In coaches it is a permanent cover; in barouches and landaus it is a double calash; in gigs, phaëtons, etc., it is a calash.

11. That part of a cut gem which is between the girdle or extreme margin and the table or flat face. *E. H. Knight.*—12. *pl.* Buttons washed or plated with gold, silver, tin, etc., on the face or front side only: when the whole is thus treated, they are called *all-overs*. [Trade-name.]—13. Same as *top-boot:* especially in the plural: as, a pair of *tops*. [Colloq.]

To stand in a bar, . . . in a green coat, knee-cords, and *tops*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xiv.

It was a kind of festive occasion, and the parties were attired accordingly. Mr. Weller's *tops* were newly cleaned, and his dress was arranged with peculiar care.
Dickens, Pickwick, lv.

14. The end-piece of a jointed fishing-rod; the tip; also, the topping or mounting at the end of this piece, usually made of bell-metal, agate, carnelian, etc.—15. A method of cheating at dice in vogue about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Both dice seemed to be put into the box, but in reality one was kept at the top of the box between the fingers of the person playing.—**At the top of one's lungs.** See *lung*.—**Bow top.** See *bow*[2].—**Captains of tops.** See *captain*.—**From top to toe,** from head to foot; hence, wholly; entirely; throughout.

Be-hold me how that I ame tourne,
For I ame rente *fro tope to to.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 95.

Lop and top. See *top*[2].—**On top of,** superimposed on.—**To cry on (or in) the top of†,** to speak with greater force or importance than; overrule.

It was—as I received it, and others, whose judgements in such matters *cried in the top of* mine—an excellent play. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 459.

Top and butt, in *ship-building*, a method of working long tapering planks, by laying their broad and narrow ends alternately fore-and-aft, lining a piece off every broad end the whole length of the shifting. It is adopted principally for ceiling. Sometimes used attributively: as, "*top and butt* . . . fashions," *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 213.—**Top and tail†,** everything; beginning and end.

Thou shalt . . . with thyn eres heren wel
Top and tail, and every del.
Chaucer, House of Fame, i. 880.

Top and topgallant†, in complete array; in full rig; in full force.

Captains, he cometh hitherward amain,
Top and top-gallant, all in brave array.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, iii. 3.

Top of the tree, the highest point or position attainable; the highest rank in the social scale, in a profession, or the like.

My Lady Dedlock has been . . . at the *top of the* fashionable *tree*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, ii.

Top over tail†, heels over head; topsyturvy.

Happili to the hinde he hit thanne formest,
& set hire a sad strok so sore in the necke
That sche *top ouer tail* tombled ouer the hacches.
William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2776.

Top-road bridge. See *bridge*.—**Tops-and-bottoms,** small rolls of dough baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants. *Simmonds.*

'Tis said that her *tops and bottoms* were gilt,
Like the oats in that Stable-yard Palace built
For the horse of Heliogabalus.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Birth.

II. *a.* 1. Being at the top; uppermost; highest; foremost; first; chief; principal.

These twice-six colts had pace so swift, they ran
Upon the *top*-ayles of corn ears, nor bent them any whit.
Chapman, Iliad, xx. 211.

The fine Berinthia, one of the *Top*-Characters, is impudent and Profane.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 219.

The humble ass serves the poorer sort of people, there being only a few of the *top* families in the city [of Scio] who use horses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

Aniline colours used alone remained in fashion for a short time only, but are now usefully employed as *top* colours—namely, brushed in very dilute solution over vegetable colours. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 236.

2. Greatest; extreme.

Setting out at *top* speed, he soon overtook him.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. (*Davies.*)

3. Prime; good; capital: as, *top* ale. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**The top notch.** See *notch*.—**Top and bottom tools,** striking-tools, such as chisels or punches and swages. The bottom tools have generally square tangs to fit into the square opening in the anvil, and the operator holds the work upon the bottom tool, while the top tool is held above the work, and is struck with a sledge by another workman.—**Top burton.** See *burton*.—**Top cover,** the upper or front cover of a book. [Eng.]—**Top edge,** the head or upper edge of a hook. [Eng.]—**Top rib,** in *gun-making*. See *rib*[1], 2 (*l*).—**Top side.** Same as *top cover*.

top[1] (top), *v.*; pret. and pp. *topped*, ppr. *topping*. [< *top*[1], *n.* Cf. *top*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put a top on; cap; crown.

Her more famous mountaines are the aforesaid Hæmus, [and] Rhodope still *topt* with snow. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 33.

2. In *dyeing*, to cover or wash over with a different or richer color: as, to *top* indigo with a bright aniline, to give force and brilliancy.—3. To place and fasten upon the back margin of (a saw-blade) a stiffening piece, or a gage for limiting the depth of a kerf; back (a saw).—4. To reach the top of.

Wind about till you have *topp'd* the hill.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

5. To rise above or beyond; surmount.

The moon . . . like an enemy broke upon me, *topping* the eastward ridge of rock.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

The sun was just *topping* the maples.
The Century, XXVI. 376.

6. To pass over; leap; clear.

Many a green dog would endeavour to take a meuse instead of *topping* the brambles, thereby possibly splitting a claw. *The Field*, March 19, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. To surpass; outdo.

If this letter speed,
And my invention thrive, Edmund the base
Shall *top* the legitimate. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 21.

8. To take off the top of. Specifically—(*a*) To remove the top or end from (a plant); especially, to crop, as a tree or plant, by cutting off the growing top, or before ripening (as, in the case of tobacco, to increase the size of the remaining leaves, or, with maize, to hasten the ripening, etc.).

What tree if it be not *topped* beareth any fruite?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 127.

Periander, being consulted with how to preserve a tyranny newly usurped, . . . went into his garden and *topped* all the highest flowers.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

(*b*) To snuff (a candle): said also of burning off the long end of a new wick. *Halliwell; De Vere.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Top the candle, sirrah; methinks the light burns blue.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

(*c*) See the quotation.

Harder tempers of steel, containing 0.7 per cent. of carbon and upwards, settle down after teeming, leaving a hollow or funnel-shaped tube or pipe at the top of the ingot, which requires to be broken off, or the ingot *topped*, as it is called, before working the same.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 421.

9. *Naut.*, to raise one end, as of a yard or boom, higher than the other.—10. To hang. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]

Thirty-six were cast for death, and only one was *topped*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 387.

11. To tup; cover. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 136.—**Topping the dice.** See *top*[1], *n.*, 15.—**To top off.** (*a*) To complete by putting on the top or uppermost part of: as, to *top off* a stack of hay; hence, to finish; put the finishing touch to.

A heavy sleep evolved out of sauerkraut, sausages, and cider, lightly *topped off* with a mountain of crisp waffles.
The Century, XLI. 47.

(*b*†) To take or toss off; drink off.

Its no heinous offence (beleeve me) for a young man to hunt harlots, to *toppe of* a canne roundly; its no great fault to breake open dores.
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

To top one's part, to do one's part with zeal and success; outdo one's self.

Well, Jenny, you *topp'd your part*, indeed.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

That politician *tops his part*
Who readily can lie with art.
Gay, The Squire and his Cur.

To top up, to finish; wind up; put an end to: as, he was *topped up* by his extravagance. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To rise aloft; be eminent; tower; hence, to surpass; excel. See *topping*, *p. a.*

But write thy best, and *top*; and, in each line,
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine.
Dryden, MacFlecnoe, l. 167.

2. To be of a (specified) height or top-measurement.

The latter was a dark chestnut with a white fetlock, standing full 16 hands (while the mare scarcely *topped* 15).
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

3. To incline or fall with the top foremost; topple.

My attention was first called to a movement of the snow by noticing that the snow walls were leaving the building, as I at first supposed, by a *topping* movement.
Science, X. 180.

4†. To preen or prune one's self.

Always pruning, always cropping?
Is her brightness still obscur'd?
Ever dressing, ever *topping?*
Always curing, never cur'd?
Quarles, Emblems. (*Nares.*)

To top over tail†, to turn heels over head. See *top over tail*, under *top*[1], *n.*

To tumble ouer and ouer, to *toppe ouer tayle*, . . . may be also holesome for the body.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. Arber), p. 47. (*Davies.*)

To top up or **off.** (*a*) To finish; end up. [Colloq.]

Four engage to go half-price to the play at night, and *top up* with oysters. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xi.

(*b*) See the quotation.

Strawberry pottles are often half cabbage leaves, a few tempting strawberries being displayed on the top of the pottle. "*Topping up*," said a fruit dealer to me, "is the principal thing. . . . You ask any coster that knows the world, and he'll tell you that all the salesmen in the markets *tops up*. It 's only making the best of it."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 61.

top[1]† (top), *prep.* [ME. *toppe;* short for *on top of*.] Above.

This we bezechith *toppe* alle thing, thet thin holy name, thet is thi guode los, thi knaulechinge, thi beleaue, by y-confermed ine ons. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

top[2] (top), *v.*; pret. and pp. *topped*, ppr. *topping*. [Sc. also *tope;* < ME. *toppen*, lit. 'catch by the top'; < *top*[1], *n.*: see *top*[1].] **I.**† *intrans.* To wrestle; strive.

Toppyn, or fechte by the nekke [var. feyten, fygth, fythe, feightyn by the nek], colluctor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 496.

As hi wexe hi *toppede* otte ther nas hituene hem no love.
Poems and Lives of the Saints (ed. Furnivall), xxiv. 15.

II. *trans.* To oppose; resist. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The King nominated one day, in face of parliament, [the Earl of Mortoun]; while Argyle *topes* this nomination, as of a man unmeet. *Baillie*, Letters, I. 390.

top[2]† (top), *n.* [< *top*[2], *v.*] Opposition; struggle; conflict.

And the nations were angry: The world was in *tops* with Christ's church, having hatred against his people.
Durham, Expos. of the Revelation, xi. 18.
[(*Jamieson*, under *tope.*)]

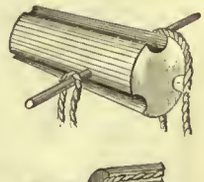
top[3] (top), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *toppe;* < ME. *top*, prob. < MD. *top*, *toppe*, var. (due to confusion with *top*, point, summit) of *dop*, *doppe*, a top (cf. MD. *dol*, var. of *tol*, D. *tol*, a top), = OHG. *topf*, *tof*, *topfo*, MHG. *topf*, *toppe*, top, wheel, G. (dial.) *topf* = Dan. *top*, a top, spinning-top; perhaps so called from a fancied resemblance to a pot, < MHG. *topf*, *tupfen*, G. *topf* (obs.), *töpfen*, pot; cf. G. (dial.) *dipfi*, *duppfi*, *dippen*, an iron kettle with three legs, prob. connected with AS. *deóp*, G. *tief*, etc., deep: see *deep*. The notion that the top is so called "because it is sharpened to a tip or top on which it is spun," or "from whirling round on its top or point," is inconsistent with the G. forms (G. *topf*, a top (toy), G. *zopf*, a tuft, crest); moreover, a top does not spin on its top.] 1. A children's toy of conical, ovoid, or circular shape, whether solid or hollow, sometimes of wood with a point of metal, sometimes entirely of metal, made to whirl on its point by the rapid unwinding of a string wound about it, or by lashing with a whip, or by utilizing the power of a spring. All tops are more precisely called *spinning-tops*, conical ones *peg-tops*, and those that are lashed *whip-tops*.

The chekker was choisly there chosen the first,
The draghtes, the dyse, and other dregh gaumes, . . .
The tables, the *top*, tregetre also.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

A *toppe* can I set, and dryve it in his kynde.
Sir T. More, Pageant, Int. to Utopia, p. lxv.

The *top* was used in remote times by the Grecian boys. It is mentioned by Suidas, and . . . was well known at Rome in the days of Virgil, and with us as early at least as the fourteenth century.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 491.

2. In *rope-making*, a conical block of wood with longitudinal grooves on its surface, in which the strands of the rope slide in the process of twisting.—**Gyroscopic top.** See *gyroscopic*.—**Parish top.** See *parish*.—**Top and scourge,** a whip-top and its whip. *Halliwell.*



Top for Rope-making.

toparch (tō'pärk), *n.* [= F. *toparque*, < L. *toparcha*, < Gr. τοπάρχης, the governor of a district, < τόπος, a place, + ἀρχειν, rule.] The governor of a district or toparchy.

The prince and *toparch* of that country. *Fuller.*

toparchia (tō-pär'ki-ạ), *n.* [L.: see *toparchy.*] Same as *toparchy*. *Athenæum*, No. 3267, p. 743.

toparchy (tō′pär-ki), *n.*; pl. *toparchies* (-kiz). [< F. *toparchie* = Sp. *toparquía*, < L. *toparchia*, < Gr. τοπαρχία, < τοπάρχης, a toparch: see *toparch*.] A little state consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country or a locality governed by or under the influence of a toparch.

> The rest [of Palestine] he diuideth into ten *Toparchies*.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 105.

top-armor (top′är′mor), *n.* *Naut.*, a railing formerly fitted across the after part of a top, about three feet high and covered with netting and painted canvas.

topaz (tō′paz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *topase*, *topaco*; < ME. *topas*, *thopas*, *topace*, *tupaec*; also, as ML., *topacius* (also fancifully as the name of Chaucer's *Sir Topas* or *Thopas*) = G. *topas*, < OF. *topase*, *topaze*, F. *topaze* = Pr. *topazi* = Sp. *topacio* = Pg. It. *topazio*, < LL. *topazion*, also *topazon*, L. *topazus*, ML. also *topazius*, *topacius* (in L. applied to the chrysolite), < Gr. τοπάζιον, also τόπαζος, the yellow or oriental topaz; origin unknown; possibly so called from its brightness; cf. Skt. *tapas*, heat. According to Pliny (bk. xxxvii. c. 8), the name is derived from that of *Topazas*, an island in the Red Sea, the position of which is 'conjectural,' < Gr. τοπάζειν, conjecture. Others place this conjectural island in the Arabian Sea.] 1. A mineral of a vitreous luster, transparent or translucent, sometimes colorless, often of a yellow, white, green, or pale-blue color. It is a silicate of aluminium in which the oxygen is partly replaced by fluorin. The fracture is subconchoidal and uneven; the hardness is somewhat greater than that of quartz. It usually occurs in prismatic crystals with perfect basal cleavage, also massive, sometimes columnar (the variety pycnite). Topaz occurs generally in granitic rocks, less often in cavities in volcanic rocks as rhyolite. It is found in many parts of the world, as Cornwall, Scotland, Saxony, Siberia, Brazil, Mexico, and the United States. The finest varieties are obtained from the mountains of Brazil and the Ural Mountains. Those from Brazil have deep-yellow tints; those from Siberia have a bluish tinge; the Saxon topaz has a pale wine-yellow. The purest topazes from Brazil, when cut in facets, closely resemble the diamond in luster and brilliance.

> Flaum-beande gemmes,
> And safyres, & sardiners, & semely *topace*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1469.

2. In *her.*, the tincture or in blazoning by the precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—3. A humming-bird, *Topaza pella* or *T. pyra*.—**False topaz**, a transparent pale-yellow variety of quartz.—**Oriental topaz**, a name for yellow sapphire, or corundum. See *oriental*, 2.—**Pink topaz**, pink or rose-colored topaz, produced from the yellow Brazilian topaz by strong heating. If the heat is continued too long, the color is entirely expelled, and the topaz becomes colorless. Also *rose topaz*.—**Scottish topaz**. Same as *smoky topaz*.—**Siberian topaz**, the white or bluish-white topaz found in Siberia.—**Smoky topaz**. See *smoky*.—**Spanish topaz**, a variety of smoky quartz the color of which has been changed by heat from smoky- to dark-brown, golden-brown, or golden-yellow.—**Star-topaz**, a yellow star-sapphire. See *asteriated sapphire*, under *sapphire*.

Topaza (tō-pā′zä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. τόπαζος, topaz: see *topaz*.] A genus of humming-birds, the topaz hummers. The curved bill is longer than the head, and the tail is forcipate with a long slender pair of feathers next to the middle pair.

Topaz Humming-bird (*Topaza pella*).

Two species are known, *T. pella* and *T. pyra*, both of Cayenne, Trinidad, and the Amazon region. The long tail and beak give these hummers a length of 5½ inches, though the body is small. The coloration is gorgeous; in *T. pella* the back is shining dark-red, changing to orange-red on the rump, the head is black, the throat metallic greenish-yellow with a central topaz sheen and black border; the other under parts are glittering crimson, with golden-green vent.

topazine (tō′paz-in), *a.* [< *topaz* + *-ine*¹.] In *entom.*, yellow and semi-transparent with a glassy luster, as the ocelli of certain insects and the eyes of some spiders.

topazolite (tō-paz′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. τόπαζος, topaz, + λίθος, stone.] A variety of garnet, of a topaz-yellow color, or an olive-green, found in Piedmont. See *garnet*¹.

topaz-rock (tō′paz-rok), *n.* [Tr. G. *topasfels* or *topasbrockenfels*.] A rock which is a peculiar result of contact metamorphism. It is made up of fragments of an aggregate of quartz and tourmalin, which fragments (brocken) are cemented by a mixture of quartz and topaz. The locality of this peculiar rock is the vicinity of the Schreckenstein in the Erzgebirge.

top-beam (top′bēm), *n.* Same as *collar-beam*.

top-block (top′blok), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a large iron-bound block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the topmast.—2. In a vehicle, a projection upon which the bows of the top rest when it is down. *E. H. Knight.*

top-boot (top′bōt), *n.* A boot having a high top; specifically, one having the upper part of the leg of a different material from the rest and separate from it, as if turned over, or designed to be turned over. The jack-boots of the seventeenth century and later had the top somewhat projecting from the leg, as if to allow more freedom to the knee, and this upper part was of thinner leather than the leg, and sometimes, though rarely, of a colored leather, not requiring blacking. The modern top-boot, worn

Top-boots.

a, coachman's boot; *b*, jockey's boot; *c*, man's walking-boot; *d*, hunting-boot; *e*, lady's riding-boot; *f*, man's riding-boot.

chiefly by fox-hunters in England and by jockeys and carriage-servants in livery, is made to appear as if folded over at the top, with the lining of white or yellow leather showing. Also *top*.

> He wrote to the chaps at school about his *top-boots*, and his feats across country. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lii.

top-booted (top′bō′ted), *a.* Wearing top-boots.

> *Topbooted* Graziers from the North; Swiss Brokers, Italian Drovers, also *topbooted*, from the South.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 2.

top-card (top′kärd), *n.* In a carding-machine, a top-flat.

topcastle† (top′kas′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *top-castell*, ME. *toppe-castelle*; < *top*¹ + *castle*. Cf. *forecastle*.] A protected place at the mastheads of old English ships, from which darts and arrows and heavier missiles were thrown; hence, a high place.

> Alle ryally in rede [he] arrayes his chippis; . . .
> The *toppe-castelles* he atuffede with toyelys [weapons], as hym lykyde. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3617.

> Thei whiche sitte in the *topcastell* or high chaire of religion, and whiche hee persons notorious in the profession of teaching the doctrine of holy scripture.
> *J. Udall*, On Luke xix.

top-chain (top′chān), *n.* *Naut.*, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action to prevent them from falling if the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

top-cloth (top′klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, a name formerly given to a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which were lashed to the top in action.

top-coat (top′kōt), *n.* An upper coat, or overcoat.

top-cross (top′krôs), *n.* In *breeding*, a generation of ancestors.

> The rules of the Cleveland Bay Society of America say that a filly with three *top crosses* or a horse with four *top crosses* can be registered [in the forthcoming stud-book for that breed of horses].
> *Breeder's Gazette* (Chicago), March 28, 1890.

top-drain (top′drān), *v. t.* To drain by surface-drainage.

top-draining (top′drā′ning), *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

top-dress (top′dres), *v. t.* To manure on the surface, as land.

top-dressing (top′dres′ing), *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land: often used figuratively.

> His [Baron Stockmar's] Constitutional knowledge . . . was . . . only an English *top-dressing* on a German soil.
> *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 84.

tope¹ (tōp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *toped*, ppr. *toping*. [Perhaps < F. *toper*, *töper*, formerly *toper*, *tauper*, dial. *taupi* = It. *toppare*, cover a stake in dicing, stake as much as one's adversary, hence accept, agree, = Sp. *topar*, butt, strike, accept a bet; used interjectionally, F. *tope*, OIt. *topa*, in dicing '(I) agree,' hence 'agreed!' 'done!' also in drinking, '(I) pledge you'; perhaps orig. 'strike hands' or 'strike glasses'; cf. It. *intoppare*, strike against something; prob. from a Teut. source, perhaps from the root of *tup* or of *tap*². The E. term is not connected with *top*¹ or *tip*¹.] To drink alcoholic liquors to excess, especially to do so habitually.

> If you *tope* in form, and treat,
> 'Tis the sour sauce to the sweet meat,
> The line you pay for being great.
> *Dryden*, To Sir George Etherege, l. 50.

> Was there ever so thirsty an elf?—
> But he still may *tope* on.
> *Hood*, Don't you Smell Fire?

tope² (tōp), *v. t.* Same as *top*².

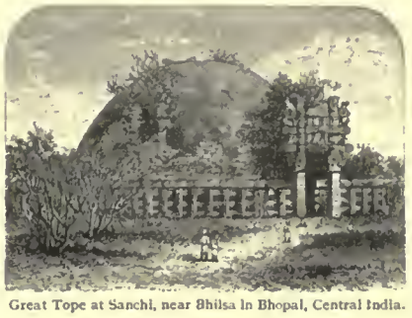
tope³ (tōp), *n.* [Cornish.] A kind of shark, the miller's-dog or penny-dog, *Galeorhinus galeus*, or *Galeus canis*; also, one of several related

European Tope (*Galeorhinus galeus*).

sharks of small size, some of them also called *dogfish*. The species to which the name originally pertained is found on the European coast. There are others in various parts of the world, as the oil-shark of California, *G. zyopterus*. See also cut under *Galeorhinus*.

tope³ (tōp), *n.* [Cf. *nope* (?).] The European wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Local, Eng.]

tope⁴ (tōp), *n.* [< Hind. (Panjab) *tōp*, prob. < Pali or Prakrit *thūpo*, < Skt. *stūpa*, a mound, an accumulation.] The popular name for a type of Buddhist monument, which may be considered as a tumulus of masonry, of domical or tower-like form, many specimens of which occur in India and southeastern Asia, intended for the preservation of relics or the commemoration of some event. When for the former purpose the tope is called a *dagoba*, when for the latter a *stupa*, the term *tope* having reference to the external shape only. The oldest topes are dome-shaped, and rest on a base which is cylindrical, quadrangular, or polygonal, rising perpendicularly or in terraces. A distinctive feature of the tope is the apical structure, which is in the shape of an open parasol and is known as a *tee*. One of the most important sur-



Great Tope at Sanchi, near Bhilsa in Bhopal, Central India.

viving topes is the principal one of a group at Sanchi in Bhopal, Central India. The tumulus is domical, somewhat less than a hemisphere, 106 feet in diameter and 42 feet in height. On the top is a flat space, in the center of which once stood the tee. A most elaborately carved stone railing surrounds this tope. In topes serving to preserve relics these were deposited in metal boxes or in chambers in the solid masonry of the tope. See *dagoba*, *stupa*².

tope⁵ (tōp), *n.* [< Telugu *tōpu*, Tamil *tōppu*, a grove or orchard. The Hind. word is *bāgh*.] In India, a grove or clump of trees: as, a toddy-*tope*; a cane-*tope*.

topee, *n.* See *topi*.

toper (tō′pėr), *n.* [< *tope*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who habitually drinks alcoholic liquors to excess; a hard drinker; a sot.

> In the public-houses, that orthodox tribe, the *topers*, who neglect no privileged occasion of rejoicing, keep the feast [New Year's Eve], . . . as they keep every feast, saint's day or holiday, either of State or Church, by making it a day more than usually unholy.
> *W. Besant and J. Rice*, This Son of Vulcan, Prol., i.

top-filled† (top′fild), *a.* Filled to the top; brimful. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 219.

top-flat (top′flat), *n.* In *carding*, a narrow wooden strip carrying a card, or a card placed above the central cylinder of a carding-machine. Also called *top-card*.

topful† (top′fûl), *a.* [< *top*¹ + *-ful*.] Lofty; high. [Rare.]

> Soon they won
> The top of all the *topful* heav'ns.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, v. 761.

top-full (top′fûl′), *a.* [< *top*¹ + *full*¹.] Brimful. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4. 180. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

top-fuller (top′fûl′ėr), *n.* In *forging*, a top-tool with narrow round edge, used in forming grooves, etc.

topgallant (top'gal″ant; by sailors usually tō-gal'ant), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Being above the topmast and below the royal: applied to mast, sail, rigging, etc.—2†. Topping; fine.

Top-gallant he, and she in all her trim.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 230.

II. *n.* 1. The topgallant mast, sail, or rigging of a ship.

A goodly ship with banners bravely dight,
And flag in her *top-gallant*, I espide.
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity, l. 100.

2. Figuratively, any elevated part, place, etc.

And bring thee cords made like a tackled stair;
Which to the high *top-gallant* of my joy
Must be my convoy in the secret night.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 202.

Rolling topgallantsail. See *rolling.*—**Top and topgallant.** See *top*1.—**Topgallant-bulwarks.** See *quarter-board.*—**Topgallant-forecastle.** See *forecastle.*—**Topgallant-shrouds.** See *shroud*2.

top-graining (top'grā″ning), *n.* An additional coating of color, either in distemper or in oil, put over the first coat of graining after it is dry.

toph (tof), *n.* In *surg.*, same as *tophus.*

tophaceous (tō-fā'shius), *a.* [< *toph* + *-aceous.*] Pertaining to a toph or tophus; gritty; sandy: as, a *tophaceous* concretion.

It [milk] differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into a curdy mass with acids, which chyle and vegetable emulsions will not. Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a chyly substance. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, IV. ii. § 4.

top-hamper (top'ham″pėr), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) Any unnecessary weight, either aloft or about the upper decks.

So encumbered with *top-hamper*, so over-weighted in proportion to their draught of water.
Motley. (*Imp. Dict.*)

(*b*) The light upper sails and their gear. (*c*) The whole of the rigging and sails of a ship. [Rare.]

top-hampered (top'ham″pėrd), *a.* Having too much weight aloft; hence, top-heavy.

top-heaviness (top'hev″i-nes), *n.* The state of being top-heavy. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 178.

top-heavy (top'hev″i), *a.* 1. Having the top disproportionately heavy; over-weighted at the top.

Like trees that broadest sprout,
Their own *top-heavy* state grubs up their root.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, iii. 1.

2. Figuratively, lacking fitness of proportions; liable to fall or fail.

The scheme has become more *top-heavy*, in that the pensions for the aged or disabled workmen are graded, varying according to the wages they have been earning.
The Nation, XLVIII. 377.

3. Drunk; tipsy. *Leland.* [Slang.]

Tophet (tō'fet), *n.* [< Heb. *tōpheth*, lit. a place to be spit on, < *tūph*, spit.] A place situated at the southeastern extremity of Gehenna, or Valley of Hinnom, to the south of Jerusalem. It was there that the idolatrous Jews worshiped the fire-gods and sacrificed their children. In consequence of these abominations the whole valley became the common laystall of the city, and symbolical of the place of torment in a future life.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *Tophet* thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell.
Milton, P. L., i. 404.

tophi, *n.* Plural of *tophus.*

top-honors† (top'on″ėrz), *n.* Topsails. [Rare.]

As our high Vessels pass their wat'ry Way,
Let all the naval World due Homage pay;
With hasty Reverence their *Top-honours* lower.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, 1700, st. 36.

tophus (tō'fus), *n.*; pl. *tophi* (-fī). [< L. *tophus*, *tofus*, sandstone: see *tufa*, *tuff*3.] A concretion of calcareous matter which forms on the cartilaginous surface of the joints, and on the pinna of the ear, in gout; a gouty deposit.

topi, topee (tō-pē'), *n.* In India, a hat or cap.—**Sola or solar topi.** See *sola*2.

topia (tō'pi-ą), *n.* [L., landscape-gardening, landscape-painting, neut. pl. (sc. *opera*) of **topius*, < *topos*, < Gr. *τόπος*, a place: see *topic.*] A fanciful style of mural decoration, generally consisting of landscapes of a very heterogeneous character, resembling those of the Chinese, much used in ancient Roman houses.

topiarian (tō-pi-ā'ri-ąn), *a.* [< L. *topiarius*, topiary, + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or practising topiary work.

Clipped yews and hollies, and all the pedantries of the *topiarian* art. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, vii.

topiary (tō'pi-ą-ri), *a.* [< L. *topiarius*, an ornamental or landscape gardener, < *topia*, landscape-gardening: see *topia.*] In *gardening*, clipped or cut into ornamental shapes; also, of or pertaining to such trimming. Topiary work is the clipping and trimming of trees and shrubs into regular or fantastic shapes.

I was lead to a pretty garden, planted with hedges of alaternus, having at the entrance a skreene at an exceeding height, accurately cutt in *topiary* worke.
Evelyn, Diary, March 25, 1644.

topic (top'ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Formerly also *topick*, *topique*; < F. *topique* = Sp. *tópico* = Pg. It. *topico*, topic, local (in med. use), < NL. *topicus*, local, < Gr. *τοπικός*, pertaining to a place, local, pertaining to a common place, or topic, topical, < *τόπος*, a place. II. *n.* Formerly also *topick*, *topique*, usually in pl.; < F. *topique*, pl. *topiques*, = Sp. *tópica* = Pg. It. *topica*, < L. *topica*, neut. pl., the title of a work of Aristotle, < Gr. *τοπικά* (*τὰ τοπικά*, the books concerning *τόποι*, or common places), neut. pl. of *τοπικός*, pertaining to a place: see I.] I. *a.* Local: same as *topical.*

O all ye *Topick* Gods, that do inhabit here.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxx. 221.

The places ought, before the application of those *topicke* medicines, to be well prepared with the razour.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

II. *n.* 1. In *logic* and *rhet.*, a common place (which see, under *common*); a class of considerations from which probable arguments can be drawn. According to the opinion of some writers, the statements of Aristotle are only consistent with making a topic, or common place, a maxim of reasoning. The traditional definition coming through Cicero is "the seat of an argument." This is not very explicit, and the word has not commonly been used with a very rigid accuracy in logic or rhetoric. The chief topics concern the arguments from notation, conjugates, definition, genus, species, whole, part, cause, effect, subject, adjunct, disparates, contraries, relates, privatives, contradictories, greater, less, equals, similars, dissimilars, and testimony; but different logicians enumerate the topics differently.

The great arguments of Christianity against the practice of sin are not drawn from any uncertain *Topicks*, or nice and curious speculations.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

2. The subject of a discourse, argument, or literary composition, or the subject of any distinct part of a discourse, etc.; any matter treated of: now the usual meaning of the word.

It often happens . . . that the poet and the senate of Rome have both chosen the same *topic* to flatter their emperor upon, and have sometimes fallen upon the same thought. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

Deem'at thou not our later time
Yields *topic* meet for classic rhyme?
Scott, Marmion, iii., Int.

3. In *med.*, a remedy locally applied.

Amongst *topics* or outward medicines, none are more precious than baths. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 418.

Transcendental topic. See *transcendental.*—**Syn. 2.** *Theme*, *Point*, etc. See *subject.*

topical (top'i-kal), *a.* [< *topic* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a place or locality; especially, limited to a particular spot; local.

The men of Archenfeld in Herefordshire claimed by custom to lead the van-guard; but surely this priviledge was *topical*, and confined to the Welsh wars.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 145.

He was now intending to visite Staffordshire, and, as he had of Oxfordshire, to give us the natural, *topical*, political, and mechanical history. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 8, 1675.

The *topical* application of the artificial alizarine colours.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 215.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, pertaining or applied to a particular part of the body; local.

He is robust and healthy, and his change of colour was not accompanied with any sensible disease, either general or *topical*. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 120.

For the most part, however, in this country, physicians have abandoned severe *topical* measures, limiting themselves to antiseptic and soothing applications.
Austin Flint, Diphtheria (Amer. Cyc.).

3. Pertaining to or proceeding from a topic, or category of arguments; hence, merely probable, as an argument.

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. Pertaining to a subject of discourse, composition, or the like; concerned with a particular topic; specifically, dealing with topics of current or local interest.

Conversation . . . was . . . ever taking new turns, branching into *topical* surprises, and at all turns and on every topic was luminous, high, edifying, full.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 120.

The music-hall with beer and tobacco, the comic man bawling a *topical* song and executing the famous clog dance. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 227.

Topical coloring, in *calico-printing*, the application of color to limited and determined parts of the cloth, as distinguished from the dyeing of the whole.—**Topical resultant.** See *resultant.*

topically (top'i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to topics; also, with regard or application to a particular place, spot, subject, etc.

The various collections have been scientifically and *topically* classified and arranged.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 717.

topic-folio† (top'ik-fō″liō), *n.* A commonplace-book.

An English concordance and a *topic folio*, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduatship, a Harmony and a Catena, treading the constant round of certain common doctrinall heads. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

topinch† (tō-pinch'), *v. t.* [A sham word, invented by editors of Shakspere as a compound of *to-*, intensive, + *pinch*, and defined "to pinch severely." The proper reading is simply *to pinch*. Instances of *to* with an infinitive after *let* occur in Shakspere elsewhere (Hamlet, iv. 6. 11), and instances of *to* with an infinitive after other verbs with which *to* does not now usually appear abound in Shakspere and his contemporaries. The prefix *to-*, on the other hand, was obsolete in Shakspere's time, and it was never used "intensively" in such a sense as 'severely.'] An erroneous form of *to pinch.* See the etymology.

Then let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like, *topinch* the unclean knight.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 57.

topknot (top'not), *n.* 1. Any knot, tuft, or crest worn or growing on the head: applied to any egret, crest, or tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, the hair on the top of the human head, any projecting or conspicuous ornament for the head, etc.; specifically, a bow, as of ribbon, forming a part of the head-dress of women in the seventeenth century.

We had that, among other laudable fashions, from London. I think it came over with your mode of wearing high *topknots*. *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

It is undoubtedly from hence [the Danish language] that the Bride-Favours, or the *Top-Knots* at Marriages, which were considered as Emblems of the Ties of Duty and Affection between the Bride and her Spouse, have been derived. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 349.

That fine gentleman . . . whose thick *topknot* of wavy hair . . . and general air of worldly exaltation . . . were painfully suggestive to Lyddy of Herod, Pontius Pilate, or the much-quoted Gallio.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxxviii.

2. A flatfish, *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus*, or Bloch's topknot, and some related species: so called from a long filament on the head. Some of the topknots are of the same genus as the turbot, as Eckstrom's, *Rhombus norvegicus*, and Müller's, *R. punctatus.*

3. One of any of the breeds of domestic hens which have a crest.—**Miller's topknot.** Same as *smear-dab.*

topknotted (top'not″ed), *a.* Adorned with bows and topknots. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xi.

top-lantern (top'lan″tėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a large lantern carried in the mizzentop of a flag-ship, from which a light is displayed as a designation on the admiral's ship.

topless (top'les), *a.* [< *top*1 + *-less.*] Having no top; immeasurably high; lofty; preëminent; exalted.

Was this the face that launched a thousand ships,
And burnt the *topless* towers of Ilium?
Marlowe, Dr. Faustus, xiv.

Make their strengths totter, and their *topless* fortunes
Unroot, and reel to ruin! *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iii. 1.

Topless honours be bestow'd on thee.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

top-light (top'līt), *n.* A light kept in the top of a ship for signaling or for the use of the topmen.

top-lining (top'lī″ning), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) The lining on the after part of the topsail, to prevent the top-rim from chafing the topsail. (*b*) A platform of thin board nailed upon the upper part of the crosstrees on a vessel's top.

toploftical (top'lôf″ti-kal), *a.* [< *toplofty* + *-ical.*] Toplofty. [Colloq., U. S.]

The ecclesiastical [party] who do the *toploftical* talking, and make the inflammatory speeches in the Tabernacle.
The Congregationalist, Dec. 17, 1879.

toploftiness (top'lôf″ti-nes), *n.* The character of being toplofty. [Colloq., U. S.]

toplofty (top'lôf″ti), *a.* Having a high top; hence, figuratively, pompous; bombastic; inflated; pretentious: as, *toplofty* airs; *toplofty* speeches. [Colloq., U. S.]

top-mall (top'mâl), *n.* See *mall*1.

topman (top'man), *n.*; pl. *topmen* (-men). [< *top*1 + *man.*] 1. The man who stands above in sawing; a top-sawyer.—2. *Naut.*, a man stationed to do duty in a top. In a man-of-war the topmen are divided into fore-, main-, and mizzen-topmen. Also *topsman.*—3. A merchant vessel. *Halliwell.*

topmast (top'mast), *n.* [< *top*[1] + *mast*[1].] *Naut.*, the second mast from the deck, or that which is next above the lower mast—main, fore, or mizzen.—**Topmast-shrouds.** See *shroud*[2].

topmast-head (top'mast-hed), *n.* The head or top of the topmast.

This sail, which is a triangular one, extends from the *topmasthead* to the deck. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 724.

top-maul (top'mâl), *n.* Same as *top-mall*.

top-minnow (top'min'ō), *n.* One of several small ovoviviparous cyprinodont fishes related to the killifishes, as *Gambusia patruelis* or *Zygonectes notatus*, both of the United States.

Top-minnow (*Gambusia patruelis*), male, natural size.

The first-named abounds in the fresh waters of the southern United States. The male is much smaller than the female; the brood is brought forth early in the spring.

top-minor (top'mī'nor), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of the holes through which the individual strands are drawn on the way to the twisting-machine.

topmost (top'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *top*[1] + *-most*.] Highest; uppermost.

Whose far-down pines are wont to tear
Locks of wool from the *topmost* cloud.
Lowell, Appledore, ii.

topographer (tō-pog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *topograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who describes a particular place, town, city, tract of land, or country; one who is skilled in topography.

All the *topographers* that ever writ of . . . a town or countrey. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (ed. Arber), p. 12.

topographic (top-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *topographique* = Sp. *topográfico* = Pg. *topographico* = It. *topografico*; as *topograph-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *topographical*.

The *topographic* description of this mighty empire.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 58.

Topographic chart. See *chart*.

topographical (top-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *topographic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to topography; of the nature of topography.—**Topographical anatomy.** See *anatomy*, and *topography*, 4.—**Topographical surveying.** See *surveying*.

topographically (top-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of topography. *Fuller*, Worthies, Kent.

topographics (top-ō-graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *topographic* (see *-ics*).] Topography. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 8.

topographist (tō-pog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *topograph-y* + *-ist*.] A topographer.

topography (tō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [< F. *topographie* = Sp. *topografía* = Pg. *topographia* = It. *topografia*, < LL. *topographia*, < Gr. τοπογραφία, a description of a place, < τοπογράφος, describing a place, as a noun a topographer, < τόπος, place, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The detailed description of a particular locality, as a city, town, estate, parish, or tract of land; the detailed description of any region, including its cities, towns, villages, castles, etc.

In our *topographie* we haue at large set foorth and described the site of the land of Ireland.
Geraldus Cambrensis, Conquest of Ireland, First Pref. [(Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. The features of a region or locality collectively: as, the *topography* of a place.—3. In *surv.*, the delineation of the features, natural and artificial, of a country or a locality.—4. In *anat.*, regional anatomy; the mapping of the surface of the body with reference to the parts and organs lying beneath such divisions of the surface, or the bounding of any part of the body by anatomical landmarks. The best examples of the former case of topography are the divisions of the abdominal and thoracic surfaces by arbitrary lines (see cuts under *abdominal* and *thoracic*); of the latter case, the natural bounds of the axilla, the inguen, the poples, Scarpa's triangle, the several surgical triangles of the neck, etc. See *triangle*.

5. In *zoöl.*, the determination of those different parts of the surface of an animal which may be conveniently recognized by name, for the purpose of ordinary description of specimens: as, the *topography* of a bird, a crab, an insect. Good examples are those figured under *bird*[1] and *Brachyura*. Ordinary descriptive zoölogy proceeds very largely upon such topography.—**Military topography**, the minute description and delineation of a country or a locality, with special reference to its adaptability to military purposes.

topolatry (tō-pol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + λατρεία, worship.] Worship of or excessive reverence for a place or places; adoration of a place or places. [Recent.]

This little land [Palestine] became the object of a special adoration, a kind of *topolatry*, when the Church mounted with Constantine the throne of the Cæsars.
Macmillan's Mag.

topology (tō-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + *-λογια*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The art or method of assisting the memory by associating the objects to be remembered with some place which is well known.—2. A branch of geometry having reference to the modes of connection of lines and surfaces, but not to their shapes.

Toponeura (top-ō-nū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τόπος, place, + νεῦρον, nerve.] A division of *Hydrozoa*, containing those which are toponeural: distinguished from *Cycloneura*. The division corresponds to *Scyphomedusæ*. *Eimer*.

toponeural (top-ō-nū'ral), *a.* [< *Toponeura* + *-al*.] Having several separate marginal bodies or sense-organs, as a scyphomedusan; of or pertaining to the *Toponeura*; not cycloneural.

top-onion (top'un'yon), *n.* See *onion*.

toponomy (tō-pon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + ὄνομα, name.] The place-names of a country or district, or a register of such names.

The substitution of vague descriptions of dress and arms, and a vague *toponomy*, for the full and definite descriptions and precise *toponomy* of the primitive poems.
Encyc. Brit., V. 306.

toponym (top'ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, place, + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] In *anat.*, a topical or topographical name; the technical designation of any region of an animal, as distinguished from any organ: correlated with *organonym* and some similar terms. See *toponymy*. *Wilder and Gage; Leidy*.

toponymal (tō-pon'i-mal), *a.* [< *toponym-y* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to toponymy. *Cones*.

toponymic (top-ō-nim'ik), *a.* [< *toponym-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to toponymy: as, *toponymic* terminology.

toponymical (top-ō-nim'i-kal), *a.* [< *toponymic* + *-al*.] Same as *toponymic*. *Wilder and Gage*.

toponymy (tō-pon'i-mi), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, a place, + ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] In *anat.*, the designation of the position and direction of parts and organs, as distinguished from the names of the parts and organs themselves, which is the province of organonymy; regional or topographical nomenclature; topical terminology.—**Extrinsic toponymy**, the use of descriptive terms based upon the attitude of an animal in relation to the earth, as anterior, posterior, vertical, horizontal, etc. See the quotation under *superior*, *a.*, 2.—**Intrinsic toponymy**, the use of terms referring to regions of the animal itself, regardless of its habitual posture, as dorsal, ventral, ental, ectal, etc.

topophone (top'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. τόπος, a place, + φωνή, a sound, tone.] An instrument, invented by A. M. Mayer, for ascertaining the direction from which any sound proceeds, as the sound of a bell, whistle, or fog-horn at sea in thick weather. It consists essentially of a horizontal bar pivoted at the center so as to turn freely in any direction. At each end of the bar is a resonator opening in the same direction, each connected with a sound-tube for the corresponding ear of the observer. On moving the bar about, a position will be found in which both resonators face the source of the sound, when the sounds heard through the two tubes will be increased or reinforced. In any other position the sounds will be weakened. The direction of the sound when loudest will be at a right angle with the bar.

top-pendant (top'pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a large rope used in sending topmasts up or down.

topper (top'ėr), *n.* [< *top*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which tops. (*a*) The upper part, layer, or covering of anything. [Colloq.]

There was a boy beaten by a woman not long since for selling a big pottle of strawberries that was rubbish all under the *toppers*. It was all strawberry leaves, and crushed strawberries, and such like.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 137.

(*b*) One who or that which excels; anything surpassing or extraordinary. [Colloq.]

2. A blow on the head. *Hotten*. [Slang.]—3. Same as *float-file* (which see, under *file*[1]). *E. H. Knight*.—4. The stump of a smoked cigar; the tobacco which is left in the bottom of a pipe-bowl. *Encyc. Dict.*

toppice†, *v.* Same as *tappice* for *tappish*.

topping (top'ing), *n.* [< ME. *toppyng*; verbal n. of *top*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who tops. (*a*) The act or practice of cutting off the top, as of a tree or plant.

The pruning-knife—zounds!—the axe! Why, here has been such lopping and *topping*, I sha'n't have the bare trunk of my play left presently. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard or boom higher than the other. (*c*) The act of reducing to an exact level the points of the teeth of a saw.

2. That which tops; the upper part of anything; especially, a crest of hair, feathers, etc., upon the head: said of a forelock or topknot, an egret, the mane of a horse, etc.

The mane of that mayn hors much to hit lyke, . . .
The tayl & his *toppyng* twynnen of a sute,
& bounden bothe wyth a bande of a bryȝt grene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 191.

3. *pl.* That which is cut off in topping, as the branches of a tree.—4. *pl.* That which comes from hemp in the process of hatcheling.—5. The tail of an artificial fly, used by anglers, usually a feather from the crest of the golden pheasant. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 599.

topping (top'ing), *p. a.* 1. Rising above all others; loftiest; overtopping.

Ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains.
Derham, Physico-Theol. (*Latham.*)

2. Surpassing; towering; preëminent; distinguished.

The thoughts of the mind . . . are uninterruptedly employed that way, by the determination of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness as long as it lasts.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 38.

I have heard say he [the Governor of Achin] had not less than 1000 Slaves, some of whom were *topping* Merchants, and had many Slaves under them.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 141.

Of all who have attempted Homer, he [Chapman] has the *topping* merit of being inspired by him.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 326.

3. Lofty; pretentious; assuming; arrogant.

The Friend was a poor little man, of a low condition and mean appearance; whereas these two Baptists were *topping* blades, that looked high and spake big.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 291.

I have a project of turning three or four of our most *topping* fellows into doggrel.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, iii. 2.

4. Fine; well; excellent. [Prov. Eng.]

I don't like her to come by herself, now she 's not so terrible *topping* in health.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv. 4.

topping-lift (top'ing-lift), *n.* See *lift*[2].

toppingly (top'ing-li), *a.* [< *topping* + *-ly*[1].] 1†. Topping; fine.

These *toppingly* guests be in number but ten,
As welcome in dairy as beare among men.
Tusser, April's Husbandry, Lesson for Dairy-Maid.

2. In good health; well. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

toppingly† (top'ing-li), *adv.* [< *topping* + *-ly*[2].] In a topping manner; eminently; finely; roundly.

I mean to marry her *toppingly* when she least thinks of it. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iii. 18. (*Davies.*)

topple (top'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toppled*, ppr. *toppling*. [Freq. of *top*[1]; possibly an accom. form of ME. *torple*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1. To fall top or head foremost; fall forward as having too heavy a top; pitch or tumble down.

Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads;
Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 56.

His enemy hath digged a pit in his way, and in he *topples*, even to the depths of hell.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 216.

2. To overhang; jut, as if threatening to fall.

The *toppling* crags of Duty scaled
Are close upon the shining table-lands
To which our God Himself is moon and sun.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

II. *trans.* To throw headlong; tumble; overturn; upset.

It would be an Herculean task to hoist a man to the top of a steeple, though the merest child could *topple* him off thence. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 239.

top-proud† (top'proud), *a.* Proud in the highest degree. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 151.

top-rail (top'rāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a bar extended on stanchions across the after part of a top. See *rail*[1], 4.

topright† (top'rīt), *a.* [< *top*[1] + *right*.] Upright; erect.

His *topright* crest from crown downe falles.
Phaer, Æneid, ix.

top-rim (top'rim), *n.* The rim or edge of a ship's top.

top-rope (top'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope to away up a topmast, etc.

topsail (top'sāl or -sl), *n.* [< ME. *topsayle*, *topseyle*, *toppesaile* (= D. *topzeil*); < *top*[1] + *sail*[1].] *Naut.*, a square sail next above the lowest or chief sail of a mast. It is carried on a topsail-yard.

They bente on a bonet, and bare a *topte* [read *toppe*?] *saile*
Affor the wynde ffreashely to make a good ffare.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 72.

Yer we farther pass, our slender Bark
Must heer strike *top-sails* to a Princely Ark
Which keeps these Straights.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Double topsails, a rig in which the topsail, as formerly carried on square-rigged vessels, is divided horizontally into two sails for ease and convenience of handling. In this rig an additional yard is carried, called the *lower topsail-yard*, which is slung on the cap of the lower mast instead of being hoisted and lowered, while the upper topsail-yard is hoisted and lowered as are single topsails. The lower topsail is the size of the whole topsail when close-reefed, so that letting go the topsail-halyards at once reduces the sail to a close reef, the clues of the upper topsail being lashed to the lower topsail-yardarms. In large merchant ships the topgallantsails are sometimes divided in the same way.—**Rolling topsail.** See *rolling*.—**To furl a topsail in a body.** See *furl*.—**Topsail schooner.** See *schooner*.—**Topsails over**†, heels over head; topsyturvy: sometimes shortened to *topsail*.

Mony turnyt with tene *topsayles ouer*,
That hurlet to the hard vrthe, & there horse leuyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1219.

To settle the topsail-halyards. See *settle*1.

topsail†, *adv.* [ME. *topseyle*: see *topsail*, *n.*] Same as *topsails over* (which see, under *topsail*, *n.*).

And eyther of hem so amer[t]lye smote other
That alle fleye in the felde that on hem was fastened,
And eyther of hem *topseyle* tumbledde to the erthe.
Rom. of the Cheuelere Assigne (E. E. T. S.), l. 320.

topsail-yard (top'sāl-yärd or top'sl-yärd), *n.* A yard on which a topsail is carried. Compare *double topsails*, under *topsail*.

top-saw (top'sâ), *n.* In a sawmill, the upper of two circular saws working together. It cuts through the stuff from above, until it reaches the kerf of the lower saw. It is set a little before or behind the lower saw, so as not to interfere with it. *E. H. Knight.*

top-sawyer (top'sâ″yėr), *n.* 1. The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit. Hence— 2. One who holds a higher position than another; a chief over others; a superior. [Colloq.]

"See-saw is the fashion of England always; and the Whigs will soon be the *top-sawyers*." "But," said I, still more confused, "'The King is the *top-sawyer*,' according to our proverb. How then can the Whigs be?"
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvi.

3. A person of consequence or importance; a prominent person. [Colloq.]

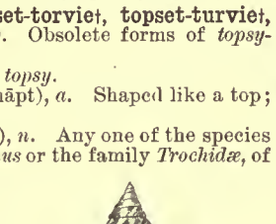
A young dandified lawyer,
Whose air, ne'ertheless, speaks him quite a *top-sawyer*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 56.

topse-torve†, **topset-torvie**†, **topset-turvie**†, **topset-tirvi**†, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *topsy-turvy*.

topsey†, *adv.* See *topsy*.

top-shaped (top'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a top; inversely conical.

top-shell (top'shel), *n.* Any one of the species of the genus *Trochus* or the family *Trochidæ*, of a regularly conic figure. Many of these shells are of large size and very handsome; such are often cut and polished to show the exquisite nacre, and used as parlor-ornaments. See *Trochidæ*, and also cut under *Monodonta*. —**Perspective top-shell**, a perspective-shell; any member of the *Solariidæ* (formerly united with *Trochidæ*). See cut under *Solariidæ*.—**Slit top-shells.** See *slit*1, *v. t.*, and cut under *Scissurellidæ*.


Top-shell (*Trochus niloticus*).

topside (top'sīd), *n.* [< *top*1 + *side*1.] 1. The top side; the upper part. Usually as two words, *top side*, except in the specific use (def. 2), and in the expressions *topside-turned*, *topside-turvy*, *topside-turvied*, and the phrases following, all being accommodated forms of *topsy-turvy* (which see).

2. Specifically, the upper part of a ship's sides; the side of a ship above the water-line: commonly in the plural.

She had not strained a single butt or rivet in her *topsides*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8777.

Topside the other way†, **topside tother way**†, **topside turfway**†. Same as *topsyturvy*, of which these phrases are sophisticated amplifications, suggesting a false derivation.

The estate of that flourishing towne was turned . . . *topside the otherwaie*, and from abundance of prosperitie quite exchanged to extreame penurie.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.)

Thus were all things strangely turned in a trice *topside t'other way*: they who lately were confined as prisoners are now not only free, but petty Lords and Masters, yea and petty Kings.
H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 75.

In Bodleian MS. Rawl. Poet. 25 (which is dated 1694–5, and is a copy of a MS. written not later than 1586), on the reverse of sign. E 7, eleventh line, I find the phrase *topside-turfway*, which, I suppose, was the original of topsy-turvy.
F. W. Foster, in N. and Q., 5th ser., II. 478.

topside-turned†, *a.* [An accom. form of *topsy-turvy*, as if < *topside* + *turned*. Cf. *topsyturny*, *topsyturn*.] Same as *topsyturvy*. *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 214).

topside-turvy†, *adv.* [Also *topside-turvey*, *topsyd turvie*; an accom. form of *topsyturvy*.] Same as *topsyturvy*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

At laat they have all overthrowne to ground
Quite *topside turvey*. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 42.

I found nature turned *top-side turvy*; women changed into men, and men into women.
Addison, Guardian, No. 154.

topsman (tops'man), *n.*; pl. *topsmen* (-men). [< *top's*, poss. of *top*1, + *man*.] 1. Same as *topman*, 2.— 2. A chief or head cattle-drover; a foreman or bailiff. *Halliwell.*

top-soil (top'soil), *n.* The surface or upper part of the soil.

top-soiling (top'soi″ling), *n.* The process of taking off the top-soil of land, as before a canal, railway, etc., is begun.

topsoltiria†, *adv.* Same as *topsyturvy*. [Scotch.]

top-stone (top'stōn), *n.* 1. A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

Human learning is an excellent foundation; but the *top-stone* is laid by love and conformity to the will of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 63.

2. One of the jewels of a marine chronometer. It is usually a ruby cut in the form of a plano-convex lens, but sometimes a diamond cut in facets. It is so placed that its flat side bears against the end of the pivot.

topsy†, *adv.* [Found only in the spelling *topsey*; abbr. of *topsyturvy*: see *topsyturvy*, etym. (4).] Same as *topsyturvy*.

Then turning *topsey* on her thumb.
Charles Cotton (1664). (*F. Hall*, The Nation, March 28, [1889, p. 268.)

topsydturvy†, *adv.* Same as *topside-turvy* for *topsyturvy*.

topsyturn (top'si-tėrn), *v. t.* [Formerly *topsiturn*, *topsieturn*; a back-formation (as if < *topsy-* + *turn*), < *topsyturny*: see *topsyturny*. Cf. *topside-turned*.] To turn upside down; throw in confusion. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

I have such an optimistic faith—and yet it is very hard to keep it fresh and strong in the presence of such wickedness, of such suffering, of such *topsyturning* of right and wrong. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 159.

topsyturny†. See *topsyturvy*, etym. (*c*). *Minsheu*, 1617.

topsyturvily (top-si-tėr'vi-li), *adv.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-ly*2.] Same as *topsyturvy*. *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 5, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

topsyturviness (top-si-tėr'vi-nes), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-ness*.] The state of being topsy-turvy. *Athenæum*, No. 3245, p. 11.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr'vi), *adv.* [A word which, owing to its popular nature, its alliterative type, and to ignorance of its origin, leading to various perversions made to suggest some plausible origin, has undergone, besides the usual variations of spelling, extraordinary modifications of form. The typical forms, with their variations and earliest known dates, are as follows: (1) *Topsy-tervy* (1528), *topsy-tyrvy* (1530), *topsie-turvie* (1575), *topse torve* (1579), *topsy turvye* (1582), *topsie turvy* (1599), *topsy turvy* (1622), *tupsie-turvie* (1640), *topsi-turvy* (1670), *topsy-turvey* (1705). (2) Also, in Sc. forms, with the terminal element capriciously altered, *topsoltiria* (1623), *tapsalteerie* (before 1796), *tapsie-teerie* (1808). (3) Also, with the first element reduced, *top-turvye* (1582). (4) With the second element omitted, *topsey* (1664). (5) With the elements transposed, *turvy-topsy* (before 1687); also, in various other forms simulating for the element following *top-* or *topsy-* some apparently plausible etymology—namely, (6) simulating *side*1 (see *topside*), *topsyd-turvie* (1582), *topside-turvey* (1594), *topside-turvy* (1713). (7) Simulating *turn*, *topsyturny*, spelled *topsiturnie* (1617), whence the verb *topsyturn* (1562), *topsieturn* (1606), *topsiturn* (1613). (8) Simulating both *side*1 and *turn*, *topside-turned*, adj. (1637). (9) Simulating *set*1, *topset-torvie* (1558), *topset-turvie* (1569), *topset tirvi* (1573). (10) Deliberately expanded into a form impossible as an independent original, *topside the other waie* (1586), *topside tother way* (1656), *topside turfway* (see under *topside*). The earlier etymologies, indicated in the above forms, are a part of the history of the word, and are accordingly here formally stated, with the later explanations attempted, nearly in a chronological order: (*a*) As if < *top*1 + *side*1 (see *topside*) + *-turvy* (left unexplained). (*b*) As if orig. "the *top side turned*" (Minsheu, 1617), < *top*1 + *side*1 + *turn* + *-ed*2. (*c*) As if < *top*1 + *-sy* (left unexplained) + *turn* + *-y*1. (*d*) As if < *top*1 + *set*1 + *-turvy* (left unexplained). (*e*) As if orig. *top side the other way*, *topside tother way* (so Grose, 1785; Trench, 1855; Wedgwood, 1872). Various other explanations, all absurd, are given by (*f*) Skinner (1671) and Bailey (1727), (*g*) Coles (1677), (*h*) Miege (1687), (*i*) Grose (1785), (*j*) Brewer ("Dict. of Phrase and Fable"). (*k*) According to Skeat's first supposition ("Etym. Dict.," ed. 1882; "Concise Etym. Dict.," ed. 1882), prob. orig. **top-side turvy* (as reflected in the form *topside-turvy*, above mentioned), i. e. 'with the upper side (put) turfy,' i. e. laid on the earth's surface, **turvy* standing for *turfy*. *Turfy*, however, could not mean 'put on the turf' or 'turned toward the turf.' (*l*) According to Dr. F. Hall (in the "Nation," March 28, 1889, from which article, and from Dr. Hall's book "On Adjectives in -able," some of the above forms are taken), prob. orig. **top so turvy*, **top so* being parallel to *up so* in *up so down* (and **top so turvy* being altered to *topside-turvey*, as *up so down* to *upside down*), and **turvy*, **tervy*, being connected with the obs. verb *terve*, in comp. *overterve*, fall, tr. throw down, cast, as used in the "strange compound" *toppe over terve*: see *terve*. (*m*) A similar view is taken by Skeat ("Etym. Dict.," Supp., 1884, p. 831; "Principles of Eng. Etym.," 1st ser., 1889, p. 428). That is to say, *topsyturvy*, starting from the earliest recorded form *topsy-tervy* (1528), is < *top*1 + *so*1, *adv.*, + **tervy*, overturned, < ME. *terven*, throw, *torvien*, throw, < AS. *torfian*, throw: see *terve*, *torve*1, and cf. *turf*2. This view, assuming that *-turvy*, *-tervy*, is an accom. form, made to agree terminally with *topsy-*, for **turved*, **terved*, pp. of ME. *terven*, upset, is prob. correct. The eleven other explanations are certainly wrong. The phrase evidently originated in ME., and was prob. confused not only with the verb *terve*, *toppe-overterve*, but also with similar phrases, like *topsails over*, and, elliptically, *topsail*, upset (to which the peculiar forms *topsoltiria*, *tapsalteerie* are prob. in part due: see *topsail*), and *top over tail* (see under *top*1).] Upside down; in reverse of the natural order; hence, in a state of confusion or chaos: formerly sometimes followed by *down*.

He tourneth all thynge *topsy tervy*.
Roy and Barlow, Rede Me and Be Nott Wrothe (1528, [ed. Arber), p. 51.

Now, beholde, all my enterprise bee quite pluckte backe, and my purposes tourned cleane *topse-torve*.
Barnaby Rich, Farewell to Military Life (ed. 1846), p. 29.

His trembling Tent all *topsie turuie* wheels.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

We shall o're-turne it *topsie-turuy downe*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV. (fol. 1623), iv. 1.

Here the winds not only blow together, but they turn the whole body of the ocean *topsy-turvy*.
Goldsmith, Hyperbole.

An' warl'ly cares, an' warl'ly men,
May a' gae *tapsalteerie*, O.
Burns, Green Grow the Rashes.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr'vi), *a.* [< *topsyturvy*, *adv.*] Turned upside down; upset; hence, confused; disordered; chaotic.

Tush, man; in this *topsy-turvy* world friendship and bosom-kindness are but made covers for mischief, means to compass ill. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v.

The *topsy-turvy* commonwealth of sleep.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, i.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr'vi), *n.* [< *topsyturvy*, *a.* and *v.*] A topsyturvy condition; great disorder; confusion; chaos.

Insane patients whose system, all out of joint, finds matter for screaming laughter in mere *topsy-turvy*.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, x.

topsyturvy (top-si-tėr'vi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *topsyturvied*, ppr. *topsyturvying*. [Formerly also *topsyturvey*; < *topsyturvy*, *adv.* Cf. *topsyturn*.] To turn upside down; upset.

My poor mind is all *topsy-turvied*.
Richardson, Pamela, II. 40.

topsyturvydom (top-si-tėr'vi-dum), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-dom*.] A state of affairs or a region in which everything is topsyturvy. [Colloq.]

Under the heading *Topsy-Turvydom*, the author says . . . that the Japanese do many things in a way that runs directly counter to European ideas of what is natural and proper. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 286.

topsyturvyfication (top-si-tėr″vi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-fy* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] An

upsetting; a turning upside down. [Ludicrous.]

"Valentine" was followed by "Lelia," . . . a regular *topsyturvyfication* of morality.
Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, Madame Sand.

topsyturvyfy (top-si-tėr'vi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *topsyturvyfied*, ppr. *topsyturvyfying*. [< *topsyturvy* + *-fy*.] To make topsyturvy. [Colloq.]

Vivisection is *topsyturvyfied* in a manner far from pleasing to humanity.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 2. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

topsyturvyism (top-si-tėr'vi-izm), *n.* [< *topsyturvy* + *-ism*.] The habit or state of topsyturviness. Cited by *F. Hall* in The Nation, March 28, 1889, p. 268. [Rare.]

top-tackle (top'tak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a heavy tackle which is applied to the top-pendant in fidding or unfidding a topmast.

toptail (top'tāl), *v. i.* To turn the tail up and the head down, as a whale in diving.

top-timber (top'tim'bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the uppermost timbers in the side of a vessel.—**Long top-timber**, the timber above each of the first futtocks.—**Short top-timber**, the timber above each of the second futtocks.

top-tool (top'tōl), *n.* A forging-tool resembling a cold-chisel or a short thick spike, held when in use by means of a flexible handle of hazelwood or wire. When its cutting edge is round it is called a *top-fuller*.

toquake†, *v. t.* [ME. *toquaken*; < *to-*[2] + *quake*.] To quake exceedingly. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 2527.

toquash†, *v. t.* [ME. *toquasshen*; < *to-*[2] + *quash*[1].] To beat or crush to pieces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

toque (tōk), *n.* [< F. *toque* (= Sp. *toca* = Pg. *touca* = It. *tocca*), a hat, bonnet, prob. < Bret. *tok* = W. *toc*, hat, bonnet.] 1. A head-covering formerly worn by men and women—a diminished form of the hat with turned-up brim. It gradually approached the shape of a very small light cap of silk,

Women's Toques of the 16th century, from portraits of the time. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

which was surrounded and compressed by a band of twisted silk, or of richer material, in such a way as to give it a slight resemblance to a hat with a brim. Its complete form was reached about 1560. It was generally adorned with a small plume.

The Swisse in black velvet *toques*, led by 2 gallant cavalieres habited in scarlet-colour'd saitin.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

The ordinary head-dress [at Lha' Ssa] is a blue *toque*, with a wide rim of black velvet, surmounted with a red knot. *Huc*, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 149.

His velvet *toque* stuck . . . upon the side of his head.
Motley. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A small bonnet in the shape of a round, close-fitting crown without a projecting brim, worn by women in the nineteenth century.

Her delicate head, sculpturesquely defined by its *toque*.
Howells, Indian Summer, ii.

3. The bonnet-macaque, *Macacus sinensis*, so called from the arrangement of the hairs of the head into a kind of toque or cap; also, some similar monkey, as *M. pileolatus* of Ceylon. See cut under *bonnet-macaque*.—4. A small nominal money of account, used in trading on some parts of the west coast of Africa. Forty cowries make one toque, and five toques one hen or gallinha. *Simmonds*.

tor[1] (tôr), *n.* [< ME. *tor* (*torr-*), < AS. *torr*, *tor*, a high rock, a lofty hill, also a tower, < OW. **tor*, a hill, W. *tor*, a knob, boss, bulge, belly, = Ir. *torr*, *tor* = Gael. *torr*, a lofty conical hill, a mound, eminence, heap, pile, tower; cf. W. *twr*, a heap, pile, tower, = L. *turris*, a tower: see *tower*.] A hill; a rocky eminence. The word is especially applied to the rugged and fantastic piles of granite conspicuous on Dartmoor, in Devonshire, England. These are ragged outcrops left by decay and erosion of the rock, and crown many of the higher points of the moor.

There a tempest hem toke on the *torres* hegh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1983.

Derbyshire is famous for its giant *Tors*. The word is applied in Derbyshire to any lofty mass of precipitous rock, just as "scar" is used in Yorkshire.
Bradbury, All about Derbyshire, p. 304.

tor[2]†, *n.* See *tore*[2].

tor[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tower*.

tor[4]†, **tore**[4]†, *a.* [ME. *tor*, *tore*, *toor*, < Icel. *tor-* = OHG. *zur-* = Goth. *tuz-* (used only in comp.), hard, difficult, = Gr. δυς-, hard, ill: see *to-*[2] and *dys-*.] 1. Hard; difficult; wearisome; tedious.

So mony merusyl bi mount ther the mon tyndez
Hit were to *tore* for to telle of the tenthe dole.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 719.

Thoi thai touche me with tene, all these *tore* harmes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2613.

2. Strong; sturdy; great; massive.

In this Temple was a *tor* ymage, all of triet gold,
In honour of Appolyn, that I ere saide.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4279.

3. Full; rich.

Trowe ye not Troy is *tore* of all godis?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3348.

toracet†, *v. t.* [ME. *toracen*, *torasen*; < *to-*[2] + *race*[5].] To tear in pieces. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 516.

torah (tō'rä), *n.* [Also *thorah*; Heb.] In ancient Hebrew literature, any decision or instruction in matters of law and conduct given by a sacred authority; the revealed will of God; specifically, the (Mosaic) law; hence, the book of the law, the Pentateuch.

toran (tō'ran), *n.* [< Hind. *toran*, *torana*, < Skt. *torana*, an arched gateway, an arch, < √ *tur*, a collateral form of √ *tar*, pass.] In *Buddhist arch.*, the gateway of a sacred rail, in wood or in stone, consisting essentially of an upright or pillar on each side, with a projecting crosspiece resting upon them. Typically there are three of these crosspieces superimposed, and the whole monument is frequently elaborately sculptured. The torans of Bharhut and of Sanchi in Central India are especially elaborate.

torat†, *v. t.* [ME. *toratten*; < *to-*[2] + *ratten* (= MHG. *ratzen*), lacerate, tear.] To tear asunder; scatter; disperse.

Thane the Romayns relevyde, that are ware rebuykkyde,
And alle *to-rattys* oure mene with theire riste horsses.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2235.

Torbane Hill mineral. Same as *Boghead coal* (which see, under *coal*).

torbanite (tôr'ban-īt), *n.* [< *Torbane* (Torbane Hill in Linlithgowshire, Scotland) + *-ite*[2].] Boghead coal. See *coal*.

torbernite (tôr'bėr-nīt), *n.* [Named after the Swedish naturalist and chemist *Torbern* Olof Bergmann (1735–84).] A native phosphate of uranium and copper, occurring in square tabular crystals of a bright-green color, pearly luster, and micaceous cleavage. Also called *chalcolite*, and *copper uranite*.

torbite (tôr'bīt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The trade-mark name of a preparation of peat, attempted to be introduced into general use in Lancashire, England, about 1865. It was made by pulping the peat, molding it into blocks, and then drying it. The material thus prepared was converted into charcoal for smelting purposes, or partially charred for use as fuel for generating steam, or in the puddling-furnace. Many attempts have been made in England, France, and Germany to utilize peat in this way, but their success has been small.

torc, *n.* See *torque*.—**Bulbous torc.** See *bulbous*.

torcet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *torse*[1].

torch[1] (tôrch), *n.* [< ME. *torche*, < OF. (and F.) *torche* = Pr. *torcha* = It. *torcia* (cf. Sp. *antorcha*, a torch), < ML. *tortia*, a torch, so called as made of a twisted roll of tow or other material, < L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*[1]. Cf. *torce*, *torse*[1].] 1. A light to be carried in the hand, formed of some combustible substance, as resinous wood, or of twisted flax, hemp, etc., soaked with tallow or other inflammable substance; a link; a flambeau.

Loke that ze hane candele,
Torches bothe faire & fele.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

An angry gust of wind
Puff'd out his *torch*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. An oil-lamp borne on a pole or other appliance for carrying a light easily and without danger.—**Flying torch.** See *flying-torch*.—**Inverted torch**, a torch held with the top downward, to signify the extinction of life: the emblem of death: with reference to the Greek representation of Death (Thanatos), holding a torch so reversed.—**Plumbers' torch**, a large spirit-lamp in the form of a cone.

torch[1] (tôrch), *v. i.* [< *torch*[1], *n.*] 1. To fish with the aid of a torch by night. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 502. [U. S.]—2. To flare or smoke like a torch; rise like the smoke from a torch: with *up*: as, how those clouds *torch up*! *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

torch[2] (tôrch), *v. t.* [< F. *torcher*, wipe, beat (cf. *torchis*, mortar of loam and straw), < *torche*, lit. a twist: see *torch*[1].] In *plastering*, to point with lime and hair: said of the inside joints of slating laid on lathing.

torch-bearer (tôrch'bār'ėr), *n.* One who bears a torch.

Fair Jessica shall be my *torch-bearer*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4. 40.

torch-dance (tôrch'dans), *n.* A dance performed by a number of persons some of whom carry lighted torches.

torcher (tôr'chėr), *n.* [< *torch*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who gives or provides a bright light, as if bearing a torch. [Rare.]

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 165.

2. Specifically, one who torches for fish. [U. S.]

torchère (F. pron. tôr-shār'), *n.* [F. *torchère*, < *torche*, torch: see *torch*[1].] A large candelabrum, especially when decorative and made of valuable material, as bronze, rare marble, or the like: when made of wood it is sometimes termed *gueridon*.

Bronze Torchère, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

torch-fishing (tôrch'fish'ing), *n.* Same as *torching*.

torching (tôr'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *torch*[1], *v.*] A method of capturing fish by torch-light at night. It is practised chiefly in the fall, when the fish are abundant. Also called *driving* and *fire-fishing*.

torchless (tôrch'les), *a.* [< *torch*[1] + *-less*.] Lacking torches; unlighted. *Byron*, Lara, ii. 12.

torch-light (tôrch'līt), *n.* [< ME. *torche-light*; < *torch*[1] + *light*[1].] The light of a torch or of torches.

She brought hym to his bedde with *torche light*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 149.

Statilius show'd the *torch-light*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 5. 2.

torch-lily (tôrch'lil'i), *n.* See *Kniphofia*.

torchon board. A board covered with torchon paper: used by artists for water-color drawing, etc.

torchon lace. See *lace*.

torchon mat. A picture-frame mat, made of torchon paper.

torchon paper. [So named from the F. *torcher*, rub, cleanse by rubbing, *torchon*, dish-cloth.] A paper with a rough surface, used for painting on in water-color, and also for mats in picture-framing.

torch-pine (tôrch'pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

torch-race (tôrch'rās), *n.* In *Gr. antiq.*, a race at certain festivals, in which the runners carried lighted torches, the prize being awarded to the contestant who first reached the goal with his torch still burning. In some forms of this race relays of runners were posted at intervals, and the burning torch was passed on from one to the next. Very frequently it was associated with the worship of Helios (Apollo) or Selene (Artemis), or of some fire-god, as Hephæstus (Vulcan) or Prometheus. See *lampadephoria*.

torch-staff (tôrch'staf), *n.* The staff of a torch, by which it is carried. Compare *torch*[1], 2.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With *torch-staves* in their hand.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 46.

torch-thistle (tôrch'this'l), *n.* A columnar cactus of the genus *Cereus*, the stems of some species of which have been used by the Indians for torches. Sometimes the name is extended to the whole genus.

torch-wood (tôrch'wůd), *n.* 1. Wood suitable for making torches. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.—2. A tree of the rutaceous genus *Amyris*, either *A. maritima* of Florida and the West Indies, or *A. balsamifera* of the West Indies. *A. maritima* is a slender tree reaching 50 feet high; the wood is very hard and durable, suitable for use in the arts, could it be had in large quantities, very resinous, and much used for fuel on the Florida keys. *A. balsamifera* is smaller, very fragrant in burning, used to scent dwellings. In the West Indies the shrub *Casearia* (*Thiodia*) *serrata* of the *Samydaceæ* is also so called.

torchwort (tôrch'wėrt), *n.* The mullen. Compare *hag-taper*.

torcular (tôr'kū-lăr), *n.* [< L. *torcular*, a press used in making wine, < *torquere*, twist: see *tort*[1].] 1. A surgical instrument, the tourniquet.—2. In *anat.*, the confluence of the venous sinuses in the brain: more fully called *torcular Herophili*.—**Torcular Herophili**, in *anat.*, the wine-press of Herophilus, the place in the meninges of the brain, at the internal occipital protuberance, where the sinus of the falx cerebri joins the lateral sinus of the tentorium cerebelli, and other sinuses meet. This confluence of venous currents was supposed to exert some pressure upon the circulation (whence the name). See *straight sinus*, under *sinus*.

Tordylium (tôr-dil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Morison, 1672), < L. *tordylion*, *tordylon*, < Gr. *τορδύλιον*, *τόρδυλον*, an umbelliferous plant, hartwort.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Peucedaneæ*. It is characterized by conspicuous calyx-teeth, marginal petals frequently enlarged and two-lobed, a hirsute ovary, and a fruit with thick and often rugose margin, inconspicuous ridges, and oil-tubes solitary in their channels, or in a few species numerous. There are about 12 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and central parts of Asia. They are hairy annuals, usually bearing pinnate leaves with broad leaflets, or sometimes somewhat cordate undivided leaves. The flowers are white or purplish, and form compound umbels. The species are known as *hartwort* (which see).

tore[1] (tōr). Preterit of *tear*[1].

tore[2] (tōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tor*, *torre*; prob. a particular use of *tor*[1], a hill, prominence (W. *tor*, a knob, boss, etc.): see *tor*[1].] 1. A projecting knob or ball used as an ornament on furniture, as cradles and chairs.

> The Queen came forth, and that with no little worldly pompe, was placed in a Chaire having two faithfull Supporters, the Master of Maxwell upon the one *Torre*, and Secretary Lethington upon the other *Torre* of the Chaire.
> *Knox*, Hist. Ref. in Scotland, iv.

2. The pommel of a saddle.

> A horse he never doth bestride
> Without a pistol at each side,
> And without other two before,
> One at either saddle *tore*.
> *Colvil*, Mock Poem, f. 41. (*Jamieson.*)

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

tore[3] (tōr), *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. W. *tor*, a break, cut, *tori*, break, cut.] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [Prov. Eng.]

tore[4]†, *a.* See *tor*[4].

tore[5] (tōr), *n.* [< NL. *torus*, q. v.] 1. In *arch.*, same as *torus*, 1.—2. In *geom.*, a surface generated by the revolution of a conic (especially a circle) about an axis lying in its plane.

toreador (tor″e-a-dôr′), *n.* [Also *torreador*, *taureador*; < Sp. *toreador*, a bull-fighter, < *torear*, engage in a bull-fight, < *toro*, a bull: see *steer*[2].] A Spanish bull-fighter, especially one who fights on horseback.

toreave†, *v. t.* [ME. *toreven*; < *to-*[2] + *reave*.] To take away completely. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 203.

torely†, *adv.* [ME., < *tore*[4], *tor*[4], + *-ly*[2].] With difficulty; hardly; stoutly; firmly.

> The Troiens, on the tothir syde, *torely* with atode,
> Dysasent to the dede, Dukes & other.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8016.

torend†, *v. t.* [ME. *torenden*; < *to-*[2] + *rend*[1].] To rend in pieces; tear. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 790.

toret†, **toretet**†, *n.* [ME., also *turet*, < OF. (and F.) *touret*, a wheel, reel, spinning-wheel, dim. of *tour*, a turn: see *tour*[2], *turn*.] 1. A ring, such as those by which a hawk's lune or leash was fastened to the jesses, or that on a dog's collar through which the leash passed. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1294.—2. The eye in which a ring turns.

> This ring renneth in a maner *turet*.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. § 2.

toreumatography (tō-rō-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *τόρευμα*(*τ*-), work in relief (< *τορεύειν*, bore, chase), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or treatise on ancient art-work in metal.

toreumatology (tō-rō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *τόρευμα*(*τ*-), work in relief, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art or technic of ancient art-work in metal.

toreutes (tō-rō'tēz), *n.*; pl. *toreutæ* (-tē). [< Gr. *τορευτής*, one who works in relief, < *τορεύειν*, bore, chase: see *toreutic*.] In *antiq.*, an artist or artisan in metal.

toreutic (tō-rō'tik), *a.* [= F. *toreutique*, < Gr. *τορευτικός*, < *τορεύειν*, bore, chase, emboss.] In *anc. metal-work*, chased, carved, or embossed: noting, in general, all varieties of sculptured, modeled, or other art-work in metal. The toreutic art was considered to include casting and the production of designs in relief on a surface of metal by beating out a plate with hammers or punches from behind (repoussé), or by beating it into a mold of wood or metal, though all hammered work is more strictly called *empæstic work*. Ivory-carving was also a department of toreutic work, which therefore covered the production of chryselephantine statues.

> Of *toreutic* work in bronze these tombs seem to have yielded very little.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 397.

toreutics (tō-rō'tiks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *toreutic* (see *-ics*).] See the quotation.

> *Toreutics*, by which is meant sculpture in metals, and also this combination of metal with other materials.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 85.

torf†, *n.* A Middle English form of *turf*.

torfaceous (tôr-fā'shius), *a.* [< ML. **torfa*, *turfa* (< E. *turf*), + *-aceous*.] Growing in bogs or mosses: said of plants.

torfel (tôr'fl), *v. i.* [Cf. *terfle*.] To fall; decline; die. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

torfere†, **torfert**, *n.* [ME., also *torfoyr*; < Icel. *torfæra*, a difficult passage or road, *torfærr*, hard to pass, < *tor-*, hard, + *fara*, go, pass: see *tor*[4] and *fare*[1].] Difficulty; trouble.

> Suche *torfoyr* and torment of-telle herde I neuere.
> *York Plays*, p. 432.
>
> Thow arte be-trayede of thi mene, that moste thow on tray-stede.
> That schalle turne the to tene and *torfere* for ever.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1956.

torgant, *a.* See *targant*.

torgoch (tor'goĥ), *n.* [< W. *torgoch*, lit. 'red-belly,' < *tor*, belly, + *coch*, red.] The red-bellied char, a variety of the common char, *Salvelinus alpinus*, found in mountain lakes in Great Britain; the saibling, as there found. See *char*[4].

tori, *n.* Plural of *torus*.

Torify (tō'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Torified*, ppr. *Torifying*. [< *Tory* + *-fy*.] To make a Tory of. [Humorous.]

> He is Liberalizing them instead of their *Torifying* him.
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters, p. 262. (*Davies.*)

Torilis (tor'i-lis), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), perhaps from the thick stylopodia, representing the disk, < L. *torus*, a cushion.] A former genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Caucalineæ*, and now classed as a section of *Caucalis*, which is a genus of about 20 species, distinguished from *Daucus*, the carrot, by a muricate, bristly, or aculeate fruit with the face deeply channeled. The species are natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. They are usually rough annuals, with pinnately decompound leaves, and white or purplish flowers in compound umbels either terminal or opposite the leaves, commonly with few rays and few involucral bracts or none, but with many-leaved involucels and the marginal flowers commonly radiate, the other petals obcordate and these enlarged and bifid. They are chiefly known as *hedge-parsley* (which see) and also *bur-parsley*.

torillo (tō-ril'ō), *n.* [Sp. *torillo*, a little bull, dim. of *toro*, a bull: see *steer*[2].] One of the hemipods, *Turnix sylvatica*, found in Spain: apparently so called from its pugnacity. See *Turnix*.

Torins (tō-raṅ'), *n.* A red wine grown in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, resembling Burgnndy of the second class, and keeping well.

torit†, *v. t.* [ME. *toritten*, *torytten*; < *to-*[2] + *rit*[1].] To cleave or tear in pieces.

> Hyre ryche robys ache all *to-rytte*,
> And was rayysed out of hyr wytte.
> *MS. Ashmole* 61, XV. Cent. (*Halliwell*, under *ritte*.)

torive†, *v. t.* [ME. *toriven*; < *to-*[2] + *rive*[1].] To rive in pieces; rend.

> The king share thrugh his shild with the sharpe ende,
> And the rod all *to roofe* right to his honde.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1234.

torment (tôr'ment), *n.* [< ME. *torment*, *tourment*, *turment*, < OF. *torment*, *tourment*, *turment*, F. *tourment* = Pr. *torment*, *turment* = Sp. Pg. It. *tormento*, torment (cf. Sp. Pg. *tormenta*, a tempest), < L. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling stones, a missile so hurled, also an instrument of torture, a rack, hence tortnre, anguish, torment, also a mangle, clothes-press, also a cord, rope, < *torquere*, twist, hurl, throw, rack, torture, torment: see *tort*[1]. Cf. *torture*.] 1†. An engine of war for casting stones, darts, or other missiles; a tormentum.

> Vitruuius . . . sayth, All *turmentes* of warre, whiche we cal ordinance, were first fnuented by kinges or gouernours of hostes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

2. An instrument of torture, as the rack, the thumbscrew, or the wheel; also, the application of such an instrument, or the torture caused by it.

> Zaynte Agase, thet mid greate blisse . . . yede to *torment* alsuo ase hi yede to feste other to a bredale.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

> This *torment* of the wheele I find in Aristotle to have been used amongst the ancient Greciana.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

3. Hence, anything which causes great pain or suffering; a source of trouble, sorrow, or anguish.

> A! lorde, we were worthy
> Mo *turmentis* for to taste,
> But mende vs with mercye
> Als thou of myght is moste.
> *York Plays*, p. 393.
>
> Why, death 's the end of evils, and a rest
> Rather than *torment:* it dissolves all griefs.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

4. A state of suffering, bodily or mental; misery; agony.

> Sixteene dayes he travelled in this feare and *torment*.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 42.
>
> How can I tell
> In any words the *torment* of that hell
> That she for her own soul had fashioned?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 151.

5. An object of torture; a victim. [Rare.]

> That instant he becomes the sergeant's care,
> His pupil, and his *torment* and his jest.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 632.

6†. A tempest; a tornado.

> In to the ae of Spayn wer dryuen in a *torment*
> Among the Sarazins. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 148.

=**Syn. 4.** *Anguish*, *Torture*, etc. See *agony*.

torment (tôr-ment'), *v. t.* [< ME. *tormenten*, *tourmenten*, *turmenten*, < OF. *tormenter*, *turmenter*, *tourmenter*, F. *tourmenter* = Pr. *tormentar*, *turmentar* = Sp. *tormentar* (also *atormentar* = Pg. *atormentar*) = It. *tormentare*, < ML. *tormentare*, torment, twist, < L. *tormentum*, torment: see *torment*, *n.*] 1. To put to torment, as with the rack or the wheel; torture.

> He shall be *tormented* with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels. Rev. xiv. 10.

2. To bring suffering or misery upon; pain; plague; distress; afflict.

> Thow doase bot tynnez thi tyme, and *turmenttez* thi pople.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1954.
>
> Raw it is no better then poyson, and being rosted, except it be tender and the heat abated, . . . it will prickle and *torment* the throat extreamely.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 123.
>
> A provoking gipsy! to run away, and *torment* her poor father, that doats on her! *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

3. To twist; distort.

> The fix'd and rooted earth,
> *Tormented* into billows, heaves and swells.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 101.
>
> The monument of Margaret [of Bourbon] herself is . . . in white marble, *tormented* into a multitude of exquisite patterns. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 246.

4. To throw into agitation; disturb greatly. [Rare.]

> Then, soaring on main wing,
> *Tormented* all the air. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 244.

=**Syn. 1.** To agonize, rack, excruciate.—**2.** *Plague*, *Worry*, etc. (See *tease*.) *Trouble*, *Distress*, etc. See *afflict*.

tormenta, *n.* Plural of *tormentum*.

tormented (tôr-men'ted), *p. a.* Tortured; agonized; distorted: occasionally used in the United States as a euphemism for *damned:* as, not a *tormented* cent. *Lowell*, Int. to Biglow Papers.

tormenter (tôr-men'tėr), *n.* [< *torment* + *-er*[1].] See *tormentor*.

tormentful (tôr'ment-fůl), *a.* [< *torment* + *-ful*.] Causing great suffering or torment. [Rare.]

> Malice, and envy, and revenge are unjust passions, and in what nature soever they are, they are as vexatious and *tormentful* to itself as they are troublesome and mischievous to others.
> *Tillotson*, Sermons, III. 192. (*Richardson, Supp.*)

tormentil (tôr'men-til), *n.* [Formerly *tormentile*; < F. *tormentille* = Pr. *tormentilla* = Sp. *tormentila* = Pg. It. *tormentilla*, < ML. *tormentilla*, *tormentella*, also *tornilla*, *tornella*, tormentil; so called, it is said, because supposed to allay the pain of the toothache, < L. *tormentum*, torment: see *torment*.] A plant, *Potentilla Tormentilla*, of Europe and temperate Asia. It is a low herb with slender forking stems, the lower leaves with five leaflets, the upper with three the flowers small, bright-yellow, and having

Common Tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*).

usually but four petals. The plant has a thick and woody perennial rootstock, which is highly astringent; it is used in medicine, and also sometimes in tanning. It contains besides an available red coloring matter, used by the Laplanders to dye the skins worn by them as clothing. Also called *bloodroot*, *septfoil*, and *shepherd's-knot*.

This *tormentil*, whose virtue is to part
All deadly killing poison from the heart.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Tormentilla (tôr-men-til′ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < ML. *tormentilla*: see *tormentil*.] 1. A former genus of plants, now reduced to a section of *Potentilla*, including those species which have the parts of the flowers in fours. The tormentil belongs to this section.—2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this subgenus; tormentil.

This single yellow flower . . . is a *tormentilla*, which is good against the plague.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, iii.

tormentingly (tôr-men′ting-li), *adv.* In a tormenting manner; in a manner productive of suffering.

He bounst and bet his head *tormentingly*.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

tormentingness (tôr-men′ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being tormenting. *Bailey*, 1727.

tormentiset†, *n.* [ME., < *torment*, *v.*] Torment; torture.

This Seneca the wyse
Chees in a bath to deye in this manere
Rather than han another *tormentyse*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 527.

tormentor (tôr-men′tor), *n.* [< ME. *tormentour*, *turmentour*, < OF. **tormentour* = Sp. *tormentador*, < ML. **tormentator* (cf. *tormentarius*), a torturer, < *tormentare*, torment: see *torment*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which torments. Especially—(*a*) One whose office it is to inflict torture; an executioner.

Then the lorde wonder loude lated & cryed,
& talkez to his *tormenttourez*: "takez hym," he biddez,
"Byndez hyhynde, at his bak, bothe two his handez, . . .
Stik hym stifly in stokez."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 154.

Thre strokes in the nekke he sooot hir tho,
The *tormentour*. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 527.

(*b*) One who or that which causes pain or anguish; a cause of suffering or great distress.

These words hereafter thy *tormentors* be!
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 136.

Louis XI., whose closeness was indeed his *tormentor*.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

2. In *agri.*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil. It is somewhat like a harrow, but runs on wheels, and each tine is furnished with a hoe or share that cuts up the ground.

3. A long fork used by a ship's cook to take meat out of the coppers.—4. In *theatrical use*, one of the elaborately painted wings which stand in the first grooves.—5. Same as *back-scratcher*. Also *tormenter*.

tormentress (tôr-men′tres), *n.* [< *tormentor* + *-ess*.] A woman who torments.

Fortune ordinarily commeth after to whip and punish them, as the scourge and *tormentresse* of glorie and honour.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

tormentry†, *n.* [ME. *tormentrie*; < *torment* + *-ry*.] Affliction; distress.

If she be riche and of heigh parage,
Than semeth it is a *tormentrie*
To soffren hire pride and hire malencolie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 251.

tormentum (tôr-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *tormenta* (-tạ). [L.: see *torment*.] 1. Anciently, a kind of catapult having many forms.—2. A light piece of ordnance.—3. A whirligig.

Restless as a whirling *tormentum*.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, v.

4. In *med.*, a name formerly applied to obstructive intestinal disorders, probably specifically to intussusception.

tormina (tôr′mi-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *tormina*, griping pains, < *torquere*, twist, wreneh: see *tort*[1]. Cf. *torment*.] Severe griping pains in the bowels; gripes; colic.

torminal (tôr′mi-nal), *a.* Same as *torminous*.

torminous (tôr′mi-nus), *a.* [< *tormina* + *-ous*.] Affected with tormina; characterized by griping pains.

tormodont (tôr′mō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *τόρμος*, a hole or socket, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Socketed, as teeth; having socketed teeth, as a bird. See *Odontotormæ*.

They differ from recent Carinate birds in degree only, viz., by their *tormodont* teeth and amphicœlous vertebræ.
Nature, XXXIX. 178.

torn[1] (tôrn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *tear*[1].] In *bot.*, having deep and irregular marginal incisions, as if produced by tearing; laceratc.

torn[2] (tôrn), *n.* 1†. A Middle English form of *turn*.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing an ancient spinning-wheel.

tornadet† (tôr-nād′), *n.* [See *tornado*.] A tornado. *Bailey*, 1727.

Inured to danger's direst form,
Tornade and earthquake, flood and storm.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 8.

tornadic (tôr-nad′ik), *a.* [< *tornado* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, charaeteristic of, or of the nature of a tornado.

Four series of storms of *tornadic* character have passed over the States east of the Mississippi River since the beginning of the year. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, I. 7.

tornado (tôr-nā′dō), *n.*; pl. *tornadoes* (-dōz). [With the common change of terminal *-a* to *-o*, to give the word a more Spanish look (also sometimes *tornade*), < Sp. (and Pg.) *tornada*, a return, or turning about (applied appar. at one time by Spanish and Portuguese sailors to a whirling wind at sea), < *tornar*, turn, < L. *tornare*, turn: see *turn*. The Pg. name is *travado*; the Sp. name is *turbonada*.] A violent squall or whirlwind of small extent.

They were all togcther in a plumpe on Christmasse-eve was two yere, when the great floud was, and there stird up such *ternados* and furicanos of tempests.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

We had fine westher while we lay here, only some *tornadoes*, or thunder-showers. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1681.

Specifically—(*a*) On the west coast of Africa, from Cape Verd to the equator, a squall of great intensity and of short duration, occurring during the summer months, but most frequently and with greatest violence at the beginning and end of the rainy season. On the western part of the coast, near Sierra Leone, these squalls come from easterly points, and blow off shore; while on the eastern part of the coast, near the month of the Niger, they occasionally blow on shore, partly because of a variation in the direction of the squall, and partly because of a different trend of the coast. The squall is marked by peculiar, dense, arched masses of dark cloud, furious gusts of wind, vivid lightning, deafening thunder, and torrents of rain; it produces a slight rise in the barometer and a fall of temperature amounting on the average to 9° Fahr. Similar squalls in other tropical regions are usually known by the name of *arched squalls*, but are sometimes also called *tornadoes*. The principal period when these squalls occur (namely, at the change of the seasons or of the monsoons) is that in which great quantities of vapor-laden air are stopped by a land-wind, and accumulate near the coast, producing a hot, sultry, unstable state of the atmosphere. The tornado is the overturning process by which the atmosphere regains its stability. The wind ordinarily turns through two or three points during its progress, but in general a complete cyclonic motion is not established. (*b*) In the United States, east of the 100th meridian, a whirlwind of small radius and of highly destructive violence, usually seen as a whirling funnel pendent from a mass of black cloud, occurring most frequently in the southeast quadrant of an area of low pressure several hundred miles from its center, and having a rapid progressive movement, generally toward the northeast. The principal condition precedent to the formation of a tornado, just as for a thunder-storm, is an unstable state of the atmosphere. In the tornado a whirling motion from right to left, of tremendous energy, is generated in a mass of clouds, and is often maintained for several hours, while in the ordinary thunder-storm a complete cyclonic motion probably seldom becomes established. Tornadoes generally arise just after the hottest part of the day, when the atmosphere has its maximum instability; the months of greatest frequency are April, May, June, and July. The destruction in a tornado may be caused either by the surface wind which is forced in on all sides to feed the ascending current of the tornado-funnel, or by the gyrating winds of the funnel itself when sufficiently low to come within the reach of buildings; in the latter case no structure, however strongly built, is apparently able to withstand the wind's enormous force.

tornaria (tôr-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *tornus*, a lathe (see *turn*), + *-aria*.] The echinopædie-like larva of *Balanoglossus*, bearing a great resemblance to the larvæ of some of the echinoderms, as starfishes; originally the name of a pseudogenus, retained to designate the objects defined. See *Balanoglossus* (with cut).

tornarian (tôr-nā′ri-an), *a.* [< *tornaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a tornaria; resembling the larva of *Balanoglossus*.

Tornatella (tôr-na-tel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < L. *tornatus*, turned in a lathe, < *tornare*, turn (see *turn*), + dim. term. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Tornatellidæ*: same as *Actæon*.

Tornatella tornatilis.

Tornatellidæ (tôr-na-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tornatella* + *-idæ*.] That family of opisthobranchiate gastropods whose type genus is *Tornatella*, having a developed spiral shell: same as *Actæonidæ*.

torn-crenate (tôrn′krē[ẹ]nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, crenate in having the margin torn, as certain lichens.

torn-down (tôrn′doun), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Rough; riotous; turbulent; rebellious; ungovernable; hence, overpowering of its kind. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

You know I was a girl onst; led the General a dance of it, I tell you. Yes, a real *torn-down* piece I was!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, xxxii.

II. *n.* An unruly or unmanageable person. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

torneamentt, *n.* An obsoleto form of *tournament*.

tornilla, tornillo (tôr-nil′ä, -ō), *n.* [Mexican name, < Sp. *tornillo*, a screw, dim. of *torno*, turn, turning-wheel: see *turn*.] The screw-pod mesquit. See *mesquit*[2].

torniquet, *n.* See *tourniquet*.

tornography (tôr-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. < *torn*(*ado*) + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The description and theory of tornadoes. [Rare.]

torobt, *v. t.* [ME. *torobben*; < *to-*[2] + *rob*[1].] To steal wholly; take entirely away.

My yoye, myn herte ye all *to-robbydd*,
The chylde ys dedd that soke my breste!
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 47. (*Halliwell.*)

toroidal (tō-roi′dal), *a.* [< *toro*[5], *torus*, + *-oid* + *-al*.] Having a shape like an anchor-ring, or a surface generated by the revolution of a circle about a line in its plane; pertaining to such a surface, or to a family of such surfaces.—**Toroidal function.** See *function*.

torose (tō′rōs), *a.* Same as *torous*.

torosity (tō-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< *torose* + *-ity*.] The state of being torous; muscular strength; muscularity. *Bailey*, 1727.

torororo (tō′rō-tō′rō), *n.* [Native name.] A Papuan kingfisher, *Syma torotoro*.

torous (tō′rus), *a.* [< L. *torosus*, full of muscle or flesh, < *torus*, a bulging, a protuberance, muscle: see *torus*.] Bulging; swelling; muscular. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cylindrical, with bulges or constrictions at intervals; swelling in knobs at intervals. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, protuberant; knobbed; tuberculated. Also *torose*.

tor-ouzel (tôr′ö[ẹ]zl), *n.* The ring-ouzel. [Devonshire, Eng.]

Torpedinidæ (tôr-pē-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torpedo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of batoid fishes, typified by the genus *Torpedo*; the electric rays, noted for their power of giving shocks by means of a sort of galvanic battery with which they are provided. In this respect the electric rays are peculiar among elasmobranchs, though some fishes of a different class are provided with similar organs (the electric eels and electric catfishes). The torpedoes are large rays, of 6 genera and about 15 species, found in most seas. The trunk is broad and smooth; the tail comparatively short, with a rayed caudal fin and commonly two rayed dorsals, the first of which is over or behind the ventrals. The electric organs are a pair, one on each side of the trunk anteriorly, between the pectoral fins and the head. See cuts under *torpedo*.

torpedinoid (tôr-ped′i-noid), *a.* [< NL. *Torpedinoidea*, q. v.] Of the nature of the electric ray; related or belonging to the *Torpedinoidea*.

Torpedinoidea (tôr-ped-i-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torpedo* (*-din-*) + Gr. *εἶδος*, form, resemblance.] The electric rays, rated as a superfamily contrasted with *Raioidea* and *Pristoidea*.

torpedinous (tôr-ped′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *torpedo* (*-din-*), torpedo, + *-ous*.] Shocking or benumbing like a torpedo. [Rare.]

Fishy were his eyes, *torpedinous* was his manner.
De Quincey.
[(*Imp. Dict.*)

torpedo (tôr-pē′dō), *n.*; pl. *torpedoes* (-dōz). [Formerly also *torpædo*, *torpido*; = Sp. Pg. *torpedo* = It. *torpedine* (cf. F. *torpille* = It. *torpiglia*), a torpedo, cramp-fish, < L. *torpedo*, numbness, also a torpedo, cramp-fish, < *torpere*, benumb: see *torpent*, *torpid*.] 1. A fish of the genus *Torpedo* or family *Torpedinidæ*; an electric ray; a cramp-fish or numb-fish.

Torpedo, its electric apparatus displayed. *b*, branchiæ; *c*, brain; *e*, electric organ; *g*, cranium; *mc*, spinal cord; *n*, nerves to pectoral fins; *nl*, lateral nerves; *np*, branches of pneumogastric to the electric organ; *o*, eye.

Torpido is a fisshe, but who-so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shall fele no thyng.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 239.

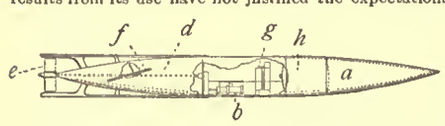
The *Torpædo* or Cramp-fish came also to our hands, but we were amazed (not knowing that fish but by its quality) when a sudden trembling seazed on us: a device it has to

beget liberty, by evaporating a cold breath to stupifie such as either touch or hold a thing that touches it.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels (ed. 1638), p. 349.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Duméril, 1806).] The typical genus of the family *Torpedinidæ*. It is now restricted to electric rays whose trunk is very broad and disk-like, evenly rounded in front and on the sides, and abruptly contracted at the tail, whose caudal fin is well developed, and which have two dorsals, large separate ventrals, and the skin perfectly smooth. They are large rays, chiefly of Atlantic waters. *T. occidentalis*, which is found along the Atlantic coast of North America, though not very common there, attains a length of about five feet; it is nearly uniform blackish above, and white below. *T. californica*, of the opposite coast, is a spotted species.

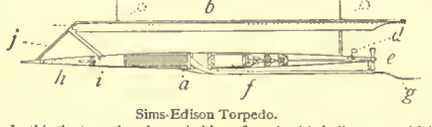

Torpedo (*Torpedo occidentalis*).

3. An explosive device belonging to either of two distinct classes of submarine destructive agents used in war—namely, *torpedoes proper*, which are propelled against an enemy's ship, and more or less stationary *submarine mines*, placed where a hostile vessel would be likely to come within range of their destructive effect. Of the first class, called also *offensive torpedoes*, there are three principal types: (*a*) the *locomotive* or *automobile torpedo*, which class includes the Whitehead and many other patterns generally designated by the name of the inventor; (*b*) the *towing* or *otter torpedo*; and (*c*) the *spar*- or *outrigger-torpedo*. The Whitehead torpedo, or fish-torpedo, may be described as a cigar-shaped vessel from 14 to 19 feet in length, and from 14 to 16 inches in diameter. It is made of steel and divided into three compartments, the forward one carrying the explosive charge with the fuse, to be fired on impact, the middle one containing the mechanism by which its course is adjusted, and the rear compartment containing the reservoir of compressed air and the engine for driving the three-bladed screw by which it is propelled at a speed of from 20 to 30 miles an hour for about 500 yards. It is expected to be a formidable weapon, but thus far the results from its use have not justified the expectations.



Whitehead Subaqueous Torpedo.
a, body of shell; *b*, motor operated by compressed air; *d*, propeller-shaft; *e*, propeller; *f*, side-rudder (one on each side); *g*, regulator for rudder; *h*, air-tank.

In other patterns the motive power is supplied by compressed gas. In several inventions a reel of insulated wire in the stern is paid out as the vessel proceeds, keeping up communication with the shore, and a small flag or staff above water indicates its whereabouts—an electrical apparatus in connection with the reel of wire affording the



Sims-Edison Torpedo.
In this the torpedo *a* is carried by a float *b*, with indicators *c* which, when elevated as indicated in full outline, show its position. The propeller *e* and rudder *d* are each operated by an electric current sent through the cable *g*, the steering being performed from the torpedo-station and guided by observation of the indicators; *f* is the motor; *h*, explosive charge; *i*, firing mechanism; *j*, sharp steel blade for severing cables, ropes, or other obstructions. The torpedo may be used by war-vessels, as well as from land-stations, traveling by its own power about 100 feet ahead of the ship, to which it is attached by electric snap-cables. When released it may proceed, at full speed, guided by the pilot, in the direction desired. When passing under an obstruction, such as floating timber, etc., the indicators are pressed backward, as shown in dotted outline, and automatically resume their position after the obstruction is passed.

means of starting, stopping, directing, or firing it. Various forms of towing torpedoes have been devised, of which the best-known is that of Commander Harvey, R. N. This torpedo is towed on the quarter of the attacking vessel, and is so attached to the tow-line as to pull the line out at an angle with the course of the attacking vessel, which endeavors to manœuver so as to draw the torpedo under the hull of an enemy and explode its charge on contact by a trigger-bolt; but in practice it has not been successful, and in the navies of Great Britain and the United States has been withdrawn from use. The spar- or outrigger-torpedo consists of a metal case containing the explosive (guncotton, gunpowder, dynamite, etc.) and fitted with a fuse so arranged as to explode by means of an electric current or by contact with the hull of an enemy's ship. It is fastened on the end of a spar or outrigger, which may be attached to the bows of a small steamer built on purpose, may be protruded under water from a properly fitted vessel, or may be carried on a spar projecting from the stem or the side of an ordinary man-of-war. The general leaning seems now to be in favor of automobile torpedoes projected from the bows or side of specially constructed vessels of great speed. Stationary torpedoes, or submarine mines, placed in channels or harbors to prevent the approach of an enemy's vessels, usually consist of a strong water-tight metal case containing an efficient explosive, and having fuses to explode the charge on contact, or being connected by electric wires with the shore and fired at the pleasure of the operator. A vast deal of study and expense has been devoted to the perfection of torpedoes, and almost all governments now have schools for the instruction of naval and army officers in torpedo-warfare. See *torpedo-school*.

4. Hence, some other explosive agent. Specifically—(*a*) *Milit.*, a shell buried in the path of a storming party, having a percussion or friction device, or an electrical arrangement which explodes the charge when the ground over the torpedo is trod on. (*b*) A danger-signal consisting of a detonating cartridge laid on a rail of a railway and exploded by the wheels of a passing locomotive. (*c*) A small quantity of an explosive wrapped up with a number of small pebbles in a piece of tissue-paper, and exploded by being thrown on the ground or against some hard surface, for the amusement of children. (*d*) A cartridge of gunpowder, dynamite, nitroglycerin, etc., exploded in an oil-well to start the flow of oil, or in the vicinity of a school of fish to destroy great numbers of them, and for other purposes.

5. In *med.*, narcosis; stupor. [Rare.]

torpedo (tôr-pē′dō), *v.* [< *torpedo*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To attack with torpedoes; explode a torpedo under or in.

If ramming is tried before the enemy is disabled, the vessel trying it may be *torpedoed* in passing, and has added liabilities to other injuries. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 304.

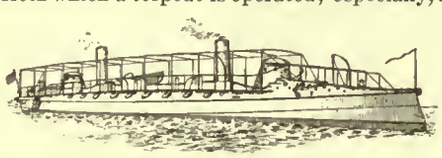
Oil and gas wells were seen in all stages of progress, among other operations that of *torpedoing* a well with nitro-glycerine being successfully accomplished.
The Engineer, LXX. 381.

II. *intrans.* To use or explode torpedoes.

Torpedoing where the well is deep [to increase the flow].
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8670.

torpedo-anchor (tôr-pē′dō-ang″kor), *n.* An anchor of any form for securing a submarine torpedo in position.

torpedo-boat (tôr-pē′dō-bōt), *n.* *Naut.*, a boat from which a torpedo is operated; especially, a


United States Torpedo-boat "Cushing."

small swift steamer carrying one or more offensive torpedoes for use against an enemy's ships.

torpedo-boom (tôr-pē′dō-bōm), *n.* A spar for carrying a torpedo, either projected from a boat or vessel, or anchored to the bed of a channel.

torpedo-catcher (tôr-pē′dō-kach″ėr), *n.* A swift steam man-of-war, especially designed to overtake and capture torpedo-boats.

torpedoist (tôr-pē′dō-ist), *n.* [< *torpedo* + *-ist.*] One who uses or who advocates the use of torpedoes. [Recent.]

The *torpedoist* tells us that his weapon (meaning the locomotive torpedo) will certainly decide an action, and forbid ships to approach near enough for ramming.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 365.

torpedo-net (tôr-pē′dō-net), *n.* A network of steel or iron wire hung around a ship and boomed off by spars to intercept torpedoes or torpedo-boats. When not in use it is stopped up alongside the ship.

torpedo-netting (tôr-pē′dō-net″ing), *n.* Same as *torpedo-net*.

torpedo-officer (tôr-pē′dō-of″i-sėr), *n.* One of the line officers of a man-of-war whose special duty it is to supervise and care for the torpedoes and their fittings.

torpedo-school (tôr-pē′dō-sköl), *n.* A government school for teaching officers and enlisted men of the army and navy the construction and use of torpedoes. In the United States a torpedo-school for the navy has been established at Newport, Rhode Island, and for the army at Willett's Point, New York.

torpedo-spar (tôr-pē′dō-spär), *n.* A wooden or iron spar projecting from the bows or side of a steamer, and on the end of which a torpedo is carried.

torpedo-tube (tôr-pē′dō-tūb), *n.* Same as *launching-tube*.

torpelness†, *n.* [ME.; as *torple* + *-ness.*] Instability.

Galilee speleth hweol, uorte leren us thet we of the worldes *torpelnesse*, of sunne hweol, ofte gon to schrifte.
Ancren Riwle, p. 322.

torpent (tôr′pent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *torpen(t-)s*, ppr. of *torpere*, benumb. Cf. *torpid.*] **I.** *a.* Benumbed; numb; incapable of activity or sensibility; torpid; dull; dim. [Rare.]

Nor indeed could we think of a more comprehensive expedient whereby to assist the frail and *torpent* memory.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

II. *n.* A medicine that diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

torpescence (tôr-pes′ens), *n.* [< *torpescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being torpescent; the quality of becoming torpent; torpidity; numbness; insensibility. [Rare.]

torpescent (tôr-pes′ent), *a.* [< L. *torpescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *torpescere*, grow numb or stiff, inceptive of *torpere*, be numb: see *torpent.*] Becoming torpent; growing torpid or benumbed. [Rare.]

Of gold tenacious, their *torpescent* soul
Clenches their coin, and what electral fire
Shall solve the frosty gripe, and bid it flow?
Shenstone, Economy, I.

torpid (tôr′pid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *torpidus*, benumbed, torpid, < *torpere*, be numb, stiff, or torpid.] **I.** *a.* 1. Benumbed; insensible; inactive.

November dark
Checks vegetation in the *torpid* plant
Expos'd to his cold breath.
Cowper, Task, iii. 468.

2. Specifically, dormant, as an animal in hibernation or estivation, when it passes its time in sleep: as, a *torpid* snake.—3. Figuratively, dull; sluggish; apathetic.

Now to the church behold the mourners come,
Sedately *torpid* and devoutly dumb.
Crabbe, Works, I. 16.

The love of children had never been quickened in Hepzibah's heart, and was now *torpid*, if not extinct.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

4. Pertaining to the torpids, or Lent boat-races at Oxford. See II. [Oxford slang.]

The *Torpid* Races last six days.
Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 18.

II. *n.* 1. A second-class racing-boat at Oxford, corresponding to the *slogger* of Cambridge; also, one of the crew of such a boat. [Oxford slang.]

The *torpids* being filled with the refuse of the rowing-men—generally awkward or very young oarsmen.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. iv.

An undergraduate who is one of their best *torpids*.
Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 26, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. *pl.* The Lent boat-races at Oxford. [Oxford slang.]

Three weeks or so before the Lent Races, or *Torpids* as they are invariably called here, the crews are put into training.
Dickens's Dict. Oxford, p. 18.

torpidity (tôr-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< *torpid* + *-ity.*] 1. Insensibility; numbness; torpor; apathy.

Our Aryan brother creeps about his daily avocations with the desiccated appearance of a frozen frog, or sits in dormouse *torpidity* with his knees about his ears.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 94.

2. In *zoöl.*, a dormant state in which no food is taken; the condition of an animal in hibernation or estivation, when it passes its time in the winter or summer sleep; dormancy.—3. Dullness; sluggishness; stupidity.

Genius, likely to be lost in obscurity, or chilled to *torpidity* in the cold atmosphere of extreme indigence.
V. Knox, Grammar Schools.

torpidly (tôr′pid-li), *adv.* In a torpid manner; in consequence of numbness, insensibility, or apathy; sluggishly; slowly; stupidly.

torpidness (tôr′pid-nes), *n.* Torpidity; torpor.

The exercise of this faculty . . . keeps it from rust and *torpidness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 3.

torpify (tôr′pi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *torpified*, ppr. *torpifying*. [< L. *torpefacere*, make numb, < *torpere*, be numb, + *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make torpid; stupefy; numb; blunt.

They [sermons] are not harmless if they *torpify* the understanding. *Southey*, Doctor, xxvii.

torpitude (tôr′pi-tūd), *n.* [Irreg., < *torpi(d)* + *-tude.*] Torpor; torpidity; dormancy, as of animals. See *torpidity*, 2.

Able to exist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state without any food. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., viii. 5.

torplet, *v. i.* [ME. *torplen*; origin obscure. Cf. *torfel.* Cf. *topple.* Hence *torpelness.*] To fall headlong; topple.

The thet nappeth upon helle brerde, he *torpleth* ofte al in er he lest wene. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 324.

torpor (tôr′por), *n.* [= F. *torpeur* = Sp. Pg. *torpor* = It. *torpore*, < L. *torpor*, numbness, < *torpere*, be numb or torpid: see *torpent*, *torpid.*] 1. Loss of motion or sensibility; numbness or inactivity of mind or body; torpidity; torpidness; dormancy; apathy; stupor: as, the *torpor* of a hibernating animal; the *torpor* of intoxication or of grief.

It was some time before he [Rip Van Winkle] could get into the regular track of gossip, or could be made to comprehend the strange events that had taken place during his *torpor*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 64.

2. Dullness; sluggishness; apathy; stupidity.

The same *torpor*, as regarded the capacity for intellectual effort, accompanied me home.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 39.

torporific (tôr-pō-rif'ik), *a.* [< L. *torpor*, numbness, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing torpor; torpifying; stupefying.

torquate (tôr'kwāt), *a.* [< L. *torquatus*, wearing a neck-chain, < *torques*, a neck-chain: see *torque*.] In *zoöl.*, ringed about the neck; collared, as with a color, or by the peculiar texture, etc., of hair or feathers about the neck.

torquated (tôr'kwā-ted), *a.* [< *torquate* + *-ed*².] 1. Having or wearing a torque.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *torquate*.

Torquatella (tôr-kwa-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *torquatus*, adorned with a neck-chain: see *torquate*.] The typical genus of *Torquatellidæ*, having a plicate and extensile membranous collar, and the mouth with a tongue-like valve or velum. *T. typica* inhabits salt water.

Torquatellidæ (tôr-kwa-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torquatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Torquatella*.
These animalcules are free-swimming, illoricate, and more or less ovate; the anterior ciliary wreath is replaced by a membranous extensile and contractile collar, which is perforated centrally by the oral aperture.

torque (tôrk), *n.* [Also *tore;* = It. *torque* = *tore*, < L. *torques*, *torquis*, a twisted metal neck-ring, a necklace, a collar, < *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] 1. A twisted ornament forming a necklace or

Torque, with manner of wearing it, from sculptures on the sarcophagus of Vigna Amendola, Capitoline Museum.

collar for the neck, particularly one worn by uncivilized people, and of such a make as to retain its rigidity and circular form. Such a collar was considered a characteristic attribute of the ancient Gauls. Also *torques*.

They [the Gauls] wore collars and *torques* of gold, necklaces, and bracelets, and strings of brightly-coloured beads, made of glass or of a material like the Egyptian porcelain. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 115.

The Anglo-Saxons habitually wore upon their arms twisted bracelets or *torques*, or, in their stead, a number of simple bracelets. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 465.

2. In *mech.*, the moment of a system-force applied so as to twist anything, as a shaft in machinery.

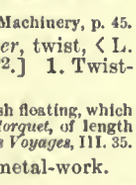
The *torque*, or turning moment, is, in a series dynamo, both when used as a generator and when used as a motor, very nearly proportional to the current.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Electric Machinery, p. 45.

torqued (tôrkt), *a.* [< OF. *torquer*, twist, < L. *torquere*, twist (see *torque*), + *-ed*².] 1. Twisted; convoluted.

On this West shore we found a dead fish floating, which had in his nose a herne streight and *torquet*, of length two yards lacking two ynches. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 35.

2. Twisted like a rope: said of metal-work.

A pair of ear-rings of base silver, the large *torqued* circles of which were closed by a sort of hook and eye.
Archæologia, XXXVII. 102.



A Dolphin haurient torqued.

3. In *her.*, same as *targant*.

torquened (tôr'kend), *a.* [Cf. *torqued*, *turken*.] In *her.*, same as *targant*.

torques (tôr'kwēz), *n.* [L.: see *torque*.] 1. Same as *torque*, 1.—2. In *zoöl.*, any collar or ring around the neck, produced by the color, texture, etc., of the pelage, plumage, or integument.

torquet†, *a.* An obsolete form of *torqued*.

torquis†, *n.* [L.: see *torque*.] A torque.

You have nee lesse surpris'd then oblig'd mee by your account of the *Torquis*, . . . the most ancient and most akin to it of all that I have seen being a chaine of the same metall of about six hundred yeare old, taken out of Edward the Confessors Monument at Westminster.
Samuel Pepys (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 211).

torreador, *n.* See *toreador*.

torrefaction (tor-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< F. *torréfaction*, < L. *torrefacere*, dry by heat: see *torrefy*.] The act or operation of torrefying; the state of being torrefied.

Here was not scorching and blistering, but a vehement and full *torrefaction*. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxxviii.

torrefy (tor'ē-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *torrefied*, ppr. *torrefying*. [Also *torrify;* = F. *torréfier* = It. **torrefare*, < L. *torrefacere*, dry by heat, < *torrere*, parch, roast, + *facere*, make.] To dry or parch with heat; roast.

Things become, by a sooty or fuliginous matter proceeding from the sulphur of bodies, *torrified*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

Bread . . . toasted hard or *torrefied*.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 354.

Simply *torrified* and bruised, they [seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*] constitute the cocoa of the shops.
Ure, Dict., I. 569.

Specifically—(*a*) In *metal.*, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores. (*b*) In *phar.*, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they become friable or are reduced to any state desired.

torrent (tor'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *torrent* = Pr. *torrent* = Sp. Pg. It. *torrente*, a torrent; < L. *torren(t-)s*, burning, scorching, of a stream, boiling, roaring, rushing, and hence, as a noun, a rushing stream (not, as some explain it, lit. a stream of water that 'dries up' in the heat of summer), ppr. of *torrere*, dry by heat, parch, roast (cf. *terra* for **tersa*, 'dry land'), = Gr. *τέρσεσθαι*, become dry, = Goth. *thairsan*, be dry; cf. *thaursus*, dry, *thaurstei*, etc., thirst, = Skt. √ *tarsh*, thirst: see *thirst*.] **I.** *a.* Rushing in a stream. [Rare.]

Fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage.
Milton, P. L., ii. 581.

II. *n.* 1. A rushing stream, as of water or lava; a stream flowing rapidly and with violence, as down the side of a hill or over a precipice.

And so firste we come to *Torrens* Cedron, which in somer tyme is drye. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 31.

The *torrent* roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 107.

The ghastly *torrent* mingles its far roar
With the breeze. *Shelley*, Alastor.

2. Figuratively, a violent or overwhelming flow; a flood: as, a *torrent* of abusive words.

I know at this time a celebrated toast, whom I allow to be one of the most agreeable of her sex, that in the presence of her admirers will give a *torrent* of kisses to her cat. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 121.

Erasmus, that great injured name, . . .
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 695.

torrent-bow (tor'ent-bō), *n.* A bow or arch of rainbow-like or prismatic colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from the spray of a torrent; an iris.

From those four jets four currents in one swell
Across the mountain stream'd below
In misty folds that, floating as they fell,
Lit up a *torrent-bow*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

torrent-duck (tor'ent-duk), *n.* A duck-like merganser of the genus *Merganetta:* so called

Torrent-duck (*Merganetta armata*), adult male.

from the torrents of the streams which they inhabit in the Andes from Colombia to Chili.

torrential (to-ren'shal), *a.* [= F. *torrentiel* = Sp. *torrencial;* as *torrent* + *-i-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a torrent; of the nature of a torrent: as, *torrential* rains.

The greater magnitude and *torrential* character of the rivers of that [glacial] period were no doubt due to the melting during summer of great masses of snow and ice.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 116.

2. Produced by the agency of rapid streams, mountain torrents, and the like.

The åsar of Sweden are merely the denuded and partially re-arranged portions of old *torrential* gravel and sand, and moraine debris. *J. Geikie*, Great Ice Age, xxvii.

3. Figuratively, fluent and copious; voluble; overwhelming.

The poetasters [of the Russian literary world] poured forth their feelings with *torrential* recklessness.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 396.

He could woo, he was a *torrential* wooer.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xlvii.

His *torrential* wealth of words. *The American*, VIII. 235.

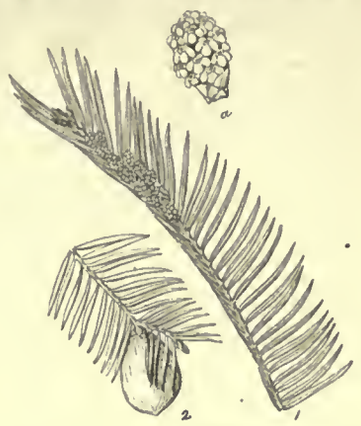
torrentiality (to-ren-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *torrential* + *-ity*.] The character of being torrential. [Rare.]

torrentially (to-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a torrential manner; copiously; volubly.

torrentine (tor'en-tin), *a.* [= OF. *torrenten;* as *torrent* + *-ine*¹.] Same as *torrential*. *Imp. Dict.*

torrett, *n.* A variant of *toret*.

Torreya (tor'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Arnott, 1838), named after Dr. John *Torrey*, 1796–1873, professor of botany at Columbia College, New York.] A genus of conifers, of the tribe *Taxeæ*, distinguished from the related genus *Taxus* by the complete or partial attachment of the seed to its surrounding capsule or berry, and by anther-cells being connate in a semicircle. It in-



Torreya taxifolia.
1, branch with male flowers; 2, branch with fruit; *a*, a male ament.

cludes 4 species, 2 natives of China (see *kaya*) and Japan, the others American—*T. taxifolia* of Florida and *T. Californica* of California. They are evergreen trees, with flat, linear, two-ranked leaves resembling those of the yew, but longer, and with a larger ovoid drupaceous fruit, sometimes 1½ inches long. The Florida species, often called *Torrey-tree* or *savin*, is locally known as *stinking cedar* (which see, under *stink*). The western species is the California nutmeg.

Torricellian (tor-i-sel'i-an or tor-i-chel'i-an), *a.* [< *Torricelli* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Evangelista Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician (1608–47), who, in 1643, discovered the principle on which the barometer is constructed, by means of an experiment called from him the *Torricellian experiment*. This experiment consisted in filling with mercury a glass tube closed at one end and then inverting it; the open end was then brought under the surface of mercury in a vessel, when the column of mercury in the tube was observed to descend till it stood at a height equal to about 30 inches above the level of the mercury in the vessel, leaving a vacuum at the top, between the upper extremity of the column and that of the tube. This experiment led to the discovery that the column of mercury in the tube is supported by the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the surface of the mercury in the vessel, and that this column is an exact counterbalance to the atmospheric pressure. See *barometer*.—**Torricellian tube**, a glass tube 30 or more inches in length, open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, such as is used in the barometer.—**Torricellian vacuum**, a vacuum such as that produced by filling a barometer-tube with mercury, as in the Torricellian experiment; the vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer.

Apparatus for Torricellian Experiment.

torrid (tor'id), *a.* [< F. *torride* = Pr. *torrid* = Sp. *tórrido* = Pg. It. *torrido*, < L. *torridus*, dry with heat, parched, torrid, < *torrere*, dry by heat, parch: see *torrent*.] 1. Parched and dry with heat, especially of the sun; arid; sultry; hot; specifically, noting a zone of the earth's surface.

My marrow melts, my fainting spirits fry,
In th' *torrid* zone of thy meridian eye.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 15.

Through *torrid* tracts with fainting steps they go.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., i. 343.

2. Burning; scorching; parching.

The brandish'd sword of God before them blazed,
Fierce as a comet; which with *torrid* heat,
And vapour as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton, P. L., xii. 634.

Torrid zone, in *geog.*, that part of the earth's surface which lies between the tropics: so named from the character of its climate. Taking the annual quantity of heat received from the sun per unit surface at the equator as 1,000, the relative quantities received by the torrid, temperate, and frigid zones are respectively 975, 757, and 454.

torridity (to-rid'i-ti), *n.* [< *torrid* + *-ity*.] The state of being torrid.

torridness (tor'id-nes), *n.* The state of being torrid; the state of being very hot or parched.

torrify, *v. t.* See *torrefy*.

torrit†, *a.* [ME., for **torred*, < *tor*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Like a hill; mountainous.

> A tempest hym toke o the *torrit* ythes [waves],
> That myche labart the lede er he lond caght.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13489.

torrock, *n.* Same as *tarrock*.

torrontes (to-ron'tes), *n.* [Sp. *torrontés* (?).] A variety of white grape grown in Spain.

Torrubia (to-rö'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1828).] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, the species of which are now referred to *Cordyceps*. They are parasitic on insects.

White-grub Fungus (*Torrubia ravenelii*).

torsade (tôr-sād'), *n.* [< F. *torsade*, a twisted fringe, < *tors*, twisted: see *torse*.] A twisted or spiral molding, a twisted cord, or other ornament.

> Some of them hold by the hand little children, who follow loiteringly, with their heads shaven, and on the crown a tuft of hair bound up and lengthened out with *torsades* of red wool. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 753.

torsal[1] (tôr'sal), *n.* See *torsel*.

torsal[2] (tôr'sal), *a.* [< *torse*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to a torse.—**Torsal line**, in *geom.*, the line along which a plane touches a surface so that the remaining intersection of the surface with the plane is of an order less by only two than the order of the surface.

torse[1] (tôrs), *n.* [Formerly also *torce;* < OF. *torse*, a wreath, twist, wrench, < *tors*, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *torch*[1], *tort*[1].] 1. In *her.*, a heraldic wreath. See *wreath*.

> A very early example of the wreath or *torse* which supports the crest, consisting of a twisted cord of silk of two colours.
> *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., p. 43.

2. [Cayley, 1871.] In *math.*, a developable. It is the envelop of a singly infinite series of straight lines, each coplanar and therefore cutting the next. The locus of the plane of consecutive lines is the developable, considered as a degraded surface; the locus of the point of intersection of consecutive lines is a skew curve, called the *edge of regression*. It is a cuspidal line.

> If it [the system] be such that each line intersects the consecutive line, then it is a developable or *torse*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 417.

torse[2] (tôrs), *n.* [< F. *torse*, < It. *torso:* see *torso*.] A torso.

> Though wanting the head and the other extremities, if dug from a ruin the *torse* becomes inestimable.
> *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, iii.

torsel (tôr'sel), *n.* [Appar. < OF. **torselle*, dim. of *torse*, a wreath: see *torse*[1].] 1. A small twisted scroll; anything presenting a twisted form.—2. A plate or block of wood introduced in a wall of brickwork for the end of a joist or beam to rest on. Also, corruptly, *torsal*, *tossel*, *tassal*, *tassel*.

> When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in loam. *J. Moxon*, Mech. Exercises.

torshent (tôr'shent), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The youngest child and pet of a family. Also abbreviated *torsh*. [Local, U. S.]

torsibility (tôr-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *torsus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist, + *-ible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being twisted.

> *Torsibility* of a body is measured in the simplest case—that of a rod or wire—in terms of the angle through which a unit of force, applied at the distance of 1 cm. from the axis of the rod or wire, can twist it. The resistance to torsion is the reciprocal of this angle.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 234.

torsion (tôr'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *tortion;* < F. *torsion* = Pr. *torsio* = Sp. *torsion* = Pg. *torsão* = It. *torzione*, < LL. *tortio(n-)*, *torsio(n-)*, a twisting, wringing, griping, torture, torment, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist, wring: see *tort*[1].] 1. The act or effect of twisting; a forcible strain of a solid body by which parallel planes are turned relatively to one another round an axis perpendicular to them. The word is also used, with less propriety, in pure geometry, to signify a similar distortion without any reference to resistance.

> The force of *torsion* is proportional to the angle of *torsion*. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 16.

2. A wringing or wrenching, as of pain; a griping; tormina. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> We find that [in effect] all purgers have in them a raw spirit, or wind; which is the principall cause of *tortion* in the stomach. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 39.

> Easeth the *torsion* of the small guts.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

3. In *surg.*, the twisting of the cut end of a small artery in a wound or after an operation, for the purpose of checking hemorrhage. The bleeding vessel is seized with a forceps, drawn out for about one fourth of an inch, and twisted round several times till it cannot untwist itself.—**Angle of torsion**, in *geom.*, the inclination to one another of two consecutive osculating planes to a non-plane curve.—**Coefficient of torsion**. See *coefficient*.—**Radius of torsion**. See *radius*.—**Torsion balance**, an instrument for measuring horizontal forces, consisting of an arm hung at its center of gravity from a wire, fiber of silk, or something of the kind. The horizontal force is so arranged that it shall tend to make the arm revolve and thus twist the wire, and is balanced by the elasticity of the wire and the force of gravity. Coulomb, the inventor of the balance (1736–1806), showed that the angle of torsion, or angle through which the arm is displaced from the position of equilibrium, is proportional to the force, or, in accurate mathematical language, to the twisting moment of the force.—**Torsion electrometer**, an electrometer containing a torsion balance as a part of it. So *torsion galvanometer*, etc.—**Torsion forceps**, a forceps for twisting the end of a divided artery to stop its bleeding.—**Torsion of the humerus**, a seeming twist of the shaft of the human humerus, which appears to have carried the line of the transverse axis of the condyles to an angle with the line of the transverse axis of the head of the bone. It is a deceptive appearance, due to the spiral course of the musculospiral nerve and superior profunda artery impressing a spiral groove upon the back of the bone. The idea was conceived to account for the relative position of the axes of the head and condyles.

torsional (tôr'shon-al), *a.* [< *torsion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in torsion; of the nature of torsion; characterized by torsion.

> Certain breakages of this class may . . . be accounted for by the action of a *torsional* ruptive force on rounding curves. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 492.

torsionally (tôr'shon-al-i), *adv.* With, by, or through torsion; with respect to torsion. *Nature*, XLI. 198.

torsionless (tôr'shon-les), *a.* [< *torsion* + *-less*.] Free from torsion; not subject to torsion.

> The magnetometer *M* consists of a small circular mirror . . . with two short magnetic needles . . . attached to the back of it and suspended by a single approximately *torsionless* silk fibre. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVII. 274.

torsive (tôr'siv), *a.* [< L. *torsus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist (see *torsion*), + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, twisted spirally.

torsk (tôrsk), *n.* [Also, reduced, *tusk;* < Sw. Dan. *torsk* = Norw. *torsk*, *tosk* = Icel. *thorskr*, *thoskr* = LG. *dorsch*, > G. *dorsch*, a codfish, torsk, = LG. *dorsch*, > G. *dorsch*, haddock (cf. *dorsch*).] A gadoid fish, *Brosmius brosme*, belonging to the subfamily *Brosmiinæ* of the cod family. It is found in great numbers about the Orkney and Shetland islands, where it constitutes an important article of trade. When salted and dried it is one of the most savory of stock-

Torsk (*Brosmius brosme*), one ninth natural size.

fish. It varies from 18 to 30 inches in length, has a small head, a long tapering body, with long unbroken dorsal and anal fin, a rounded caudal fin, and a single barbule under the chin. The color is dingy-yellow above and white below. Also called *cusk* and *tusk*.

torso (tôr'sō), *n.* [Sometimes *torse* (< F.); = F. *torse*, a torso, < It. *torso*, a stalk, stump, hence bust, torso, = OF. *tros* = Pr. *tros* = Sp. *trozo*, stem, stump, prob. < OHG. *turso*, *torso*, stalk, stem, MHG. *torse*, *dorsche*, cabbage-stalk; cf. Gr. *θύρσος*, rod, staff: see *thyrsus*.] In *sculp.*, the trunk of a statue, without, or considered independently of, the head and limbs.—**Torso Belvedere**, a torso of a fine Greek statue of a seated Hercules, attributed to the school of Lysippus, and by some believed to be a copy of a work by that master. It is preserved in the Vatican Museum. See cut under *abdominal*.

tort[1] (tôrt), *n.* [= G. Dan. *tort*, < F. *tort* = Pr. *tort* = Sp. *tuerto* = It. *torto*, < ML. *tortum*, a wrong, neut. of L. *tortus*, wrung, twisted, pp. of *torquere*, turn, turn around, twist, wring, wrench, distort, rack, torment, torture. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *tort*[2] = *tart*[2], *tort*[3], *tort*[4], *torque*, *torsion*, *torture*, *torment*, etc. For the relation of *tort*, wrong, to *torquere*, twist, cf. E. *wrong* as related to *wring;* cf. also the Sc. *thrawn*.] 1†. Wrong; injustice; harm.

> The Lyon there did with the Lambe consort,
> And eke the Dove sate by the Faulcons side;
> Ne each of other feared fraud or *tort*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 31.

> His own sins are guilty of this *tort* offered to the Son of God. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxxviii.

2. In *law*, a wrong such as the law requires compensation for in damages; an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights of a person considered as a private person or an owner. The same act considered in its relation to the state may be a crime.

> To constitute a *tort*, two things must concur—actual or legal damage to the plaintiff, and a wrongful act committed by the defendant. *Addison*.

> *Tort*, as a word of art in the law of England and the United States, is the name of civil wrongs (not being merely breaches of contract) for which there is a remedy by action in courts of common law jurisdiction. It may be said to correspond approximately to the term "delict" in Roman law and the systems derived from it.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 454.

Action of tort, an action the cause or foundation of which is a wrong, as distinguished from an action on contract.—**Executor de son tort**. See *executor*.—**In tort**, by reason of tort; with reference to tort: as, suing *in tort*.—**Maritime tort**. See *maritime*.—**To count in tort**. See *count*[1].

tort[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *torte*, < ML. *torta*, a cake, tart: see *tart*[2].] A cake. Compare *tart*[2] and *torta*.

> *Tort* of fyssh.
> *MS. Cott. Julius D.* viii. f. 94. (*Halliwell.*)

> The *tortes* or cakes which they make of the grayne of Maizium wherof they make theyr breade.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 225).

tort[3]† (tôrt), *n.* [< L. *tortus*, a twisting, whirling, a wreath, < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*[1]. Hence ult. *tortuous*, etc.] A twisting, wrenching, or racking; a griping. [Rare.]

> The second sight are Wines, the best on earth; . . .
> They 're Phisicall, and good t' expell all sorts
> Of burning-Feauers in their violent *torts*.
> *W. Lithgow*, Travels, v.

tort[4]†, *n.* [< ME. *torte*, also *tortaye*, < OF. *torte*, < L. *tortus*, twisted: see *tort*[1]. Cf. *torch*[1].] A candle; a light.

> That torches and *tortes* and preketes con make.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

> Paris candles, torches, morters, *tortayes*, sizes, and smalle lightes are mentioned [in "Office of Chaundlerye," pp. 82, 83]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326, note.

tort[5]†, *a.* [A dial. var. of *tart*[1].] Tart; sharp.

> The North Wilts horses and other stranger horses, when they come to drinke of the water of Chalke river, they will sniff and snort, it is so cold and *tort*.
> *MS. Aubrey's Wilts*, p. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

tort[6] (tôrt), *a.* An erroneous form of *taut*, simulating *tort*[1].

> To-morrow, and the sun shall brace anew
> The slacken'd cord, that now sounds loose and damp;
> To-morrow, and its livelier tone will sing
> In *tort* vibration to the arrow's flight.
> *Southey*, Thalaba, viii. 12.

> Yet holds he them with *tortest* rein.
> *Emerson*, The Initial Love.

tort[6]†, *prep.* A Middle English form of *toward*.

torta (tôr'tä), *n.* [Sp., lit. a cake: see *tort*[2], *tart*[2].] The flat circular heap of ore spread out on the floor of the patio in a cake about 50 feet in diameter and a few inches in thickness, ready for amalgamation in the so-called *patio process* (which see, under *process*).

torteau (tôr'tō), *n.*; pl. *tortcaux* (-tōz). [Heraldic F., < OF. *torteau*, *tortel*, a round cake, a roundel, dim. of *torte*, a round cake: see *tort*[2].] In *her.*, a roundel gules.

torteyt (tôr'ti), *n.* [< OF. *torteau:* see *torteau*.] In *her.*, same as *torteau*.

tort-feasor (tôrt'fē″zor), *n.* In *law*, a wrongdoer; a trespasser; one who commits or has committed a tort.

torticollar (tôr-ti-kol'är), *a.* [< L. *tortus*, twisted, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] Having a twisted neck; wry-necked; affected with torticollis. *Coues*.

torticollis (tôr-ti-kol'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *tortus*, twisted, + *collum*, neck.] In *med.*, an affection in which the head is inclined toward one or the other shoulder while the neck is twisted so as to turn the chin in the opposite direction; stiff-neck; wry-neck. It may be temporary when resulting from muscular rheumatism, intermittent when due to spasm of the muscles of the neck, or permanent when caused by contraction of the sternoclidomastoid muscle of one side.

> Sitting on the parapet, and twisting my neck round to see the object of my admiration, I generally left it with a *torticollis*. *Jefferson*, To Mme. De Tesse (Works, II. 102).

tortil (tôr'til), *n.* [Cf. *tortillé*.] A heraldic wreath: an inexact use. Also called *bourrelet*.

tortile (tôr'til), *a.* [< L. *tortilis*, twisted, twined or twining, < *torquere*, twist: see *tort*[1].] 1. Twisted; curved; bent.

A hundred torne y haffe schot with hem,
Under hes *tortyll* tree.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 28).

2. Specifically, in *bot.*, coiled like a rope: as, a *tortile* awn.

tortility (tôr-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *tortile* + *-ity.*] The state of being tortile or twisted.

tortilla (tor-tē'lyä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *torta*, a tart: see *tort*[2], *tart*[2].] A round cake; specifically, in Mexico, a large, round, thin cake prepared from maize. For this purpose it is first parboiled to cleanse and soften the grain, then crushed into a paste on a flat stone with a stone implement not unlike a rolling-pin, then worked with the hands into a kind of thin pancake, then baked, first on one side and then on the other, on a flat smooth plate of iron or earthenware, this baking being a sort of toasting carried just so far as not to brown the tortilla, which is then served up hot.

tortillé (tor-tē-lyā'), *a.* [OF., pp. of *tortiller*, twist, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*[1], and cf. *tortil.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *nowed.* (*b*) Same as *wreathed.*

tortillon (F. pron. tôr-tē-lyôn'), *n.* In *charcoal-drawing*, a kind of paper stump, made of strips of paper rolled so as to form a point. *F. Fowler*, Charcoal Drawing, p. 12.

tortion† (tôr'shon), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *torsion.*

tortious (tôr'shus), *a.* [Formerly also *torteous;* a var. of *tortuous*[1].] 1†. Wicked; wrong; base.

Than the deuil . . . came vnto man in Paradise, & inticed him (oh, *torteouse* serpent!) to eat of the forbidden fruite. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. Furnivall), I. 36.

2. In *law*, having the character of a tort.

It is as if a civil officer on land have process against one individual and through mistake arrest another; this arrest is wholly *tortious.* *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 200.

tortiously (tôr'shus-li), *adv.* In *law*, by tort or injury; injuriously.

tortive (tôr'tiv), *a.* [< L. *tortivus*, pressed or squeezed out, < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*[1].] Twisted; wreathed.

As knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3. 9.

tortle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *turtle*[2].

tortness (tôrt'nes), *n.* The state of being tort or taut. See *tort*[4]. *Bailey*, 1727.

tortoise (tôr'tis or tôr'tus), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tortoyse, tortesse;* < ME. *tortous, tortuce* (< AF. **tortuce* ?); ME. also *tortu*, < OF. *tortuc, tortugue*, F. *tortue* = Pr. *tortuga, tartuga* = OSp. *tortuga, tartuga*, Sp. *tortuga* = Pg. *tartaruga* = Olt. *tartuga*, also *tartaruga, tarteruga, tarterucca*, It. *tartaruga* (ML. *tortuca, tartuga*), a tortoise, so named on account of its crooked feet, < L. *tortus*, twisted: see *tort*[1], and cf. *tortuc, tortuous.* The termination seems to be conformed in E. to that of *porpoise*, and in Rom., vaguely, to that of L. *testudo*, tortoise (see *testudo*). The word has undergone extraordinary variations of form, the latest being that which appears in *tortle*, now *turtle:* see *turtle*[2].] 1. A turtle; any chelonian or testudinate; a member of the order *Chelonia* or *Testudinata* (see the technical terms). It is not known what species the name originally designated; probably a land-tortoise of southern Europe, as *Testudo græca.* There is a tendency to distinguish terrestrial chelonians from aquatic ones, the former as *tortoises*, the latter as *turtles;* yet *tortoise-shell* is fixed as the name of the commercial product of certain sea-turtles. (See *box-tortoise, land-tortoise, terrapin, turtle*[2], *mud-turtle, sea-turtle*[2].) Tortoises of some kind are found in most parts, and especially the warmer parts, of the world; the species are numerous—those of the land and of fresh waters much more so than the marine forms. See also cuts under *carapace, Chelonia, Chelonidæ, Chelydidæ, Cinixyinæ, Cinosternum, Cistudo, plastron, Pyxis, Testudo, Testudinata,* and *terrapin.*

A Fresh-water Tortoise (*Emys lutaria*).

The brook itself abounding with *Tortesses.*
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

2. A movable roof formerly used to protect the soldiers who worked a battering-ram. Sometimes it was formed by the soldiers holding their shields flat over their heads so as to overlap one another. See *testudo.*

Heroes tall
Dislodging pinnacle and parapet
Upon the *tortoise* creeping to the wall.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Alligator-tortoise. Same as *alligator-terrapin.*—**Elephant tortoise,** the giant *Testudo elephantopus* of the Galapagos, the largest living representative of the *Testudinidæ:* sometimes also called *Indian tortoise* and *elephant terrapin.* See cut under *Testudinata.*—**Sculptured tortoise.** See *sculptured.*—**Soft-shelled or soft tortoises.** See *soft-shelled.*—**Spotted tortoise,** a common tortoise of the United States, *Chelopus guttatus.*—**Wood-tortoise,** *Chelopus insculptus* of the United States.

tortoise-beetle (tôr'tis-bē'tl), *n.* A leaf-beetle of the family *Cassididæ:* so called from the projecting elytra and prothorax, which suggest the carapace of a tortoise. This resemblance is heightened in some cases by the coloration. Several species in the United States feed upon the sweet potato, as *Deloyala clavata.* See also cuts under *Cassida, Coptocycla, Deloyala,* and *Physonota.*—**Spiny tortoise-beetles,** the *Hispidæ* or *Hispinæ.* See cut under *Hispa.*

Pupa of Milkweed Tortoise-beetle (*Chelymorpha cribraria*).

tortoise-flower (tôr'tis-flou'ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Chelone.*

tortoise-headed (tôr'tis-hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like or suggesting a tortoise's: specifically noting the ringed sea-serpent, *Emydocephalus annulatus.*

tortoise-plant (tôr'tis-plant), *n.* A South African plant, *Testudinaria elephantipes*, having a bulky, woody rootstock above the ground, the exterior of which by cracking gains the appearance of a tortoise-shell. This body, from having been used as food, is also called *Hottentot's-bread*, and its appearance before it is full-grown suggests the name *elephant's-foot.* See *Testudinaria.*

tortoise-rotifer (tôr'tis-rō'ti-fėr), *n.* A wheel-animalcule of the family *Brachionidæ.*

tortoise-shell (tôr'tis-shel), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The outer shell, or one of the scutes or scales, of certain sea-turtles or marine chelonians, especially of *Eretmochelys imbricata*, the hawk's-bill turtle, or caret, a species which inhabits tropical seas. These horny scales or plates, which cover the carapace in regular and symmetrical pieces, are a specially thickened epidermis, of beautifully mottled and clouded coloration, and of quite different character from the underlying bones of the shell. Similar epidermal scutes cover most tortoises or turtles, but *tortoise-shell* is mainly restricted to such as have commercial value. These scales are extensively used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, etc., and in inlaying and other ornamental work. They become very plastic when heated, and when cold retain with sharpness any form they may be molded to in the heated state. Pieces can also be welded together under the pressure of hot irons. The quality of tortoise-shell depends mainly on the thickness and size of the scales, and in a smaller degree upon the clearness and brilliancy of the colors. The best tortoise-shell is that obtained in the Indian archipelago. It is now largely imitated in horn, and in artificial compounds of much less cost. See cuts under *carapace, Chelonia, Eretmochelys,* and *plastron.*

2. A tortoise-shell cat. See II., 2.—3. With a qualifying word, one of certain nymphalid butterflies: so called from the tortoise-shell-like maculation. *Aglais milberti* is the nettle tortoise-shell, and *Vanessa urticæ* is the small tortoise-shell.

II. *a.* 1. Made of tortoise-shell.

They only fished up the clerk's *tortoise-shell* spectacles.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 44.

Pretty dears! they used to carry ivory or *tortoiseshell* combs, curiously ornamented, with them, and comb their precious wigs in public.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 144.

2. Mottled with black and yellow: as, a *tortoise-shell* cat or butterfly. The cat of this name is a mere color-variety of the domestic animal; the insect is a vanessoid, as *Vanessa urticæ* or *V. polychlora.*—**Tortoise-shell goose.** See *goose.*—**Tortoise-shell tiger.** See *tiger.*—**Tortoise-shell ware,** a fine pottery colored with oxid of copper and manganese so that the color penetrates the paste itself, producing a certain resemblance to the marking of tortoise-shell.

tortoise-shelled (tôr'tis-sheld), *a.* Same as *tortoise-shell.*

A *tortoise-shelled* butterfly. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

tortoise-wood (tôr'tis-wůd), *n.* A variety of zebra-wood.

tortoust, *n.* A Middle English form of *tortoise.*

tortozon (tôr'tō-zon), *n.* [Sp.] A large Spanish grape.

Tortrices (tôr-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), pl. of *Tortrix*, q. v.] The *Tortricidæ* as a superfamily of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, including those *Microlepidoptera* whose larvæ are known as *leaf-rollers.* The group has not been generally adopted, most lepidopterists preferring to consider these moths as forming simply a family.

tortricid (tôr'tri-sid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* 1. In *entom.*, of or belonging to the lepidopterous family *Tortricidæ*, or having their characters.—2. In *herpet.*, belonging to the ophidian family *Tortricidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a moth of the family *Tortricidæ.*—2. In *herpet.*, a serpent of the family *Tortricidæ;* a cylinder-snake.

Tortricidæ (tôr-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Tortrix* (*Tortric-*) + *-idæ.*] 1. In *entom.*, a large and wide-spread family of *Microlepidoptera;* the leaf-roller moths. They are stout-bodied, with wide oblong wings, the costal edge of the fore wings being often sinuate; the antennæ are simple, or finely ciliate and very rarely pectinate; the palpi are erect or porrect and sometimes two or three times as long as the head, which is rough with erect scales; there is a tuft of scales at the end of the abdomen; and the legs are of medium length. Most of the larvæ are leaf-rollers, folding or rolling over a part of a leaf and lining the interior with silk; others feed on buds, or live in seeds and fruits, or bore in the stems of plants. A common leaf-roller is *Cacœcia rosaceana* of the United States. *Cacœcia rileyana* is another leaf-roller on hickory and walnut. A seed-feeder is *Clydonopteron tecomæ*, which burrows in the seed-pods of the trumpet-creeper; the cosmopolitan codling-moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella*, is an example of the fruit-borers; the spruce bud-worm, *Tortrix fumiferana*, represents the bud-feeders; and the pine-twig borers of the genus *Retinia* represent another habit. *Prædisca scudderiana* has been reared from galls in the stems of goldenrod. The principal subfamilies are *Tortricinæ, Conchylinæ,* and *Grapholithinæ.* Nearly 500 species are known in the United States, and 650 in Europe. See cuts under *Tortrix* and *leaf-roller.*

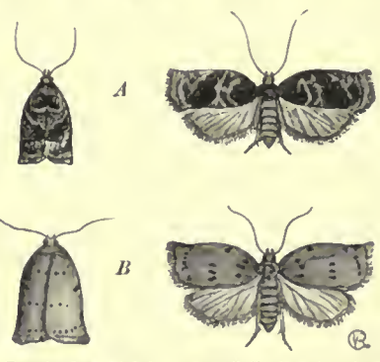
2. In *herpet.*, a family of cylinder-snakes, or tortricoid ophidians, typified by the genus *Tortrix*, having rudimentary hind limbs and a very short conic tail. The genera are *Tortrix* (or *Ilysia*) and *Cylindrophis.*

tortricine (tôr'tri-sin), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tortricid.*

tortricoid (tôr'tri-koid), *a.* In *herpet.*, having the characters of the *Tortricoidea.*

Tortricoidea (tôr-tri-koi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tortrix* (*Tortric-*) + *-oidea.*] The cylinder-snakes, or tortricoid ophidians, a suborder of *Ophidia* containing small angiostomatous snakes, with or without anal spurs, with an ectopterygoid bone, a coronoid, and a free horizontal maxillary. There are two families, *Tortricidæ* and *Uropeltidæ* (or *Rhinophidæ*).

Tortrix (tôr'triks), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1800), fem. of L. *tortor*, a tormentor, a torturer, lit. 'twister,' < *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*[1].] 1. In *herpet.*: (*a*) The typical genus of *Tortricidæ:* same as *Ilysia. T. scytale* is the coral-snake of Demerara. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A snake of this genus.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of moths,



A, Tortrix (Cacœcia) infumatana; B, T. (Cacœcia) rileyana.

typical of the family *Tortricidæ. Treitschke*, 1829. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Any moth of the family *Tortricidæ:* as, the cherry-tree *tortrix, Cacœcia cerasivorana.*

tortu†, **tortuce**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *tortoise.*

tortuet, *a.* [ME., < OF. *tortu*, twisted, crooked, < *tordre*, twist, bend: see *tort*[1], and cf. *tortuous*[1].] Twisted; tortuous.

He bar a dragon that was not right grete, and the taile was a fadome and an half of lengthe *tortue.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 206.

tortulous (tôr'tụ-lus), *a.* [< L. *tortula*, dim. of *torta*, a twist, something twisted.] Twisted; in *zoöl.*, moniliform; resembling a string of beads.

tortuose (tôr'tụ-ōs), *a.* [< L. *tortuosus*, winding: see *tortuous*[1].] In *bot.*, irregularly bending or turning in different directions.—**Tortuose stem,** a stem that is bent in the manner of a flexuose stem, but less angularly, as in *Cakile maritima.*

tortuosity (tôr-tụ-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *tortuosities* (-tiz). [< F. *tortuosité* = Pr. *tortuositat* = Sp. *tortuosidad* = Pg. *tortuosidade* = It. *tortuosità*, < L. *tortuosita(t-)s*, crookedness, < *tortuosus*, crooked: see *tortuous*[1].] 1. The state or attribute of being tortuous; tortuousness; crookedness.

As for the *tortuosity* of the body and branches, it maketh nothing to the purpose and point in hand.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.

2. A twisting or winding; a bend; a sinuosity.

Could it be expected . . . that a man so known for impenetrable reticence . . . would all at once frankly unlock his private citadel to an English Editor and a German Ilofrath, and not rather deceptively inlock both Editor and Ilofrath in the labyrinthic *tortuosities* and coveredways of said citadel? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 10.

tortuous[1] (tôr'ṭū-us), *a.* [< ME. *tortuous, tortuos*, < OF. *tortuos*, F. *tortueux* = Pr. *tortuos* = Sp. Pg. It. *tortuoso*, < L. *tortuosus*, full of twists or turns, winding, tortuous, < *tortus*, a twisting, wiuding, whirling, a wreath: see *tort*[3].] 1. Full of twists or turns; winding; hence, crooked; zigzag. Geometers apply the word specifically to curves of which no two successive portions lie in one plane.

The dragon had grete significacion in hymself, . . . the taile that was so *tortuouse* betokened the grete treson of the peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

An antiquated Manor-house of Elizabethan architecture, with its . . . *tortuous* chimneys rising above the surrounding trees. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, Pref., p. vi.

2. Oblique: applied in astrology to the six zodiacal signs which ascend most rapidly and obliquely.

Thise same signes fro the heved of Capricorne unto the ende of Geminis ben cleped *tortuos* signes or kroked signes, for they arisen embelif on oure orisonte.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 28.

3. Figuratively, circuitous; devious; irregular; crooked: especially in a moral sense.

Augustus Cæsar was so little able to enter into any artificial forms or *tortuous* obscurities of ambitious rhetoric that he could not so much as understand them.
De Quincey, Style, i.

He came prepared, not only to smite the Netherlanders in the open field, but to cope with them in *tortuous* policy.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 373.

Tortuous curve. See *curve*. =**Syn. 1.** Sinuous, serpentine, curvilinear, circuitous, indirect, roundabout.

tortuous[2]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *tortious*.

tortuously (tôr'ṭū-us-li), *adv.* In a tortuous or winding manner.

tortuousness (tôr'ṭū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being tortuous. *Bailey*, 1727.

torturable (tôr'ṭūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *torture* + *-able*.] Capable of being tortured. *Bailey*, 1731.

torturableness (tôr'ṭūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The capacity for being tortured. *Bailey*, 1727.

torture (tôr'ṭūr), *n.* [< F. *torture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *tortura*, torture, < LL. *tortura*, a twisting, wreathing, of bodily pain, a griping colic, ML. pain inflicted by judicial or ecclesiastical authority as a means of persuasion, torture, < L. *torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*[1]. Cf. *torment*.] 1. The act of inflicting severe pain as a punishment, as a means of persuasion, or in revenge; specifically, the act of inflicting such pain under the orders of a court of justice, royal commission, ecclesiastical organization, or other legal or self-constituted judge or authority, especially as a supposed means of extorting the truth from an accused person or as a commutative punishment (also called specifically *judicial torture*); the pain so inflicted. The theory was that a guilty person could be made to confess, but an innocent person not, by this means. The infliction of torture upon alleged heretics was practised by ecclesiastical powers, especially in southern Europe, in the later middle ages and down to the eighteenth century, and its infliction upon captured enemies is a common practice among savage peoples.

Torture, which had always been declared illegal, and which had recently been declared illegal even by the servile judges of that age, was inflicted for the last time in England in the month of May, 1640.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

Torture, as a part of the punishment, may be regarded as including every kind of bodily or mental pain beyond what is necessary for the safe custody of the offender (with or without enforced labour) or the destruction of his life, —in the language of Bentham, an afflictive as opposed to a simple punishment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 460.

2. In general, the act, operation, or process of inflicting exeruciating pain, physical or mental. —3. Exeruciating pain; extreme anguish of body or mind; agony; anguish; torment.

And that deep *torture* may be call'd a hell
When more is felt than one hath power to tell.
Shak, Lucrece, l. 1287.

I roll from place to place
T' avoid my *tortures*, to obtain relief,
But still am dogg'd and haunted with my grief.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 3.

If thou dost slander her and *torture* me,
Never pray more. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 368.

A secret unrest
Tortured thee, brilliant and bold!
M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.

2. To punish with torture; put to the torture.

Men taken by their enemies were *tortured* to the point of death, but revived to be *tortured* again, and killed at last with every refinement of savage cruelty.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 164.

3. To wrest from the natural position or state; especially, in a figurative sense, to distort; pervert; torment.

This place had been *tortured* by interpreters and pulled to pieces by disputation. *Jer. Taylor.*

4†. To pull out; stretch; strain.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 137.

To put to the torture, to torture. =**Syn.** *Agony, Anguish, Pang*, etc. See *agony* and list under *pang*[1].

torture (tôr'ṭūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tortured*, ppr. *torturing*. [< *torture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inflict severe pain upon; pain extremely; torment bodily or mentally.

II. *intrans.* To cause torture; give exquisite pain.

The closing flesh that instant ceas'd to glow,
The wound to *torture*, and the blood to flow.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 986.

torturer (tôr'ṭūr-ėr), *n.* [< *torture* + *-er*[1].] One who tortures, in any sense; especially, one who executed or superintended the execution of torture ordered by a tribunal.

I play the *torturer*, by small and small
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 198.

torturingly (tôr'ṭūr-ing-li), *adv.* So as to torture or torment. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

torturous (tôr'ṭūr-us), *a.* [< *torture* + *-ous*.] Causing torture; pertaining to or characterized by torture.

Shrink up his eyes
With *torturous* darkness, such as stands in hell,
Stuck full of inward horrors.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, iv. 1.

The spectators who shed tears at the *torturous* crucifixion. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 395.

torula (tor'ǫ̈-lą̈), *n.*; pl. *torulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus*, a swelling, protuberance: see *torus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a small torus.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of mucedinous fungi, having decumbent sterile hyphæ and conidia single or in a series. About 100 species are known.

toruli, *n.* Plural of *torulus*.

toruliform (tor'ǫ̈-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *torula*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a torula; moniliform, like a string of beads.

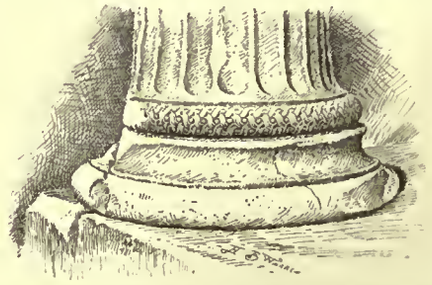
toruloid (tor'ǫ̈-loid), *a.* [< *Torula* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Torula*.

torulose (tor'ǫ̈-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *torulus, torula*, + *-ose*.] 1. In *bot.*, diminutively or slightly torose.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Having a few rounded elevations or knobs scattered over the surface. (*b*) Slightly tumid or swelled in one part: as, a *torulose* antenna.

torulous (tor'ǫ̈-lus), *a.* [< *torula* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *torulose*.

torulus (tor'ǫ̈-lus), *n.*; pl. *toruli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *torus*, a swelling, protuberance: see *torus*.] In *entom.*, the socket of the antenna; a cavity of the head in which the base of the antenna is socketed.

torus (tō'rus), *n.*; pl. *tori* (-rī). [< L. *torus, torum* (also erroneously *thorus*), a swelling, protuberance, knot, bulge, a raised ornament, a mattress, bed.] 1. In *arch.*, a large convex molding of semicircular profile or a profile of kindred curve, used especially in bases, generally as the lowest member of the base, above



Tori, as used in an Attic Ionic base.—Northwest angle column of north porch of Erechtheum, Athens. The upper convex molding is a braided torus, the hollow molding next below a scotia, and the lower convex molding a plain torus.

the plinth when this is present. It differs from the astragal only in size, the astragal being much smaller. Sometimes called *tore*. See also cuts under *base* and *column*.—2. In *bot.*, the receptacle of a flower; the more or less enlarged extremity of a stem or floral axis upon which the floral organs are situated. See *receptacle*, 2 (*a*), and cut under *myrtle*.—3. In *anat.*, a smooth rounded ridge or elongated protuberance, as of a muscle; specifically, the tuber cinereum of the brain, or that part of the floor of the third ventricle which is prolonged downward to form a contracted passage from the cavity of the third ventricle into that of the pituitary body.—4. In *zoöl.*, some part or organ likened to a torus; specifically, a ventral parapodium of some annelids. —**Torus angularis**, in starfishes, a single ossicle which articulates with the inner edges of a pair of interambulacral plates at the base of the arms, as in brittle-stars. It bears the angular papiliæ and palæ. See cut under *Astrophyton*.

The free surface of the *torus angularis* lies in the walls of a sort of vestibule in front of the mouth.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 483.

Torus manus, the metacarpus.

torve[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *torven, torvien*, < AS. *torfian*, throw, cast. Cf. *terve* and *totorve*, and see *topsyturvy*.] To throw; cast.

That swerd he [Samuel] vp heof
And that heued of-swipte,
And al to-scende thane king,
In Jernsalem his cheping,
And the sticches *toruede*,
Wide geond tha straten. *Layamon*, l. 16708.

torve[2]† (tôrv), *a.* [< OF. *torve* = Sp. Pg. It. *torvo*, < L. *torvus*, grim, wild, fierce, stern, in aspect or character. Cf. *torvous*.] Grim; wild; fierce; stern; of a stern countenance.

He is supposed to have overlook'd this church, when finished, with a *torve* and tetrick countenance.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

torved† (tôrvd), *a.* [< *torve*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *torve*[2].

But yesterday his breath
Aw'd Rome, and his least *torved* frown was death.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, v. 3.

torvity† (tôr'vi-ti), *n.* [< L. *torvita(t-)s*, grimness, sternness, < *torvus*, grim, stern: see *torve*[2].] Grimness; sternness. *Bailey*, 1731.

torvous† (tôr'vus), *a.* [< L. *torvus*, grim, stern: see *torve*[2].] Same as *torve*[2].

That *torvous*, sour look produced by anger and hatred.
Derham, Physico-Theol., v. 8.

Torvulæ (tôr'vū-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of L. *torvus*, grim, fierce: see *torvous*.] In *bot.*, same as *Myeoderma*.

tory (tō'ri), *n.* and *a.* [< Ir. *toiridhe*, also *toruidhe, toruighe*, a pursuer, searcher (hence a plunderer), < *toirighim*, fancy, pursue, search closely. Hence F. Sp., etc., *tory*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *tories* (-riz). 1†. Originally, an Irish robber or outlaw, one of a class noted for their outrages and savage cruelty.

That Irish Papists who had been licensed to depart this nation, and of late years have been transplanted into Spain, Flanders, and other foreign parts, have nevertheless returned into Ireland, occasioning the increase of *tories* and other lawless persons. *Irish State Papers*, 1566.

The frequent robberies, murders, and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, rapparees, and *tories* upon their keeping hath greatly discouraged the replanting of this kingdom [Ireland].
Laws of William III. (1695), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 296.

2†. Hence, one who causes terror; a hector; a bully.

And now I must leave the orb of Jupiter, and drop down a little lower to the sphere of Mars, who is termed a *tory* amongst the stars.
Bishop, Marrow of Astrology, p. 43. (*Halliwell.*)

3. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great British political parties, opposed to the Whigs and later to the Liberals. The precursors of the Tories were the Cavaliers in the civil war period; after the Restoration (1660) the old Cavalier party became the Court party, opposed to the Country party, and to these the terms *Tory* and *Whig* were respectively applied by their opponents about 1679: the word was used in reproach, through a desire to identify the members of the Court party with the supporters of alleged papistic measures, in allusion to the Irish outlaws (see def. 1). The Tories supported hereditary divine right and opposed toleration of Dissenters, and after the Revolution of 1688 their radical wing was Jacobite. Later they upheld the authority of the crown (especially in the reign of George III.), and in general in later years they stood out for maintaining the existing order of things in church and state. They opposed the Reform Bill, and about the same time (1832) the name *Tory* began to be superseded by *Conservative*. (See *conservative*, 3.) The word *Tory*, however, is still in common use.

He who draws his pen for one party must expect to make enemies of the other. For wit and fool are consequents of Whig and *Tory*; and every man is a knave or an ass to the contrary side.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., To the Reader.

There is hardly a whig in Ireland who would allow a potato and butter-milk to a reputed *tory*.
Swift, Letter, Sept. 11, 1725.

The *Tory* was originally an Irish robber, and the term was applied by Oates to the disbelievers in the Popish plot, was afterwards extended to the Irish Catholic friends of the Duke of York at the time of the Exclusion Bill, and soon became the designation of the whole body of his supporters. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

4. [*cap.*] In *American hist.*, a member of the British party during the Revolutionary period; a loyalist. The Tories were very numerous, especially in the Middle and Southern colonies, and many of them took arms for the king. They were frequently severely persecuted, and after the war many of them emigrated to Canada and elsewhere.

Washington will not trust us with the keeping of a suspected *Tory*, if we let the rascal trifle in this manner with the corps. *J. F. Cooper*, The Spy, xxix.

5. [*cap.*] In general, a conservative; one who favors established authority and institutions, especially in a monarchy or an aristocracy; a person of aristocratic principles, as opposed to a democrat or a radical.

Purrus Ram and Khoom Dass are in attendance, and fear greatly that the party of the Viziers, to whom they are opposed, will hurl them from power, and that the *Tories* of Bussahir will triumph.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 191.

High Tory, an upholder or advocate of an extreme type of Toryism.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of tories, in any sense; specifically [*cap.*], belonging or relating to the Tories: as, a *Tory* government; *Tory* principles or measures. See I.

"Surrender! you servants of King George," shouted the leader, . . . "or I will let a little of your *tory* blood from your veins." *J. F. Cooper*, The Spy, xxii.

The party led by Sir Robert Peel no longer called itself "*Tory*," but "Conservative." *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 4.

Tory Democracy, the principles or views of the Tory Democrats; also, the Tory Democrats collectively.—**Tory Democrats**, in *recent British politics*, those members of the Conservative party who are supposed to incline more or less to democratic ideas and methods.

toryism (tō′ri-izm), *n.* [< *tory* + *-ism.*] The principles, methods, and practices of tories, in any sense; specifically [*cap.*], those of the British Tories.

Nothing would illustrate the subject better . . . than an inquiry into the rise and progress of our late parties, or a short history of *toryism* and whiggism from their cradle to their grave, with an introductory account of their genealogy and descent. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, ii.

The times have been dreadful, and old families like to keep their old tenants. But I dare say that is *Toryism*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, viii.

Toryminæ (tor-i-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Torymus* + *-inæ.*] A notable subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, conspicuous from their brilliant metallic colors and their long ovipositor: originally named as a family *Torymidæ* by Watson in 1833. They are the commonest parasites of the cynipid and cecidomyidan gall-makers, although some have been reared from the cells of burrowing bees and a few from lepidopterous larvæ. About 200 species are known.

Torymus (tor′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820).] A genus of hymenopterous parasites of gall-making insects, typical of the subfamily *Toryminæ*.

tory-rory† (tō′ri-rō′ri), *a.* [Appar. a varied redupl. of *tory.*] Wild; boisterous; harum-scarum.

Lift up your voices, and sing like nightingales, you *tory rory* jades. Courage, I say; as long as the merry pence hold out, you shall none of you die in Shoreditch.
Dryden, Kind Keeper, iv. 1.

tosca (tos′kä), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *tosco* (fem. *tosca*), rough, coarse.] A name given in parts of South America, especially near the mouth of the La Plata river, and in the region of the pampas generally, to a soft concretionary limestone, having about the consistence of slightly baked clay, and of a dark-brown color. It underlies the so-called Pampean formation. The name *tosca* is said also to be applied in parts of southern Italy, and especially in Sicily, to varieties of pumiceous tuffs. In the gold-mining regions of the United States of Colombia the word *tosca* is also in frequent use as designating a very peculiar rock lying near the surface, and said by some to be of volcanic origin, but not yet scientifically described. It differs very much from the toscs of the Pampean region.

toscatter†, *v. t.* [ME. *toscateren*; < *to-*[2] + *scatter.*] To scatter in pieces.

Lo, ech thyng that is oned in it selve
Is more strong than whan it is *toscatered*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 261.

tose (tōz), *v. t.* [Also *toze*, formerly also *toaze*; < ME. *tosen* (< AS. **tāsan*), a common form of *tesen*, whence mod. E. *tease*: see *tease*, and cf. *touse.*] 1. To pull about or asunder; touse.

What shepe that is full of wulle
Upon his backe thei *tose* and pulle
Whyle ther is any thynge to pille.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Thinkest thou, for that I insinuate or *toaze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier? I am courtier cap-a-pe; and one that will either push on or pluck back thy business there. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 760.

Specifically—2. To tease (wool). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 497.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

toser (tō′zėr), *n.* [Also *tozer*; < *tose* + *-er*[1].] One who toses; specifically, a teaser of wool. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 812. [Prov. Eng.]

tosh[1] (tosh), *a.* [Said to be < OF. *tousé*, *touzé*, clipped, shorn, pared round, < L. *tonderc*, pp. *tonsus*, clip, shear: see *tonsure.*] Neat; trim. [Scotch.]

The hedges will do; I clipped them wi' my sin hand last back-end; and, nae doubt, they make the avenue look a hantle *tosher*. *Wilson*, Margaret Lindsay, p. 271.

tosh[2] (tosh), *n.* A variant of *tush*[1]. *Halliwell.*

toshach, *n.* See *toisech.*

toshake†, *v. t.* [ME. *toshaken*; < AS. *tōsceacan*, shake to pieces, < *tō-*, apart, + *sceacan*, shake: see *to-*[2] and *shake.*] To shake violently; shake to pieces.

Glad was he to londe for to hye,
So was he with the tempest al *toshake*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 962.

tosheart†, *v. t.* [ME. *tosheren*; < AS. *tōsceran*, cut apart, < *tō-*, apart, + *sceran*, shear: see *to-*[2] and *shear*[1].] To cut in two.

The God of love . . . al *toshare*
Myn herte with his arwis kene.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1858.

toshend†, *v. t.* [ME. *toshenden*; < *to-*[2] + *shend.*] To ruin utterly; destroy.

I had been deed and al *toshent*
But for the precious oynement.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1903.

toshiver†, *v. i.* [ME. *toshiveren*, *toschiveren*; < *to-*[2] + *shiver*[1].] To break in pieces.

The knizt spere in speldes al *toschiuered*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3603.

toshnail (tosh′nāl), *n.* A nail driven in aslant, like a tosh. *Halliwell.*

toshred†, *v. t.* [ME. *toshreden*, *tosehreden*; < *to-*[2] + *shred.*] To cut in shreds.

The helmes they tohewen and *toshrede*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1751.

tosiness (tō′zi-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tosy. Also *toziness.*

Tozyness, Softness, like tozed Wooll. *Bailey*, 1727.

tosliter†, *v. t.* [ME. *toslyteren*; < *to-*[2] + *sliteren*, freq. of *sliten*, slit: see *slit*[1].] To make artificial slashes or openings in, as a dress.

Wrought was his robe in straunge gise,
And al *toslytered* for queyntise,
In many a place, lowe and hie.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 840.

toslive†, *v. t.* [ME. *tosliven*; < *to-*[2] + *slive*[1].] To cleave or split in pieces.

And laiden on with swerdes clere,
Helm and scheld that stronge were
Thai gonne hem al *toschlive*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 471. (*Halliwell.*)

toslivery†, *v. i.* [ME. *toslyveren*; < *to-*[2] + *sliver.*] To split into slivers or small pieces.

The noyse of foulls for to ben delyvered
So loude rong, "Have don and lat us wende,"
That wel wende I the wode had al *toslyvered* [var. *toshivered*]. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 493.

toss (tos), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tossed* or *tost*, ppr. *tossing.* [Early mod. E. *tosse*; < late ME. *tossen*; origin unknown: (*a*) prob. < Norse *tossa*, strew, scatter; (*b*) otherwise < D. *tassen*, < F. *tasser*, heap up, as the waves of a troubled sea (< *tas*, a heap (see *tass*[1]); for the variation of form, cf. *tassel*[1], *tossel*[1]). The W. *tosio*, jerk, toss (< *tos*, a quick jerk, a toss), is not supported by cognate Celtic forms, and is prob. from E.] I. *trans.* 1. To lift, heave, or throw up with a sudden, impatient, or spirited movement; jerk: as, to *toss* one's head.

Som savage Bull . . . *tosses* his head on high,
Wounds with his hooves the Earth, with horns the sky.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Battle of Ivry.

He *tossed* his arm aloft. *Addison*, Cato, iv. 4.

2. To jerk or fling to and fro; heave or pitch up and down or from one place to another; tumble or throw about.

Howbeit the wroughte sees *tossyd* and rolled vs ryght greuously. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 73.

That we henceforth be no more children, *tossed* to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine.
Eph. iv. 14.

Islanders, whose bliss
Is to be *tossed* about from wave to wave.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 300.

3. In *mining*, to separate (ore) from the gangue by stirring (tossing) the slimes with water in a keeve, and then allowing the heavier, valuable parts to settle, this operation being hastened by packing, or striking the sides of the keeve with an iron bar held vertically with one end resting on the ground, an operation which may be continued from a quarter of an hour to an hour. The packing facilitates the separation of the ore by the vibrating motion imparted to the particles. This process is generally done by hand, but sometimes by a mechanical arrangement. It was formerly somewhat extensively employed in the tin-mining districts of Cornwall, England, and has not entirely gone out of use.

4. To cast; pitch; fling; hurl: specifically, to throw with the palm of the hand upward; throw lightly or carelessly.

I *tosse* a balle. . . . I had as leve *tosse* a ball here alone as to play at the tenys over the corde with the.
Palsgrave, p. 760.

Choler adust congeals our blood with fear,
Then black bulls *toss* us, and black devils tear.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 157.

Like the old giants that were foes to Heaven
They heave ye stool on stool and fling main pot-lids,
Like massy rocks, dart ladles, *tossing* irons
And tongs like thunderbolts.
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, ii. 5.

One person *tosses* the halfpenny up, and the other calls at pleasure head or tail.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 439.

5. Figuratively, to disquiet; agitate; set in commotion, as by shifting opinions, feelings, circumstances, or influences; disturb; disorder.

Was never Lady loved dearer day
Then she did love the knight of the Redcrosse,
For whose deare sake so many troubles her did *tosse*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 27.

Madly *toss'd* between desire and dread.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 171.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1126.

6. To pass from one to another, as in conversation or discussion; bandy.

Is it such an Entertainment to see Religion worryed by Atheism, and Things the most Solemn and Significant tumbled and *tost* by Buffoons?
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 138.

Then she, who . . . heard her name so *tost* about,
Flush'd slightly at the slight disparagement.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7†. To turn over and over; busy one's self with; turn the leaves of, as a book or lesson.

I will to Athens, there to *tosse* my bookes.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 90.

Tit. Lucius, what book is that she *tosseth* so?
Young Luc. Grandsire, 'tis Ovid's Metamorphoses. . . .
Tit. Soft! see how busily she turns the leaves!
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 41.

8. To toss up with. See *to toss up*, under II. [Colloq.]

To *toss* the pieman is a favourite pastime with costermongers' boys and all that class. . . . If the pieman win the toss, he receives 1*d.* without giving a pie; if he lose, he hands over a pie for nothing.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 206.

9. Same as *to toss off* (*a*) (which see, below).

I mean to *toss* a can, and remember my sweetheart, afore I turn in. *Congreve*, Love for Love, iii. 15.

10. To dress hastily or smartly; trick: with *out.* [Rare.]

I remember, a few days ago, to have walked behind a damsel, *tossed out* in all the gaiety of fifteen; her dress was loose, unstudied, and seemed the result of conscious beauty. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

To toss in a blanket, to toss (a person) upward from a blanket held slackly at the corners and edges, and jerked vigorously up and down, the person tossed being sometimes thrown as high as the ceiling. This was formerly a favorite form of the expression of popular dislike. It is also practised in schools, among sailors, etc. Compare *haze*[2], *v. t.*, 2, *hazing.*

A rascally slave! I will *toss* the rogue *in a blanket*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 240.

I shall certainly give my solitary voice in favour of religious liberty, and shall probably be *tossed in a blanket* for my pains.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, Jan. 17, 1813.

To toss off. (*a*) To take off; drink off, as a dram.

For in a brave vein they *tost off* the bouls.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

The corporal produced the bottle and the glass, poured it out, made his military salute, and *tossed* it *off*.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, xxxii.

(*b*) To dispose of; pass off; while away: said of time.

Have you read Cynthia? It is a delightful thing to *toss off* a dull hour with. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

To toss the oars (*naut.*). See *oar*[1].—**To toss up**, to prepare hastily, especially by cooking.

On Saturday stew'd beef, with something nice,
Provided quick, and *toss'd up* in a trice.
W. King, The Vestry.

Amid these rich and potent devices of the culinary art . . . poor Hepzibah was seeking for some nimble little titbit, which, with what skill she had, and such materials as were at hand, she might *toss up* for breakfast.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To jerk or throw one's self about; roll or tumble about; be restless or uneasy; fling.

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

Sohrab alone, he slept not; all night long
He had lain wakeful, *tossing* on his bed.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To be flung or rocked about; be kept in motion.

Your mind is *tossing* on the ocean.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 8.

We left behind the painted buoy
That *tosses* at the harbor-mouth.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

3. Same as *to toss up* (which see, below).

They spend their time and what money they may have in *tossing* for beer, till they are either drunk or penniless.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 412.

To toss up, to throw up a coin, and decide something by the side turned up when it falls.

He *tossed up* whether he should hang or drown. The coin fell on its edge in the clay, and saved his life for that time.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 35.

The catcher of the senior nine *tossed up*, and the juniors were sent to the bat. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 944.

toss (tos), *n.* [< ME. *toss* (rare); < *toss*, *v.*] 1. A sudden fling or jerk; especially, a quick movement of the head backward or upward.

There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which does not absolutely require some . . . suitable *toss* of the head. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

Anon, with *toss* of horn and tail, . . .
They leap some farmer's broken pale.
Whittier, The Drovers.

2. A pitch; a throw: as, the *toss* of a ball or a coin.—3. The distance over which one tosses anything; a throw.

No 2 Brick Court, Middle Temple, . . . was but a biscuit *toss* from Crown Office Row.
B. E. Martin, Footprints of Charles Lamb, i.

4. A state of agitation or excitement; a commotion.

Lord! what a *tosse* I was for some time in, that they could not justly tell where it [the buried gold] was.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 10, 1667.

"We are all in a *toss* in our neighborhood," said Mistress Pottle. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

5. A toss-up: with reference to a case in which chance decides.

One of the most earnest advocates of the measure said, "'Tis the *toss* of a copper." *The Century*, XXXVIII. 856.

6. The mow or bay of a barn into which grain is put preparatory to threshing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Pitch and toss.** See *pitch-and-toss.*—**To win the toss**, to win in a case decided by the tossing up of a coin; hence, in general, to have luck on one's side; gain the day.

Lordynges, now ye have herd
Off these tonnes hou it ferd;
How Kyng Richard with his maystry
Wan the toss off Sudan Turry.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 170).

Hasn't old Brooke *won the toss*, with his lucky halfpenny, and got choice of goals?
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

tossel[1] (tos'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tassel*[1].

tossel[2] (tos'l), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *torsel*. *Gwilt.*

tosser (tos'ėr), *n.* [< *toss* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tosses: as, a *tosser* of balls.

tossicated, *a.* See *tosticated*.

tossily (tos'i-li), *adv.* In a tossy manner; pertly; with affected indifference, carelessness, or contempt. [Colloq.]

She answered *tossily* enough.
Kingsley, Yeast, vii. (*Davies.*)

tossing (tos'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *toss*, *v.*] The act or operation of one who or that which tosses; specifically, a mining process (also called *chimming*) which consists in dressing ores by the method described under *toss*, *v. t.*, 3.

tossment (tos'ment), *n.* [< *toss* + *-ment.*] The act of tossing, or the state of being tossed.

Sixteen years *tossment* upon the waves of this troublesome world.
J. B. Worcester's Apophthegmes, p. 108. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

toss-plume† (tos'plōm), *n.* [< *toss*, *v.*, + obj. *plume.*] A swaggering fellow. *Halliwell.*

toss-pot (tos'pot), *n.* [Formerly also *tospot*; < *toss*, *v.*, + obj. *pot*[1].] A toper; a tippler.

After that seuennights fast is once past, then they returne to their old intemperancie of drinking, for they are notable *tospots*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 253.

A good part he drank away (for he was an excellent *toss-pot*). *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

toss-up (tos'up), *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide something, as a wager or a choice; hence, an even chance; a case in which conditions or probabilities are equal. [Colloq.]

What is the use of counting on any success of mine? It is a mere *toss up* whether I shall ever do more than keep myself decently. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxxiii.

"He'll do," said the Doctor quietly. "It must have been a *toss-up* all through the night."
R. Kipling, Only a Subaltern.

tossy (tos'i), *a.* [< *toss* + *-y*[1].] Tossing; especially, tossing the head as in scorn or contempt; hence, affectedly indifferent; pert; contemptuous. [Colloq.]

Argemone answered by some *tossy* commonplace.
Kingsley, Yeast, vii. (*Davies.*)

tossy-tail (tos'i-tāl), *adv.* Topsyturvy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tost (tost). Another spelling of *tossed*, preterit and past participle of *toss*.

tostamente (tos-tä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *tosto*, quick, bold.] In *music*, quickly; rapidly. [Rare.]

tostart†, *v. i.* [ME. *tosterten*; < *to-*[2] + *start*[1].] To start or spring apart; burst.

Lo, myn herte,
It spredeth so for joie, it wol *tosterte*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 980.

tosticated, tossicated (tos'ti-, tos'i-kā-ted), *a.* [A reduction of *intoxicated*, and confused, in def. 2, with *toss*, *tossed*, *tost*.] 1. Intoxicated. [Colloq.]—2. Tossed about; restless; perplexed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

I have been so *tosticated* about since my last that I could not go on in my journal manner.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xlviii.

tostication (tos-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< *tosticat(ed)* + *-ion.*] The state of being tossed about; commotion; disturbance; perplexity. [Prov. Eng.]

After all, methinks, I want those *tosticationa* (thou seest how women, and women's words, fill my mind) to be over happily over, that I may sit down quietly and reflect.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lxviii.

tosunder†, *v. i.* [ME. *tosondren*; < *to-*[2] + *sunder*[1], *v.*] To go to pieces; split.

The fyry welkne gan to thundir,
As thou the world schulde alle *tosondre*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

toswap†, *v. t.* [ME. *toswappen*; < *to-*[2] + *swap.*] To smite heavily.

So fuersly in fight fellis onre knightes,
Alto *swappon* vs with swerdes & with swym strokes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9561.

toswink†, *v. i.* [ME. *toswinken*; < *to-*[2] + *swink.*] To toil excessively; labor hard.

In erthe, in eir, in water men *to-swinke*
To gete a glotoun deyntee mete and drinke.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 57.

tosy (tō'zi), *a.* [< *tose* + *-y*[1].] Teased, as wool; hence, woolly; soft. Also *tozy*. *Bailey*, 1731.

tot[1] (tot), *n.* [< Icel. *tottr* = Dan. *tot*, a nickname of a dwarf. Cf. *tit*[3].] 1. Anything small or insignificant; especially, a small child: used as a term of endearment.

Now, Jenny! can there greater pleasure be
Than see sic wee *tots* toolying at your knee?
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd (Works, II. 81).

2. A drinking-cup holding about half a pint; also, a small quantity; especially, when applied to liquor, as much as makes a draught or dram. [Prov. Eng.]

He had no society of any kind, and often found himself pining for . . . the glare of the camp-fires, the fragrant fumes of the "honey dew," and the *tot* of rum that passed from beard to beard. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

3. A foolish fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

tot[2] (tot), *n.* [< L. *tot*, so much, so many; by some explained as an abbr. of L. *totus*, or E. *total*, all. Cf. *tot*[2], *v.*, *tote*[3], *v.*] 1. Originally, so many; so much: formerly written opposite an item in an account to indicate that the debt was good. The full expression is given as *tot pecuniæ regi debetur*, so much money is due to the king.

Totted, A Term us'd in the Exchequer, when the foreign Opposer, or other Officer, has noted a good Debt to the Queen as such, by writing the word *Tot* to it.
E. Phillips, World of Words, 1706.

2. An exercise in addition; a sum. [Colloq.]

Graduated Exercises in Addition (*Tots* and Cross *Tots*, Simple and Compound). *Athenæum*, No. 3268, p. 757.

tot[2] (tot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *totted*, ppr. *totting.* [ME. *totten*; < *tot*[2], *n.* Cf. *tote*[3].] 1. To mark (an account or a name) with the word *tot*: as, to *tot* an item in a bill. See *tot*[2], *n.*, 1.

Sir, ther arn xv. jurores abowe to certifie ye, as many as ye will; but lets these men that be *tottid* be certified, for thei be the rewleris. *Paston Letters*, I. 55.

2. To count up; add; sum: usually with *up*. [Colloq.]

These *totted* together will make a pretty beginning of my little project.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 211. (*Davies.*)

Seventeen hundred and twenty-five goes of alcohol in a year; we *totted* it *up* one night at the bar.
Thackeray, A Night's Pleasure.

tota (tō'tä), *n.* [Native name.] A monkey: same as *grivet*.

total (tō'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *totall*, < OF. (and F.) *total* = Sp. Pg. *total* = It. *totale* = G. *total*, < ML. *totalis*, entire, total (*summa totalis*, the sum total, the whole amount), < L. *totus*, whole, entire.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting a whole or the whole; being or taken together; undivided.

So many there are of them in the Citadell that I think the *totall* number of them is at the least two hundred.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

As the *total* tonnage [of Venetian merchant vessels] is but 26,000, it may be inferred that they are small craft.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvi.

2. Comprising the whole; lacking no member or part; complete; entire.

One Day Jove
Sent Hermes down to Ida's Grove,
Commanding Cupid to deliver
His Store of Darts, his *total* Quiver.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

The *total* grist unsifted, husks and all.
Cowper, Task, vi. 108.

Then we dipt in all
That treats of whatsoever is, the state,
The *total* chronicles of man.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Complete in degree; absolute; unqualified; utter: as, a *total* change; *total* darkness.

O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,
Irrecoverably dark, *total* eclipse
Without all hope of day! *Milton*, S. A., i. 81.

It is a temporary, not a *total* retreat, such as we may leave off or resume. *Bp. Atterbury*, On Mat. xiv. 23.

4†. Summary; concise; curt.

Do you mean my tender ears to spare,
That to my questions you so *total* are?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 549).

Constructive total loss. See *constructive.*—**Total abstinence**, entire abstinence from intoxicants.—**Total cause.** See *cause*, I.—**Total curvature, degree, depravity, differential, differentiation.** See the nouns.—**Total earth.** Same as *dead earth* (which see, under *earth*[1]).—**Total eclipse**, an eclipse in which the whole surface of the eclipsed luminary is obscured.—**Total method, ophthalmoplegia, part, residual, term**, etc. See the nouns.—**Total reflection.** See *refraction*, 1.—**Syn. 1-3.** *Whole, Entire*, etc. See *complete.*

II. *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; an aggregate.

A tapster's arithmetic may soon bring his particulars . . . to a *total*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 124.

total (tō'tal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *totaled, totalled*, ppr. *totaling, totalling.* [< *total*, *n.*] 1. To bring to a total; accumulate; sum; add: sometimes with *up*.

The sum 365 is correct when *totalled*; but the mode in which it is obtained is vitiated by two anomalies.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 135.

Prices, numbers, and dates are all clearly tabulated and *totalled up* for us. *The Engineer*, LXV. 467.

2. To reach a total of; amount to.

86 small craft, . . . *totalling* 500 tons, were built of wood. *The Engineer*, LXV. 6.

totalist†, *n.* [ML. *totalis*, in *summa totalis*, the sum total: see *total.*] The sum total; the whole amount.

Cast your eye only upon the *totalis*, and no further; for to traverse the bill would betray you to be acquainted with the rates of the market.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 163.

totalisation, totaliser, etc. See *totalization*, etc.

totality (tō-tal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *totalité* = Pr. *totalitat* = Sp. *totalidad* = Pg. *totalidade* = It. *totalità*, < ML. *totalita(t-)s*, < *totalis*, total: see *total.*] 1. The state or character of being a total; entirety.

There was no handle of weakness to take hold of her by; she was as unseizable, except in her *totality*, as a billiard-ball. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, iii.

2. That which is total; a whole; an aggregate.

We must love him with all our heart, mind, and soul; with a threefold *totality*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 256.

It is absolutely impossible to explain a living or, indeed, a self-efficient *totality* of any kind by means of the aggregation of elementary constituents or forces.
E. Montgomery, Mind, IX. 370.

3. In *astron.*, the period during which an eclipse is total; the time of total obscuration.

The coppery hue after the commencement of *totality* was of a duller tint than usual.
Athenæum, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 150.

totalization (tō"tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *totalize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of totalizing, or the state of being totalized. Also spelled *totalisation*.

The *totalization* of the slight liftings due to the repetition of this maneuver on each of the cables finally effected a general lifting of four inches.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 404.

totalizator (tō′ṭal-i-zā′ṭor), *n.* Same as *totalizer*.

totalize (tō′ṭal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *totalized*, ppr. *totalizing*. [< F. *totaliser* = Sp. *totalizar*; as *total* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make total; reduce to totality, as by adding or accumulating.

The rise of the *totalised* (i. e. integrated) potential round the armature can be measured experimentally.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 53.

II. *intrans.* To use the totalizer in betting.

The *totalising* system has been flourishing ever since at the German and Austrian race-meetings.
St. James's Gazette, June 14, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Also spelled *totalise*.

totalizer (tō′ṭal-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *totalize* + *-er*[1].] An apparatus, used at horse-races, which registers and indicates the number of tickets sold to betters on each horse. Also called *totaliser*, *totalizator*, and *totalisator*.

Under the heading of "The *totalisator* at Hobart," the Australasian writes as follows: . . . the click, click of the *totalisator* was distinctly heard as each speculator invested his pound.
Philadelphia Daily News, April 10, 1886.

totally (tō′ṭal-i), *adv.* As a total; completely; entirely; wholly; utterly.

There is no conception in a man's mind which hath not at first, *totally* or by parts, been begotten upon the organs of sense. *Hobbes*, Leviathan, i.

totalness (tō′ṭal-nes), *n.* Entireness. *Bailey*, 1727.

Totaninæ (tot-ạ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Totanus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*, corresponding to the genus *Totanus* in a broad sense, but containing a number of other modern genera; the tattlers. They are found all over the world, in great abundance of individuals and numerous species. The chief distinction from the true snipes or *Scolopacinæ* lies in the bill, which is relatively shorter, harder, and less sensitive, and usually slenderer, with a more ample rictus. The legs are longer, and usually denuded above the suffrago, so that the lower end of the tibia is bare of feathers. The feet are more or less semipalmate. They are noisy, restless birds, inhabiting marshes, swamps, and wet woodland and meadows. The yellowshanks, willet, and solitary and spotted sandpipers of the United States are good examples. One of the most wide-spread and notable is the wandering tattler, *Heteroscelus incanus* or *brevipes*. Also called *Totaneæ*, as a group ranking lower than a subfamily, and formally contrasted with *Tringeæ*. See *Totanus*, and cuts under *Bartramia*, *greenshank*, *redshank*, *Rhyacophilus*, *ruff*, *semipalmate*, *tattler*, *Terekia*, *Trinyoides*, *Tryngites*, *willet*, and *yellowshank*.

totanine (tot′ạ-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Totaninæ*: as, the *totanine* and scolopacine divisions of the snipe family; a *totanine* bird.

Totanus (tot′ạ-nus), *n.* [NL., < ML. *totanus* (Olt. *totano*), a kind of moor-hen.] A genus of birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*, including some of the best-known sandpipers, tattlers, telltales, gambets, or horsemen, as the redshank, greenshank, yellowshank, and wood-sandpiper. Several are common British species: the greenshank, or green sandpiper, *T. ochropus*; the wood-sandpiper, *T. glareola*; the redshank, *T. calidris*; the spotted redshank, *T. fuscus*. In North America the best-known are the greater and lesser yellowshanks, *T. melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*. The genus formerly contained all the *Totaninæ* (which see). See cuts under *greenshank*, *redshank*, and *yellowshank*.

totara (tō-tä′rạ), *n.* [Maori.] A coniferous tree, *Podocarpus Totara*, the most valuable timber-tree of New Zealand. It grows 60 or 70 feet high, with a diameter of from 4 to 6 feet. The wood is of a reddish color, close, straight, fine, and even in grain, moderately hard and strong. It is used both for veneers, furniture, and cabinet-work, and for building, and is invaluable for piles of marine wharves, bridges, etc., being durable in the ground or under water, and resisting a long time the attacks of the terede. It was used by the natives to make their smaller canoes, and the bark served for roofing. Also *mahogany-pine*.

tot-book (tot′bůk), *n.* A book containing tots or sums for praetice. *Encyc. Dict.* [Eng.]

tote[1] (tōt), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *toot*[1].

tote[2]† (tōt), *v.* An obsolete form of *toot*[2].

tote[3] (tōt), *n.* [< L. *totus*, all: see *total*.] The entire body, or all: as, the whole *tote*. [Colloq.]

tote[3] (tōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toted*, ppr. *toting*. [< *tote*[3], *n.* Cf. *tot*[2].] **I.** *trans.* Same as *tot*[2].

I have frequently heard in Lincolnshire the phrase "come, *tote* it up, and tell me what it comes to."
N. and Q., 2d ser., VIII. 338.

II. *intrans.* To count; reckon.—**To tote fair**, to act or deal fairly; be honest. [Southern and western U. S.]

tote[4] (tōt), *n.* [< *tote*[1], in orig. sense 'protrude.' Cf. *tot*[3].] The handle of a joiners' plane.

tote[5] (tōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *toted*, ppr. *toting*. [Origin unknown; usually said to be an African word, introduced by Southern negroes; but the African words which have come into E. use through Southern negroes are few and doubtful (*buckra* is one example), and do not include verbs.] To carry or bear, especially in the arms, on the shoulders, or on the back, as a burden or load. [Southern U. S., colloq. or provincial; also in humorous use in the North and West.]

Now, I should also like to know how much a man can *tote*, how much a woman can *tote*, and how long a time, without resting, the *toting* may go on. *Science*, XI. 242.

The bullies used to maltreat the weaker ones, . . . make them *tote* more than their share of the log, pound them, and beat them, and worry them every way on earth.
The Century, XL. 224.

toteart, *v. t.* [ME. *toteren*, < AS. *tōteran*, tear asunder, < *tō-*, apart, + *teran*, tear: see *tear*[1].] 1. To tear apart; tear to pieces; rend; break.

Cristys Cros than ȝaf answere:
"Lady, to the I owe honour, . . .
Thy trye fruyt I *totere*."
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

In a tauny tabarde of twelue wynter age,
Al *totorne* and baudy and ful of lys crepynge.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 197.

Her othes ben so gret and so dampnable
That it is grisly for to here hem swere;
Our blissed lordes body they *totere*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, i. 12.

His breech was all *to-torne* and jagged.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 10.

2. To disturb violently; agitate.

With his chere and lekynge al *totorn*,
For sorwe of this, and with his armes folden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 358.

totehill, *n.* Same as *toothill*.

toteler†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tittler*.

tote-load (tōt′lōd), *n.* As much as one can tote or carry. *Bartlett*. [Southern U. S.]

totem (tō′tem), *n.* [Amer. Ind.; given as < "Massachusetts Indian *wuhtohtimoin*, that to which a person or place belongs" (Webster's Dict.); Algonkin *dodaim* (Tylor); Algonkin *otem*, with a prefixed poss. pron. *n'otem*, my family token.] Among the Indians of North America, a natural object, usually an animal,

Totem Posts, Canadian Pacific Coast.

assumed as the token or emblem of a clan or family, and a representation of which served as a cognizance for each member of it; hence, a more or less similar observance and usage among other uncivilized peoples. See *totemism*.

The representation of the totem borne by an individual was often painted or figured in some way upon the skin itself, and upon his different garments, utensils, etc. The totem was also, in a sense, an idol or the embodied form of a deity or demon, or at least had a religious significance. [The word is often used attributively, as in *totem clan*, *totem kin*, *totem post*, etc.]

And they painted on the grave-posts . . .
Each his own ancestral *Totem*,
Each the symbol of his household;
Figures of the Bear and Reindeer,
Of the Turtle, Crane, and Beaver,
Each inverted as a token
That the owner was departed.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xiv.

It is not only the clans and the sexes that have *totems*; individuals also have their own special *totems*, i. e., classes of objects (generally species of animals) which they regard as related to themselves by those ties of mutual respect and protection which are characteristic of totemism. This relationship, however, in the case of the individual *totem*, begins and ends with the individual man, and is not, like the clan *totem*, transmitted by inheritance. . . . In Australia we hear of a medicine-man whose clan *totem* through his mother was kangaroo, but whose "secret" (i. e., individual) *totem* was the tiger-snake. Snakes of that species, therefore, would not hurt him.
J. G. Frazer, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 471.

totemic (tō-tem′ik), *a.* [< *totem* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a totem; characterized by a totem: as, a *totemic* relative or relationship.

totemism (tō′tem-izm), *n.* [< *totem* + *-ism*.] The system of tribal subdivision denoted by totems; the use of totems, with all the social and religious observances connected with them; the constitution of society as marked by these observances.

The theory of the wide distribution of *Totemism* among the nations of the ancient world (especially among the Greeks) is due to Mr. J. F. M'Lennan, who first explained it in the "Fortnightly Review," 1869, 1870.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 300.

In the interesting pages on Egyptian religion, Mr. Lang defends his view that the worship of animals was at any rate in part a survival of *totemism*, and that the custom of representing the elemental gods as animals was due to the same cause. *Classical Rev.*, II. 250.

totemist (tō′tem-ist), *n.* [< *totem* + *-ist*.] One designated by a totem; a member of a totem clan. *A. Lang*, Myth., Rit., and Religion, II. 71.

totemistic (tō-te-mis′tik), *a.* Same as *totemic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 169.

totemy (tō′tem-i), *n.* [< *totem* + *-y*[3].] Same as *totemism*. *Anthrop. Jour.*, XVIII. 53.

toter[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tooter*[2].

toter[2] (tō′tėr), *n.* A fish: same as *hog-sucker*.

tote-road (tōt′rōd), *n.* A road over which anything is toted. [U. S.]

Its forests are still so unbroken by any highways, save the streams and the rough *tote-roads* of the lumber crews, that this region cannot become populous with visitors.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 496.

tother (tuᴛʜ′ėr), *indef. pron.* [A form arising from a misdivision of *that other*, ME. also *thet other*, as *the tother*. So *tone*, in *the tone*, for *that one*, *thet one* (see *tone*[2]). *Tother* is often written *t'other*, as if it were a contraction of *the other*.] Other: originally and usually preceded by *the*, with *the tone* in the preceding clause. See the etymology, and compare *tone*[2].

And *the tother* Hond he lifteth up azenst the Est, in tokene to manace the Mysdoeres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 9.

Ffor right dedely *the tone* hatid *the toder*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2337.

How happy could I be with either,
Were *t'other* dear charmer away.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

totidem verbis (tot′i-dem vėr′bis). [L., in so many words: *totidem*, just so many (< *tot*, so many, + demonstrative suffix *-dem*); *verbis*, abl. pl. of *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] In so many words; in the very words.

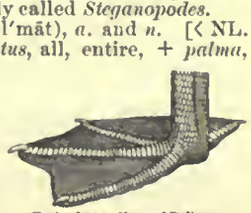
totient (tō′shient), *n.* [< L. *toties*, so many, < *tot*, so many, + aecom. term. *-ent*.] The number of totitives of a number; when used without qualification, the number of numbers at least as small as a given number and prime to it—that is, having integral no common factor with it except 1. Thus, the *totient* of 6 is 2, because 1 and 5 are the only whole numbers as small as 6 and having no common factor with it except 1.

toties quoties (tō′shi-ēz kwō′shi-ēz). [L.: *toties*, so often (< *tot*, so many); *quoties*, as often (< *quot*, how many).] As often as one, so often the other.

totiler†, *n.* Same as *tittler*.

Totipalmatæ (tō′ti-pal-mā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *totipalmatus*: see *totipalmate*.] The full-webbed or totipalmate birds, all whose four toes are united by three webs into a palmate foot. Now commonly called *Steganopodes*.

totipalmate (tō-ti-pal′māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *totipalmatus*, < L. *totus*, all, entire, + *palma*, palm (of the hand), sole (of the foot): see *palm*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having all four toes full-webbed; steganopodous: said of the parts themselves, as well as of the birds; belonging to the order *Totipalmatæ*. See also cut under *Phaëthon*.



Totipalmate Foot of Pelican.

II. *n.* A totipalmate bird.

totipalmation (tō′ti-pal-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *totipalmate* + *-ion*.] Complete palmation or full webbing of a bird's foot by three ample webs connecting all four toes, as of one of the *Totipalmatæ*: a leading character of that order of birds: correlated with *palmation*, 2, and *semi-*

palmation. See cuts under *Phaëthon* and *totipalmate*.

totipresence† (tō-ti-prez′ens), *n*. [< ML. **totipræsentia*, omnipresence, < **totipræscn(t-)s*, omnipresent: see *totipresent*.] The fact of being present throughout a portion of space without being extended.

A *totipresence* throughout all immensity amounts to the same as omnipresence.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. xii. 2.

totipresent† (tō-ti-prez′ent), *a*. [< ML. **totipræsen(t-)s*, omnipresent, < L. *totus*, all, + *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*[1].] Present throughout a portion of space without extension.

totitive (tot′i-tiv), *n*. [< L. *tot*, so many, + *-itive*.] In *math.*, a whole number as small as a given number, and having no integer common factor with it except 1.

toto cælo (tō′tō sē′lō). [L.: *toto*, abl. neut. of *totus*, whole; *cælo*, abl. of *cælum*, *cœlum*, the sky, heavens: see *celestial*.] By the whole heavens; as far apart as the poles; hence, diametrically opposite.

tot-o'er-seas (tot′ōr-sēz), *n*. A bird, the herring-spink.

totorve†, *v. t*. [ME. *totorvien*; < *to-*[2] + *torve*[1].] To throw about; dash to pieces.

Ac me the sculde nimen al to-teon mid horse other the al *to-toruion* mid stane.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), I. 9.

tot-quot† (tot′kwot), *n*. 1. A general dispensation.

What profits they have drawn unto themselves also by the sale of great bishoprics, prelacies, promotions, benefices, *tot-quots*, pardons, pilgrimages, confessions, and purgatory. *Bp. Bale*, Images, Both Churches, xviii.

2. *pl.* An abuse of annates or first-fruits by which, upon the promotion of an ecclesiastic, he was called upon to pay to the papal treasury the first-fruits not merely of his new preferment, but of all other livings which he happened to hold with it. In this manner annates were paid over and over again for the same living, and sometimes twice and thrice in one year. *Roger Hutchinson's Works* (Parker Soc., 1842), Index.

totread†, *v. t*. [ME. *totreden*; < *to-*[2] + *tread*.] To tread in pieces.

Develes that shullen al *to-trede* hem withouten respit and withouten ende. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

totter[1] (tot′ėr), *v*. [< ME. *toteren*, *totren*, older **tolteren* (> E. dial. *toltcr*, struggle, flounder, Sc. *tolter*, a., unstable), < AS. *tealtrian*, totter, vacillate (= D. *touteren*, tremble; cf. *touter*, a swing), < *tealt*, unstable; cf. *tilt*[1]. For the relation of *totter* to *tolter*, cf. *tatter*[1] (*tottcr*[2]) as related to **taltcr*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To stand or walk unsteadily; walk with short vacillating or unsteady steps; be unsteady; stagger.

'Twas his, with elder brother's pride,
Matilda's *tottering* steps to guide.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 11.

2. To shake, and threaten collapse; become disorganized or structurally weak and seem ready to fall; become unstable and ready to overbalance or give way.

Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 384.

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence.
Ps. lxii. 3.

3†. To dangle at the end of a rope; swing on the gallows. [Slang.]

I would lose a limb to see their roguehips *totter*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Stagger*, etc. See *reel*[2].—2. To tremble, rock.

II.† *trans.* To shake; impair the stability of; render shaky or unstable.

Examples that may nourish
Neglect and disobedience in whole bodies,
And *totter* the estates and faiths of armies,
Must not be play'd withal.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Let 's march without the noise of threat'ning drum,
That from this castle's *tatter'd* battlements
Our fair appointments may be well perused.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 52.

There are some disobedient and fugitive Jonahs that thus *totter* our ship. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 244.

totter[2] (tot′ėr), *n*. and *v*. An obsolete or dialectal form of *tatter*[1].

And woon'd our *tott'ring* colours clearly up.
Shak., K. John, v. 5. 7 (folio 1623).

totterer (tot′ėr-ėr), *n*. One who or that which totters.

totter-grass (tot′ėr-gras), *n*. The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

totteringly (tot′ėr-ing-li), *adv*. In a tottering manner. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxi.

Totternhoe stone. A subdivision of the Lower Chalk in English geology, locally separating the so-called "Gray chalk" from the "Chalk marl." It consists of a somewhat silicious chalk with some glauconitic grains. The name is derived from Totternhoe in Bedfordshire, England.

tottery (tot′ėr-i), *a*. [< *totter*[1] + *-y*[1].] Trembling or vacillating as if about to fall; unsteady; shaky.

When I looked up and saw what a *tottery* performance it was, I concluded to give them a wide berth.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. vi.

tottle (tot′l), *v. i*. Same as *toddle*. [Local, Eng.]

tottlish (tot′lish), *a*. [< *tottle* + *-ish*[1].] Tottering; trembling; unsteady; insecure. [U. S.]

I find I can't lift anything into this canoe alone—it 's so *tottlish*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 116.

totty (tot′i), *a*. [< ME. *toty*; cf. *tottcr*[1].] Wavering; unsteady; dizzy; tottery. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Myn heed is *toty* of my swynk to-night.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 333.

I was somewhat *totty* when I received the good knight's blow, or I had kept my ground under it.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

toty[1]†, *a*. A Middle English variant of *totty*.

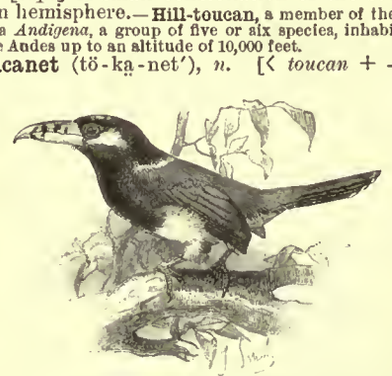
toty[2] (tō′ti), *n*.; pl. *toties* (-tiz). [A native name.] In some parts of the Pacific, a sailor or a fisherman. *Simmonds*.

totyng†, *n*. An old form of *tooting*, verbal noun of *toot*[1].

toucan (tō-kän′ or tō′kan), *n*. [In Charlton (1668) (the bird being previously known as *aracari*); < F. *toucan* (Belon, 1555; Thevet, 1558) = It. *tucano* = Sp. *tucan* = Pg. *tucano*, < Braz. *tucano*, or *tucana* (Marcgrave), a toucan. According to Buffon the word means 'feather'; but Burton ("Highlands of Brazil," i. 40) says that the bird is named from its cry.] 1. One of numerous species of picarian birds of the genus *Rhamphastos* or family *Rhamphastidæ* (which see for technical characters). Toucans are, on the average, large for their order, and are noted for the enormous size of the beak, which, with their habit of carrying the tail turned up over the back, and their bold coloration, gives them a striking appearance. They are characteristic of the Neotropical region, where they feed chiefly on soft fruits, and are credited with a sort of regurgitation of their food suggestive of rumination. They nest in holes. Some of the larger species, the toucans most properly so called, are 2 feet long, with a bill of 6 or 8 inches. Most are smaller, as the aracaris and toucanets, of the genera *Pteroglossus* and *Selenidera*. Also *tocan*. See cuts under *aracari* and *Ramphastos*.

2. [*cap.*] A small constellation of the southern hemisphere.—**Hill-toucan**, a member of the genus *Andigena*, a group of five or six species, inhabiting the Andes up to an altitude of 10,000 feet.

toucanet (tō-ka-net′), *n*. [< *toucan* + *-et*.]



Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*).

One of the smaller toucans, as any species of *Selenidera*. *S. maculirostris* is a good example.

toucang (tō-kang′), *n*. [E. Ind.] A kind of boat much used at Malacca and Singapore, propelled either by oar or by sail, speedy, rather flat in the center, but sharp at the extremities.

touch (tuch), *v*. [< ME. *touchen*, *towchen*, < OF. *toucher*, *tocher*, F. *toucher* = Pr. *tocar*, *tochar*, *toquar* = Sp. Pg. *tocar* = It. *toccare*, prob. < OTeut. **tukkōn*, represented by OHG. *zucchen*, *zukken*, MHG. *zucken*, *zücken*, G. *zucken*, *zücken*, draw with quick motion, twitch (an intrusive formation from *zichen*), Goth. *tiuhan* = OHG. *ziohan*, etc., AS. *teón*, draw: see *tec*[1], and cf. *tuck*[1] and *tick*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive (an object) by means of physical contact with it; especially, to perceive (an object) by bringing the hand into contact with it; hence, to perceive (an object) by bringing something held in the hand (as a cane or a pointer), or otherwise connected with the body, into contact with it.

Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or touch. *Creech*.

2. To be in contact with; specifically, in *geom.*, to be tangent to. See *tangent*.

Surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to *touch*, a more delightful vision.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3. To come in contact with: literally or figuratively.

The conqueror at this game [stool-ball] is he who strikes the ball most times before it *touches* the stool.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 165.

Power, like a desolating pestilence,
Pollutes whate'er it *touches*.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

Many of the Arabs will not allow the left hand to *touch* food in any case. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 180.

4. To be near or contiguous to; impinge or border upon; hence, to come up to; approach; reach; attain to; hence, also, to compare with.

I have *touch'd* the highest point of all my greatness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 223.

By his command
Have I here *touch'd* Sicilia.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 139.

Mr. William Peer distinguished himself particularly in two characters, which no man ever could *touch* but himself. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 82.

Wasn't he always top-sawyer among you all? Is there one of you that could *touch* him or come near him on any scent? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xliii.

5. To bring into contact.

Touch but my lips with those fair lips of thine.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 115.

Now let us *touch* Thumbs, and be Friends ere we part.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 43.

6. To bring the hand, finger, or the like into contact with; place the hand or finger to or upon; hit or strike gently or lightly; give a slight tap or pat to with the hand, the tip of the finger, something held in the hand, or in any way: as, to *touch* the hat or cap in salutation; to *touch* a sore spot; to *touch* a piece at chess; formerly, in a specific use, to lay the hand or finger upon for the purpose of curing of a disease, especially scrofula, or the disease called the king's evil (a former practice of the sovereigns of France and England).

Esther drew near and *touched* the top of the sceptre.
Esther v. 2.

Then, with his sceptre that the deep controuls,
He *touch'd* the chiefs, and steeled their manly souls.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 88.

Every person who is *touched* on either side in the chase is sent to one or other of these prisons, where he must remain till the conclusion of the game.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 145.

From the time of Edward the Confessor to Queen Anne, the monarchs of England were in the habit of *touching* those who were brought to them suffering with the scrofula, for the cure of that distemper.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 3.

7. To handle; meddle with; interfere with.

Therfore the Soudan hathe do make a Walle aboute the Sepulcre, that no man may *towche* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 76.

When he went, there was committed to his care a rundlet of strong water, sent to some there, he promising that upon his life it should not be *touched*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 291.

8. To lay hands on for the purpose of harming; hence, to hurt, injure, annoy, or distress.

Let us make a covenant with thee, that thou wilt do us no hurt, as we have not *touched* thee. Gen. xxvi. 29.

No loss shall *touch* her by my company.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 180.

No temporal Law could *touch* the innocence of their lives. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

9†. To test by contact, as in trying gold with a touchstone; hence, to test; try; probe.

Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 81.

There 's no judgment
Goes true upon man's outside, there 's the mischief;
He must be *touch'd* and tried, for gold or dross.
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

Words so debased and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 112.

10. To touch upon; handle or treat lightly or cursorily; refer or allude to, as in passing.

Touch you the soureat points with sweetest terms.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 24.

We glanced from theme to theme,
Discussed the books to love or hate,
Or *touch'd* the changes of the state.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

11†. To communicate; speak; tell; rehearse; relate; mention.

Bot I *touche* thaym to the a lyttill for thou sulde by this littill vndirstande the more.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

I hire *touched* swiche tales as me told were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4108.

For they be as skilful in picking, rifling, and filching as the upright men, and nothing inferior to them in all kind of wickedness, as in other places hereafter they shall be *touched*. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 21.

12. Of a musical instrument, to cause to sound; play: usually applied to instruments that are sounded by striking or twanging, but extended to others.

Touch thy instrument a strain or two.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 257.

I'll *touch* my horn. *Massinger*, Guardian, ii. 4.

13. To perform on an instrument, as a piece of music.

A person in the royal retinue *touched* a light and lively air on the flageolet. *Scott.*

14. To paint or form by touches or strokes as of a pen or brush; mark or delineate by light touches or strokes, as an artist.

Such heavenly touches ne'er *touch'd* earthly faces.
Shak., Sonnets, xvii.

The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 22.

15. To improve or finish, as a drawing, by adding a stroke here and there, as with a pen, pencil, or brush; retouch: usually with *up*.

What he saw was only her natural countenance, *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged Coquette.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 44.

My impression [of an engraving] is unequal, being faint in some parts, very dark in others. If the plate was worn, it has been *touched* afterwards.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 118.

16. To take, as food, drink, etc.; help one's self to; hence, to partake of; taste.

If thou aytte be a worthyor man
Then thy self, . . .
Suffre hym fyrste to *towche* the mete
Ere thy self any ther-of gete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

He dies that *touches* any of this fruit
Till I and my affairs are answered.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 98.

17. To infect or impair by contact; stain; blot; blemish; taint.

The life of all his blood
Is *touch'd* corruptibly. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 2.

Thou canst not *touch* my credit;
Truth will not suffer me to be abus'd thus.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

18. To impair mentally in some slight degree; affect slightly with craziness: used chiefly in the past participle.

Madam, you see master's a little—*touched*, that's all. Twenty ounces of blood let loose would set all right again.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, v. 2.

Pray mind him not, his brain is *touch'd*.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

19†. To attack; hence, to animadvert upon; take to task; censure; reprove; ridicule.

Sur Water Hungerfo and his brother hathe *touched* me in iij thinges, but I wolde in no case have ye douches to knowe them for geving hur grefe.
Darrell Papers (1570) (H. Hall, Society in Elizabethan Age, [App., ii.).

You teach behaviours!
Or *touch* us for our freedoms!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

20. To sting; nettle, as with some sharp speech.

Beshrew me, but his words have *touch'd* me home.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 1.

Our last horses were so slow that the postillion, a handsome, lively boy, whose pride was a little *touched* by my remonstrances, failed, in spite of all his efforts, to bring us to the station before seven.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 43.

21. To fall upon; strike; affect; impress.

If . . . any air of music *touch* their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 76.

What of sweet before
Hath *touch'd* my sense flat seems to this.
Milton, P. L., ix. 987.

22. To affect or move mentally or emotionally; fill with passion or tender feeling; affect or move, as with pity; hence, to melt; soften.

He is *touch'd*
To the noble heart. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 222.

He weeps again;
His heart is *touch'd*, sure, with remorse.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 1.

Tremendous scene! that gen'ral horror gave,
But *touch'd* with joy the bosoms of the brave.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 435.

23. To make an impression on; have an effect on; act on.

Its face must be . . . so hard that a file will not *touch* it.
J. Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

24. To influence by impulse; impel forcibly.

No decree of mine
Concurring to necessitate his fall,
Or *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton*, P. L., x. 45.

25. To affect; concern; relate to.

With that the quene was wroth in hir maner,
Thought she anon this *towchith* me right nee.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 560.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 118.

These statutes *touched* high and low.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., i.

26. To swindle; cheat; act dishonestly by: as, to *touch* one's mate. [Slang, Australia.]—**To touch bottom**, to reach the lowest point, especially in price; have the least value.—**To touch elbows.** See *elbow*.—**To touch off.** (*a*) To sketch hastily; finish by a few rapid touches or dashes.

I was upon this whispered, by one of the company who sat next me, that I should now see something *touched off* to a nicety. *Goldsmith*, Clubs.

(*b*) To discharge, as a cannon.—**To touch one on the raw.** See *raw*1.—**To touch the gums**, in *med.*, to cause incipient salivation by giving mercury.—**To touch the wind** (*naut.*), to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.—**To touch up.** (*a*) To repair or improve by slight touches or emendations; retouch: as, to *touch up* a picture. (*b*) To remind; jog the memory of. [Colloq.]—**Touched bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*3.—**Touching the ears.** See *ear*1.—**Touch me not.** See *touch-me-not*.—**Touch pot, touch penny**, a proverbial phrase, signifying no credit given.

"We know the custom of such houses," continues he; "'tis *touch pot, touch penny*."
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To be in contact; be in a state of junction, so that no appreciable space is between: as, two spheres *touch* only in one point.

Some side by side not *touching* walked,
As though of happy things they talked.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.

Specifically—2. To lay the hand or finger upon a person for the purpose of curing a disease, especially scrofula, or king's evil.

We were then shown Edward the Confessor's tomb; upon which Sir Roger acquainted us that he was the first that *touched* for the Evil. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 329.

3†. To reach; extend.

The vols of people *touchede* to the hevene,
So lende cryden they with mery stevene.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1703.

4. To make a passing call, as a ship on a voyage: commonly with *at*, rarely with *on*.

And also Pole, which ys xxx myle from Parence, a good havyn, ffor many Shippys and galyes *towche* ther rather thanne *at* Parence.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon. Acts xxvii. 3.

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 510).

5. To mention or treat something slightly in discourse; refer cursorily or in passing: commonly with *on* or *upon*.

Whenne the Sonne is Est in the partyes, toward Paradys terrestre, it is thanne mydnyght in oure parties o this half, for the rowndenesse of the Erthe, of the whiche I have *touched* to zou before. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 303.

If the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they have immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

The attitude and bearing of the law in this respect, *on* which I intend to *touch* in quite general terms.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 841.

As soon as he hath *touched* on any science or study, he immediately seems to himself to have mastered it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

Whenever she *touch'd on* me
This brother had laugh'd her down.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 6.

6. To bow or salute by touching the hat or cap. [Prov. Eng.]—7†. To rob. [Thieves' slang.]—8†. To stand the test.

As in London saith a Iuellere,
Which brought from thence golde oore to us here,
Whereof was fyned mettal good and clene,
As they *touch*, no better could be seene.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 199.

And now you are brought to the test; *touch* right now, soldier,
Now shew the manly pureness of thy mettle.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 5.

9†. To have or take effect; act.

Strong waters . . . will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*

10. *Naut.*, of the sails of a square-rigged vessel, to be in such a position that their weather-leeches shake from the ship being steered so close to the wind.—**To touch and go.** (*a*) To touch lightly or briefly and pass on; dip in or stop for a moment here and there in course.

As the text doth rise, I will *touch and go* a little in every place. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to graze the bottom with the keel for a moment, as a vessel under sail, without lessening of the speed.—**To touch on** or **upon.** See def. 5.—**Touch and trade papers.** See *paper*.

touch (tuch), *n.* [< ME. *touche*; < *touch*, *v.*] 1. That sense by which mechanical pressure upon the surface of the body (the skin, with the lips, the interior of the mouth, etc.) is perceived; sensibility to pressure, weight, and muscular resistance; the sense of feeling; taction. With this is sometimes reckoned sensibility to temperature. The sense of touch is most acute in those parts of the body that are freely movable, especially in the tips of the fingers. It is the most fundamental and least specialized or localized of the senses. See *tactile corpuscles*, under *corpuscle*.

Th' ear,
Taste, *touch*, and smell, pleased from thy table rise.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2. 132.

By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern:
By *touch*, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xviii.

Touch is . . . the sense by which mechanical force is appreciated, and it presents a strong resemblance to hearing, in which the sensation is excited by intermittent pressures on the auditory organ.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 478.

All the senses are but modifications of *touch*.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 96.

2. Mental or moral feeling; moral perception or appreciation.

Can it be
That men should live with such unfeeling souls,
Without or *touch* or conscience of religion?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

3. Contact.

Never *touch* (was) well welcome to thy hand . . .
Unless I . . . touch'd. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 118.

But O, for the *touch* of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!
Tennyson, Break, break, break.

4. Figuratively, a close relation of mutual confidence, sympathy, interest, or the like; sympathy; accord or harmony in relation to common interests: as, to be out of *touch* with the times; to keep in *touch* with the people.

The European in Morocco feels that when he is in company with a Barbary Jew he is in *touch* with Europe.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 371.

We want, with our brethren of the working class, that which we have largely lost—the Church I fear not less than those who are outside of it—that expressive thing which we call *touch*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 47.

5. Pressure, or application of pressure; impact; a slight stroke, tap, push, or the like: often used figuratively.

They [the Australians] pray to the Deuill, which hath conference with an Indian vnseene, from a peece of wood; and to him and all the rest many times by night he toucheth the face and breast with cold *touches*, but they could neuer learne what he was. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 864.

A little *touch* of their adversary gives all that boisterous force the foil. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, To the Reader.

Vineyards red with the *touch* of October. The grapes were gone, but the plants had a color of their own.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 173.

6. A slight or brief sound.—7. The impression conveyed to the mind by contact or pressure; effect on the sense of contact with something; feel: as, an object with a slimy *touch*.—8. A jog; a hint; a reminder; a slight experience.

The king, your master, knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

I . . . related unto you yt fearfull accidente, or rather judgmente, ye Lord pleased to lay on London Bridge, by fire and therin gave you a *touch* of my great loss.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 308.

9. A stroke or dash as with a pen, pencil, or brush, literally or figuratively: as, a *touch* of bright color; also, any slight added effort or action, such as that expended on some completed work in order to give it finish.

What strained *touches* rhetoric can lend.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxii.

It tutors nature; artificial strife
Lives in these *touches*, livelier than life.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 38.

The old latticed windows, the stone porch, . . . the chimney stacks, were rich in crayon *touches*, and sepia lights and shades. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xi.

10. Figuratively, something resembling a light stroke or touch. (*a*) A tinge; a smack; a trace: as, a *touch* of irony.

No beast so fierce but knows some *touch* of pity.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 71.

An insight into mechanics is desirable, with a *touch* of statistics. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

While the air has no *touch* of spring,
Bird of promise! we hear thee sing.
Bryant, Song Sparrow.

(*b*) A shade; a trifle; a slight quantity or degree.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
Which cannot brook the accent of reproof.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 157.

Bell was a *touch* better educated than her husband.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

(*c*) A taint; a blemish; a defect; an impairment.

How great a *touch* and wound that manner . . . is to his Reputation. *Sir R. Winwood*, Memorials, I. 448.

This *touch* in the brain of the British subject is as certainly owing to the reading newspapers as that of the Spanish worthy above-mentioned to the reading works of chivalry. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

(*d*) A slight attack or stroke; a twinge; a pang; a feeling: as, a *touch* of rheumatism.

Give me a rose, that I may press its thorns, and prove myself awake by the sharp *touch* of pain!
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

(*e*) A momentary manifestation or exhibition; an indication; a view; a peep; a glimpse.

One *touch* of nature makes the whole world kin.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 175.

In the Trojan dames there are fine *touches* of nature with regard to Cassandra.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 105.

11. A trait or feature; a prominent or outstanding quality or characteristic.

Neither ill *touches* should be left vnpunished, nor ientle-[ne]sse in teaching anie wise omitted.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

But he had other *touches* of late Romans,
That more did speak him: Pompey's dignity,
The innocence of Cato, Cæsar's spirit.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

12†. Manner; style; bearing.

A certain *touch*, or air,
That sparkles a divinity beyond
An earthly beauty!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

13. The skill or nicety with which a performer uses his instrument; the peculiar manner in which an author uses his pen, an artist his brush, or a workman his tools; characteristic skill or method of handling by which the artist or workman may be known; execution; manipulation; finish.

Be of some good consort;
You had a pleasant *touch* o' the cittern once,
If idleness have not bereft you of it.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

The literary *touch* which it is so difficult to describe but so easy to recognise. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 838.

14. In *pianoforte*- and *organ-playing*, a method of depressing a digital or pedal so as to produce a tone of a particular quality. The varieties of tone producible on modern instruments by varying the method of manipulation are numerous and at first sight astonishing. Much of the variety and effectiveness of keyboard technique is due to the elaborate study of this subject. Touch is described by various qualifying words, like *staccato*, *legato*, *cantabile*, etc.

15†. Make; style; sort.

The capteyn sent certeyn of his meyny to my chamber . . . and toke awey . . . j. herneyse [harness] complete of the *touche* of Milleyn; and j. gowne of fyn perse blewe furryd with martens. *Paston Letters*, I. 134.

My sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 49.

16. A thing, or a style of thing, involving the expenditure of a particular sum, or obtainable for such a sum: as, a penny *touch*. [Slang.]

Sept. 22. At night went to the ball at the Angel, a guinea *touch*. *Sir Erasmus Phillipps' Diary* (1720).

Print my preface in such form as, in the bookseller's phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

17. A musical note or strain. [Rare.]

Soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 57.

18†. Attack; animadversion; censure; blame.

I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *Eikon Basilike.*

19†. Personal reference or allusion; personality.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon*, Discourse (ed. 1887).

20. A touchstone; that by which anything is examined; a test, as of gold by a touchstone; a proof; a criterion; an assay; hence, the stamp applied by the Goldsmiths' Company to a piece of plate testifying to its fineness: as, a gilt piece of the old *touch* (that is, of the stamp formerly in use).

Fynd foure freres in a flok, that folweth that rewle
Thanne haue y tynt al my tast, *touche*, and assaie.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 537.

A day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 10.

Your judgment, as it is the *touch* and trier
Of good from bad.
Middleton, Family of Love, Epil.

Be of happy cheer!
For 'tis the nicest *touch* of human honour
When some ethereal and high-favouring donor
Presents immortal bowers to mortal sense.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

21†. Some stone of a very durable character, suitable for preserving inscriptions or for fine monumental work. The confusion between *touchstone* and *touch*, of which former word the latter seems to be a variant, is due in part to the general inability of men (everywhere existing until very recent times) to distinguish one kind of stone from another, and in part to the confusion, dating back to a very early period, between *basanites* and *basaltes*. See *touchstone*.

Those other glorious notes,
Inscribed in *touch* or marble, or the coats
Painted or carved upon our great men's tombs.
B. Jonson, The Forest, xii.

22. In *ship-building*, the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt, or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern-timbers at the counters.— **23.** In *magnetism*, the magnetization of a steel bar or needle by repeated contact with one or more magnets: *single*, *double*, and *separate touch* describe different methods.— **24.** In *bell-ringing*, a partial series of changes.— **25.** Same as *toccata*. [Rare.] — **A near touch**, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape; a close shave. [Colloq.]

The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a shave. It was the *nearest touch* I ever saw.
Dickens. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Royal touch, the touch of the king, formerly applied as a remedy to persons suffering from scrofula. See *king's evil* (under *evil*[1]), and *touchpiece*.— **To keep touch.** (*a*) To be or remain in contact or sympathy. (*b*†) To keep faith or one's appointment or engagement; fulfil one's duty or functions.

They *keep* no *touch*, they will talk of many gay things, they will pretend this and that, but they keep no promise.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

If Florence now *keep touch*, we shortly shall
Conclude all fear with a glad nuptial.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, iv. 1.

True as touch†, completely true. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 2.

touchable (tuch'a-bl), *a.* [< *touch* + *-able*.] Capable of being touched; tangible. *Science*, VII. 271.

touchableness (tuch'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being touchable; tangibility.

touch-and-go (tuch'and-gō'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of uncertain action or outcome; that may explode, go off, or come to a head on the least touch or provocation; hence, ticklish; uncertain: applied to persons, circumstances, or actions.

It was, as Rochford felt, *touch and go*, very delicate work with Sir Edward. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xli.

It was *touch and go* to that degree that they couldn't come near him, they couldn't feed him, they could scarcely look at him. *The Century*, XXXVI. 127.

2. Hasty and superficial; desultory.

The allusive, *touch-and-go* manner.
The Academy, March 3, 1888, p. 148.

II. *n.* An uncertain or precarious state of affairs as regards the happening or not happening of something.

touch-body (tuch'bod″i), *n.* A tactile corpuscle (which see, under *corpuscle*).

touch-box† (tuch'boks), *n.* A primer.

Cocke, thy father was a fresh-water soldier, thou art not; Thou hast beene powdred, witnesse thy flaxe & *touch-box*.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 13).

touch-corpuscle (tuch'kôr″pus-l), *n.* A touch-body. See *corpuscle*.

touch-down (tuch'doun), *n.* In *foot-ball*, the touching of the ball to the ground by a player behind his opponent's goal; the play by which this is done.— **Safety touch-down**, a touch-down made by one of the players behind his own goal when the ball was last touched by one of his own side. It is done for the purpose of preventing the making of a touch-down by the other side. See *foot-ball*.

toucher (tuch'ėr), *n.* [< *touch* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which touches; specifically, a skilful archer; one who always hits the mark.

Mammon, well follow'd? Cupid, bravely led;
Both *touchers*; equal fortune makes a dead.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10, Epig.

A near toucher, a close shave. [Slang.]

It was *a near toucher*, though.
Sala, Baddington Peerage, I. 188. (*Hoppe.*)

As near as a toucher, almost exactly; very nearly; touch-and-go. [Slang.]

And there we are in four minutes' time, *as near as a toucher*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 13.

touch-hole (tuch'hōl), *n.* A small tubular opening through the thickness of the barrel of a gun, cannon, or pistol, by means of which fire is communicated to the charge within.

Love's fire-arms here are since not worth a souse;
We've lost the only *touch-hole* of our house.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, Epil.

touchily (tuch'i-li), *adv.* [< *touchy* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *techily*.] In a touchy manner; with irritation; peevishly.

touchiness (tuch'i-nes), *n.* [< *touchy* + *-ness*. Cf. *techiness*.] The character of being touchy; peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

touching (tuch'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *touch*, *v.*] Affecting; moving; pathetic.

touching (tuch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *touch*, *v.*] The act of one who touches, in any sense.— **Touching of St. Thomas.** Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*[2]).

touching (tuch'ing), *prep.* [< ME. *touchyng*, *towchyng*; prop. ppr. of *touch*, *v.*, used elliptically (after F. *touchant* similarly used) as a quasi-prep., like *concerning*, etc.] Concerning; relating to; with respect to: often preceded by *as*.

The Sowdon sayde "*as towchyng* this mater,
I wolle gladly be after your avise."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1401.

Now, *as touching* things offered unto idols.
1 Cor. viii. 1.

touchingly (tuch'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to touch or move the passions; feelingly; affectingly.

touchingness (tuch'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being touching; tenderness; pathos.

touching-stuff (tuch'ing-stuf), *n.* See *stuff*.

touchless (tuch'les), *a.* [< *touch* + *-less*.] Lacking the sense of touch. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 310.

touch-line† (tuch'līn), *n.* A tangent.

Our old word for tangent was *touch-line*.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 64.

touch-me-not (tuch'mē-not), *n.* [Equiv. to the NL. specific name *Noli-tangere*.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Impatiens*, especially *I. Noli-tangere*, so called because the ripe seed-vessel explodes at the touch.

Presbytery seeming like the plant called *Touch me not*, which flies in the face and breaks in the fingers of those that presse it. *Ep. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 19. [(*Davies.*)

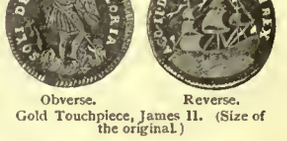
2. In *med.*, a tubercular affection, occurring especially about the face; noli-me-tangere; lupus.

touch-needle (tuch'nē″dl), *n.* One of a series of strips or needles of various alloys of gold, silver, and copper of known composition, used in testing the quality of gold by the use of the touchstone. The color of the streak of the alloy to be tested and its behavior with acid are compared with that of one or more of the touch-needles. This method has been in use from very remote ages, and is not entirely obsolete. The Italian goldsmiths have a set, strung on a string, of twenty-four touch-needles, which are little bars of gold, each of a known and marked standard from one carat up to twenty-four. See *touchstone*.

touch-pan (tuch'pan), *n.* The pan of an old-fashioned gun, as one having a flint-and-steel lock, into which powder was poured, communicating with that in the touch-hole. See cut under *flint-lock*.

touch-paper (tuch'pā″pėr), *n.* Paper steeped in niter so that it catches fire from a spark and burns slowly, used for firing gunpowder and other explosives.

touchpiece (tuch'pēs), *n.* A coin or medal presented by the sovereigns of England to those whom they touched for the cure of the king's evil. Previous to the reign of Charles II. an English gold coin, the angel (see *angel*, 5, and *angel-gold*), was thus presented, but Charles II. substituted a medalet, struck in gold and also in silver, bearing a general resemblance to the angel. Similar medalets were given as touchpieces by James II., by Anne, and by the "Old Pretender" and his two sons. The piece figured is preserved by a New York family as commemorating the alleged cure of an ancestor by the royal touch in 1687.



Obverse. Reverse.
Gold Touchpiece, James II. (Size of the original.)

touchstone (tuch'stōn), *n.* [< *touch* + *stone*.] **1.** A very fine-grained dark-colored variety of schist or jasper, used for trying the quality of alloys of the precious metals. The alloy is rubbed on the stone, and the color of the streak is compared with that of various alloys of known composition prepared for that purpose and called *touch-needles*. It was formerly extensively used for ascertaining the fineness of gold, but the facility and rapidity with which exact assays are now made have rendered the touchstone a matter of much less importance. It was the "Lydian stone" of the ancients, under which name (Λυδία λίθος) it is mentioned and its use described by Bacchylides (about 450 B. C.), while Theophrastus calls it both the Lydian and the Heraclean stone (λίθος Ἡρακλεία). Βασανίτης, βασανίτης λίθος, and βάσανος were names given to it by various Greek authors. It was the *coticula* of Pliny, whose *basanites* was a dark-colored, very compact igneous rock, probably a variety of basalt, *basaltes* and *basanites* having at a very early period become inextricably confused with each other in meaning. By some these words are believed to have been originally different; by others it is thought that *basaltes* was a corruption of *basanites*.

All is not golde that hath a glistering hiew,
But what the *touchstone* tries & findeth true.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

The present *Touchstone* is a black Jasper of a somewhat coarse grain, and the best pieces come from India.
King, Nat. Hist. of Gems and Decorative Stones, p. 153.

2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried: as, money, the *touchstone* of common honesty.

Al tongues bear with sum slippes that can not abyde the *tuich stone* of true orthographie.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Compare my worth with others' base desert,
Let virtue be the *touchstone* of my love.
Drayton, Idea, ix.

touchwood (tuch'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *touch* + *wood*[1]; cf. *touch-paper*. According to Skeat, an altered form, simulating *touch*, of *tache-wood*, < *tache*[2] + *wood*[1].] The soft white or yellowish substance into which wood is converted by the action of certain fungi: so called from its property of burning for many hours, when once ignited, like tinder. When the mycelium is in great abundance, it is sometimes observed to be luminous. The name *touchwood* is also applied to the fungus *Polyporus igniarius*. See *spunk*, 1, *amadou*, *Polyporus*.

touchy (tuch'i), *a.* [A later form of *tachy*, *techy*, *tetchy*, simulating *touch* + *-y*[1]. See *techy*. In def. 2 directly < *touch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Apt to take offense on slight provocation; irritable; irascible; peevish; testy; tetchy.

Cat. If I durst fight, your tongue would lie at quiet.
Mel. Y'are *touchie* without all cause.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii.

Take heed, my wit of the world! this is no age for wasps; 'tis a dangerous *touchy* age, and will not endure the stinging. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, Int.

You tell me that you apprehend
My verse may *touchy* folks offend.
Gay, Fables, iv.

2. In *decorative art*, made up of small points, broken lines, or touches, and not drawn in a firm unbroken line, as the outline of any pattern. [Colloq.]

touffon†, *n.* See *typhoon*.

tough (tuf), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly spelled also *tuff*; < ME. *tough*, *towgh*, *tou*, *toȝ*, < AS. *tōh* = MD. *taey*, D. *taai* = MLG. *tā*, *taie*, *toge*, *teie*, LG. *taa*, *tæ̈*, *taag*, *tage* = OHG. *zāhi*, MHG. *zæhe*, G. *zähe*, *zäh*, G. dial. *zaeh*, tough. For the noun use, cf. equiv. *rough*[2], associated with *rough*[1], *a.*, but prob. a sophisticated form of *ruff* for *ruffian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the property of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to a bending force without breaking; also, hard to cut or sever, as with a cutting-instrument: as, *tough* meat.

Of bodies, some are fragile, and some are *tough* and not fragile. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 841.

Get me a cudgel, sirrah, and a *tough* one.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

And after this manner you may also keep gentles all winter, which is a good bait then, and much the better for being lively and *tuffe*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (1653), xii.

A goose of most promising figure, but which, at table, proved so inveterately *tough* that the carving-knife would make no impression on its carcass.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 20.

2. Firm; strong; able to endure hardship, hard work, or ill usage; hardy; not easily broken or impaired.

The hauberkes of *tough* mayle that the speres splyndred in peces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 485.

He 's well enough; he has a travell'd body,
And, though he be old, he 's *tough* and will endure well.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 1.

3. Not easily separated; tenacious; stiff; ropy; viscous: as, a *tough* clay; *tough* phlegm.

A cart that is overladen, going up a hill, draweth the horses back, and in a *tough* mire maketh them stand still.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 211.

4. Not easily influenced; unyielding; stubborn; hardened; incorrigible.

Callous and *tough*,
The reprobated race grows judgment-proof.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 458.

I found Mr. Macready . . . a *tough*, sagacious, long-headed Scotchman. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

5. Hard to manage or accomplish; difficult; trying; requiring great or continued effort. [Colloq.]

She [the town of Breda] has yielded up the Ghost to Spinola's Hands, after a *tough* Siege of thirteen Months, and a Circumvallation of near upon twenty Miles Compass.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

"My Lord," said the King, "here's a rather *tough* job."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 69.

6. Severe; violent: as, a *tough* rebuke or tirade; a *tough* storm. [Colloq.]—**Mild and tough**, a phrase applied in some localities to fine brick-clay which has been mellowed or ripened by exposure. When fresh the clay is said to be *short and rough*.—**To make it tough**†, to take pains; also, to make a difficulty about a thing; treat it as of great importance.—**Tough pitch.** See *poling*, 2, and *toughening*.

II. *n.* A rough; a bully; an incorrigibly vicious fellow; a bad character. [Colloq., U. S.]

And then the whole appearance of the young *tough* changed, and the terror and horror that had showed on his face turned to one of low sharpness and evil cunning.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 692.

toughbark (tuf'bärk), *n.* See *Pimelea*.

tough-cake (tuf'kāk), *n.* Refined copper, or copper brought to what is called by the English smelters *tough pitch*, cast into ingots or cakes. See *toughening* and *cake-copper*.

toughen (tuf'n), *v.* [< *tough* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To grow tough or tougher.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cold, give, and *toughen*, else they will break to powder.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

II. *trans.* To make tough or tougher.—**Toughened glass.** See *glass*.

toughening (tuf'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *toughen*.] The final process in the metallurgic treatment of copper ores, by which the last traces of foreign metals are removed as far as possible, and the copper brought to what is called in England *tough pitch*. See *poling*, 2.

toughhead (tuf'hed), *n.* The hardhead, a duck. [Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.]

toughly (tuf'li), *adv.* In a tough manner.

toughness (tuf'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tuffness*; < *tough* + *-ness*.] The property or character of being tough, in any sense.

Stock fish is a dish,
If it be well drest, for the *tuffness'* sake,
We'll make the proud'st of 'em long and leap for't.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune (ed. 1679), v.

tought†, *a.* A Middle English form of *tight*[1], *taut*.

Toulouse goose. See *goose*.

tount†, *n.* An old spelling of *town*.

toup (töp), *n.* [Malay.] A three-masted Malay lugger, from 50 to 60 feet long, and from 10 to 12 feet wide and about as deep. It sails well, and carries a large cargo.

toupee (tö-pē'), *n.* [< F. *toupet*, dim. of OF. *toupe*, a tuft of hair: see *top*[1].] A curl or artificial lock of hair, especially on the top of the head or as a sort of crowning feature of a periwig; a periwig having such a top-knot; hence, an artificial patch of hair worn to cover a bald spot or other defect.

Remember how often you have been stripped, and kicked out of doors, your wages all taken up beforehand, and spent in translated red-heeled shoes, second-hand *toupees*, and repaired laced ruffles.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

The coiffures were equally diversified, consisting of tyatops, crape cushions, *toupées*, sustained and enriched with brass and gilt clasps, feathers, and flowers.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

toupet (tö-pā'), *n.* [< F. *toupet*, a tuft of hair: see *toupee*.] 1. Same as *toupee*.—2. The crested or tufted titmouse, *Parus* or *Lophophanes bicolor*: more fully called *toupet tit*. (See cut under *titmouse*.) The term is an old book-name, never in general use. *T. Pennant*.

tour[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *tower*.

tour[2] (tör), *n.* [Formerly also *towr*, *tow'r*; < F. *tour*, a turn, journey, tour: see *turn*, *n.*] 1†. A turn; a revolution.

To solve the *tow'rs* by heavenly bodies made.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, ii.

2. A turn, course, or shift, as of duty or work: originally a military use.

Gonsalvo de Cordova retained all his usual equanimity, . . . took his turn in the humblest *tour* of duty with the meanest of them. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

The machine-tenders, of whom there are two to each Fourdrinier, work in *tours* or shifts twelve hours each.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 129.

3. A turn round some place; a going round from place to place; a continued ramble or excursion; a short journey: as, a wedding *tour*.

I must take a *tour* among the shops.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, ii. 1.

Those who would make a curious journey, . . . might make a *tour* which I believe has not been done by any travellers, and that is to go along the eastern coast to Tarento.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 207, note.

In a subsequent *tour* of observation, I encountered another of these relics of a "foregone world" locked up in the heart of the city. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 291.

Bacon, however, made a *tour* through several provinces, and appears to have passed some time at Poitiers.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

4†. A turn, drive, or carriage promenade in a park or other place of fashionable resort for driving.

The sweetness of the Park is at Eleven, when the Beau-Monde make their *Tour* there.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Basset Table, i. 1.

Lucinda tells Sir Toby Doubtful: "You'll at least keep Six Horses, Sir Toby, for I wou'd not make a *Tour* in High Park with less for the World; for me thinks a pair looks like a Hackney."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 173.

5†. A fashionable drive, or resort for driving, as that in Hyde Park, London.

Took up my wife and Deb., and to the Park, where, being in a hackney, and they undressed, was ashamed to go into the *tour*. *Pepys*, Diary, March 31, 1668.

6†. Turn; cast; drift. [Rare.]

The whole *tour* of the passage is this: a man given to superstition can have no security, day or night, waking or sleeping. *Bentley*, Free-thinking, § 18.

Knight's tour. See *knight*.—**The grand tour**, a journey through France and Switzerland to Italy, etc., formerly considered essential for British young men of good family, as the finishing part of their education.—**Syn. 3.** *Trip*, *Excursion*, etc. See *journey*.

tour[2] (tör), *v.* [< *tour*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To turn.

Each hundred you take here is as good as two or three hundred in New found Land; so that haife the labour in hooking, splitting, and *touring* is saued.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 188.

2. To make a tour; travel about.

He was *touring* about as usual, for he was as restless as a hyena. *De Quincey*, Murder as One of the Fine Arts.

It is like saying that a New Zealander *touring* in the British Isles sees that we are an aboriginal population.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 517.

II. *trans.* To make a tour or circuit of: as, to *tour* an island. [Rare.]

Touraco (tö'ra-kō), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1801).] Same as *Turacus*.

touracou, tourakoo (tö'ra-kö), *n.* Same as *turakoo*.

tourbillion (tör-bil'yon), *n.* [< F. *tourbillon*, a whirlwind, < L. *turbo* (*turbin-*), whirlwind: see *turbine*.] An ornamental firework which turns round when in the air so as to present the appearance of a scroll or a spiral column of fire.

tour de force (tör dė fōrs). [F.: *tour*, turn, act, feat; *de*, of; *force*, force, power.] A feat of strength, power, or skill.

The execution of the best artists is always a splendid *tour-de-force*, and much that in painting is supposed to be dependent on material is indeed only a lovely and quite inimitable legerdemain. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 13.

tour de maître (tör dė mā'tr). [F.: *tour*, turn, act, feat; *de*, of; *maître*, master.] In *surg.*, a method of introducing a catheter into the male bladder, formerly in vogue, but now generally abandoned as dangerous.

tourelle (tö-rel'), *n.* [F., dim. of *tour*, tower: see *tower*[1], *turret*.] In *archæol.*, a turret.

tourette† (tö-ret'), *n.* Same as *toret*.

tourism (tör'izm), *n.* [< *tour*[2] + *-ism*.] Traveling for pleasure. [Rare.]

There never have been such things as tours in Crete, which are mere *tourism* and nothing else.
Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 98. (*Davies.*)

tourist (tör'ist), *n.* [< F. *touriste*; as *tour*[2] + *-ist*.] One who makes a tour; one who makes a journey for pleasure, stopping at a number of places for the purpose of seeing the sights, scenery, etc.

touristic (tö-ris'tik), *a.* [< *tourist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to tourists. [Rare.]

Curiously enough, there is no such thing as a record of *touristic* journeying in Crete.
Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 98. (*Davies.*)

tourmalin, tourmaline (tör'ma-lin), *n.* [Also *turmalin*, *turmaline*; < F. *tourmaline* = Sp. *turmalina* = It. *turmalina*, *tormalina* (NL. *turmalina*, *turmalinus*); said to be < *tournamal*, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.] A mineral, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, often in the form of a three-, six-, or nine-sided prism terminated by three faces of an obtuse rhombohedron. It often exhibits hemimorphism, the opposite extremities of a prismatic crystal showing an unlike development of planes. Its fracture is uneven or conchoidal; its hardness is a little greater than that of quartz. In composition tourmalin consists principally of a borosilicate of aluminium and magnesium, but contains frequently iron, lithium, and other elements. Some varieties are transparent, some translucent, some opaque. Some are colorless, and others green, brown, red, blue, and black, the last being the most common. Not infrequently the color varies in different parts of the crystal: thus, there may be a green exterior part about a red nucleus, or a crystal may be red at one end and green at the other, etc. Achroite is a colorless variety from Elba; rubellite is a pink or red variety containing lithium; indicolite is a blue or bluish-black variety; aphrizite is a black variety from Norway. Common black tourmalin is often called *schorl*. The transparent red, green, blue, and yellow varieties are used in jewelry: here belong the Brazilian sapphire, the Brazilian emerald, etc. Tourmalin occurs most commonly in granite, gneiss, and mica-schist. It is found in England, Scotland, Sweden, America, Spain, Siberia, and elsewhere. Sections cut from prisms of tourmalin are much used in polarizing apparatus. (See *polariscope*.) It exhibits marked pyro-electric phenomena, which are connected with its hemimorphic crystalline structure. See *pyro-electricity*.—**Tourmalin plates.** Same as *tourmalin tongs*. See *polariscope*.—**Tourmalin tongs.** See *polariscope*.

tourmalin-granite (tör'ma-lin-gran^{e}it), *n.* A variety of granite containing, in addition to the other usual ingredients, tourmalin, and more

generally black tourmaliu or schorl. Such granites are very common in various tin-producing districts, and especially in Cornwall. See *schorl* and *schorlaccous*.

tournt, *v.* An obsolete form of *turn*.

tournt (törn), *n.* [An obsolete form of *turn*.] 1. In *Eng. law*, the turn or circuit formerly made by a sheriff twice every year for the purpose of holding in each hundred the great court-leet of the county. The tourn long ago fell into disuse.

Misbelief and apostasy were indeed subjects of inquest at the sheriff's *tourn*, and the punishment of "mescreauntz apertement atteyntz" was burning.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 404.

2. A spinning-wheel. *Halliwell.*

tournament (tör'- or tėr'na-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *turnament;* < ME. *turnement, tournement, tornement,* < OF. **tourneiement, tournoyement, tornoiement* (It. *torneamento*, ML. *torneamentum, tornamentum*), a tournament, < **tourneier, tournoier*, just, tilt, tourney: see *tourney, v.*] 1. A tourney. See *tourney* and *just*[2].

After mete was the quyntayne reysed, and ther at bourded the yonge bachelers; and after they be-gonne a *turnemente*, and departed hem in two partyes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 133.

In Tilts and *Turnaments* the Valiant strove
By glorious Deeds to purchase Emma's Love.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Tournaments and jousts differed from one another principally in the circumstance that in the first several combatants on each side were engaged at once, and in the second the contention was between two combatants only. The former consisted of the mutual charges of equal troops of cavalry, while the latter consisted of a duel on horseback.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 489.

2. In later times, a contest of skill in which men on horseback riding at full speed strove to carry off on their spears a certain number of rings hung just over their heads.—3. Encounter; shock of battle. [Rare.]

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join;
Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses and arms the ensanguin'd field.
Milton, P. L., xi. 652.

4. Any contest of skill in which a number of persons take part: as, a chess *tournament*.

tournasin (tör'na-sin), *n.* In *pottery-manuf.*, a knife used for the removal of superfluous slip from baked ware which has been ornamented by the blowing-pot. *E. H. Knight.*

tournay (tör'nā), *n.* [So called from *Tournai, Tournay*, a town in Belgium.] A printed worsted material for furniture-upholstery.

tourné (tör-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] In *her.*, same as *regardant*.

Tournefortia (tör-ne-fôr'ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Joseph Pitton de *Tournefort* (1656–1708), a French botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Boraginaceæ* and tribe *Heliotropieæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Heliotropium* by its fruit, a small fleshy or rarely corky four-celled drupe containing either two or four nutlets. There are nearly 100 species, widely scattered through warm regions of the world. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes with sarmentose or twining stems, alternate entire leaves, and terminal cymes of very numerous small flowers. About 15 species occur in the West Indies, of which *T. laurifolia* is known as *black lancewood*, and *T. volubilis* as *basket-withe* or *white hoop-withe*. *T. heliotropoides* is the summer or false heliotrope of greenhouse cultivation, valued for its pale-lilac flowers. Three species with white flowers occur in Florida or Texas. *T. argentea* is sometimes cultivated under the name of *East Indian velvelleaf*.

Tournefortian (tör-ne-fôr'ti-ąn), *a.* [< *Tournefort* + *-ian*.] Of or relating to Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708), a French botanist, author of a system of botanical nomenclature and classification.

tourneryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *turnery*.

tournesol, *n.* Same as *turnsol*.

tournett, *n.* An error for *tourette* (mod. *turret*). *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4164 (16th cent. editions).

tournette (tör-net'), *n.* [F., dim. of *tour* (OF. *tourn*), a lathe, wheel: see *turn*.] A revolving tablet, smaller than a potters' wheel, upon which a vase or other round object is placed in painting horizontal bands and the like.

tourney (tör'- or tėr'ni), *v. i.* [Formerly also *turney;* < ME. *tourneyen, turneyen, tournayen, tornaien,* < OF. *tourneier, torneier, tournoier, tournoyer*, just, tilt, tourney, turn or wheel about, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*. Hence *tourney, n., tournament.*] To join in a just or tilt, or mock fight of any sort.

Whan Segramor herde this he lepte vp, and seide that recreaunt and shamed be he that will not *turneyn*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 484.

An elfin borne of noble state,
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

tourney (tör'- or tėr'ni), *n.* [Formerly also *turney;* < ME. *tourney, turney,* < OF. *tournei, tourney, tornei, tornoi,* < *tourneier, tournoier*, just, tilt, tourney: see *tourney, v.*] A contest of armed men with swords, blunted weapons, maces of wood, and the like (but not including the tilt or just); more generally, the contest of a number of champions on each side, as distinguished from single combat; the whole series of military exercises or sports held at one place and time. Also *tournament*.

Armor and Adornments of a Knight equipped for the Tourney. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

And also *Tourneys* and exercyse of Armys fyrst founde [in Candia] on horsebake.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 19.

In these jousts and *tourneys*, described with sufficient prelixity but in a truly heart-stirring tone by the chroniclers of the day, we may discern the last gleams of the light of chivalry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

tourney-helm (tör'ni-helm), *n.* A helmet used in the tourneys of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and peculiar in having the face-opening very large, and guarded only by light iron bars with wide spaces between them. In this respect it is the reverse of the tilting-helmet.

tourningt, **tourneyngt**, *a.* Middle English forms of *turning*.

tourniquet (tör'ni-ket), *n.* [Also *torniquet;* < F. *tourniquet*, a turnstile, sash-pulley, tourniquet in surgery, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] 1†. A turnstile.

Seek some winding alley with a *tourniquet* at the end of it, where chariot never rolled.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 49.

2. An instrument for arresting the passage of blood through an artery by means of compression effected with a screw. It is used to control hemorrhage temporarily, as in surgical operations on a limb, or to check the force of the blood-current in cases of aneurismal or other vascular tumors.—**Hydraulic tourniquet.** Same as *Barker's mill* (which see, under *mill*[1]).

tournois (tör-nwo'), *a.* [F., of Tours, < *Tours*, a city of France. Cf. *turney*[2].] Of Tours: an epithet used only in *livre tournois*, an old French money of account, worth 20 sous, or about 9½*d.* sterling, or 19 United States cents—the value of the *livre parisis* being 25 sous.

tournure (tör-nūr'), *n.* [< F. *tournure*, < *tourner*, turn: see *turn*.] 1. Turn; contour; figure; shape.

A pretty little bonnet and head were popped out of the window of the carriage in distress; its *tournure*, and that of the shoulders that also appeared for a moment, was captivating. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, I.

2. A pad or more elastic structure worn tied round the waist by women, in order to give the hips an agreeably rounded outline; hence, the whole back drapery of a gown; sometimes, incorrectly, a bustle.

touse (touz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toused*, ppr. *tousing*. [Formerly also *touze, towse;* < ME. **tousen, *tusen* (in comp. *totusen*) = OHG. **zūsen* (in comp. OHG. MHG. *er-zūsen*, also OHG. *zir-zusōn* = ME. *totusen*), MHG. **zusen*, G. *zausen*, pull (cf. MHG. *zūsach*, bushes, briers). Connection with the equiv. *tease, tose*, is doubtful. Hence *tousle.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tear or pull apart; rend.

We'll *touse* you
Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 313.

2. To tease; comb.

Welcome, Welchman! Here, nurse, open him and have him to the fire, for God's sake; they have *touzed* him, and washed him thoroughly, and that be good. *Peele*, Edw. I.

3. To harass; worry; plague.

As a Beare whom angry curres have *touzd*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 33.

4. To pull about; handle roughly or carelessly; hence, to rumple; dishevel; tousle.

Like swine, *touse* pearl without respect.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

I would be *tousing*
Their fair madonas.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

Belinda. Am I not horribly *touz'd?*
Araminta. Your Head 's a little out of order.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 8.

II. *intrans.* To bustle; exert one's self vigorously; struggle.

In feats of arms and life's dread desperation
I *touse* to gain me fame and reputation.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

Sundry times she hath risen out of her bed, unlocked all the doors, gone from chamber to chamber, *toused* among her linen, . . . and when he hath waked and missed her . . . he hath found her fast asleep.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, iii. 1.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

touse (touz), *n.* [< *touse, v.*] A pull; a haul; a seizure; a disturbance. [Prov. Eng.]

touser (tou'zėr), *n.* [Also *towser* (in *Towser*, a common name for a dog), *towzer;* < *touse* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which touses. [Prov. Eng.]

tousle (tou'zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tousled*, ppr. *tousling*. [Also *touzle*, dial. *toozle* (also *tussle*, q. v.); = LG. *tuseln* = G. *zauseln*, pull, touse; freq. of *touse.*] 1. To pull about roughly; plague or tease good-naturedly by pulling about: as, to *tousle* the girls. [Scotch.]—2. To put into disorder, as by pulling about roughly; dishevel; rumple: as, to *tousle* one's hair. [Colloq.]

Come, Jane, give me my wig; you slut, how you have *tousled* the curls! *Foote*, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

A very heavy mat of sandy hair, in a decidedly *tousled* condition. *H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, ix.

tous-les-mois (tö-lā-mwo'), *n.* [F.: *tous*, pl. of *tout* (< L. *totus*), all; *les*, pl. of *le*, the; *mois*, pl. of *mois* (< L. *mensis*), month.] A farinaceous food obtained from the tubers of *Canna edulis*. See *achira*.

tousy (tou'zi), *a.* [< *touse* + *-y*[1].] Rough; shaggy; unkempt; tousled; disheveled: as, a *tousy* head; a *tousy* dog. [Colloq.]

A *towzie* tyke, black, grim, and large.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

tout[1] (tout), *v. i.* [A dial. form, in particular uses, of *toot*[1].] 1. To look about; spy; specifically, in modern racing slang, to spy out the movements of race-horses at training.—2. To look about for customers; solicit custom, employment, or the like.

"It suits my purpose to become the principal medical man in this neighborhood ——" "And I am to *tout* for introductions for you?" *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, x.

3. To follow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tout[1] (tout), *n.* [< *tout*[1], *v.*] 1. Same as *touter*.

I did not gain the hotel without some encounters with beggars, *touts*, guides, and proprietors of carriages and asses, who sought to engage me immediately . . . to go to Ischia. *W. H. Russell*, Memories of Ischia.

2. In *horse-racing*, a person who clandestinely watches the trials of race-horses at their training quarters and for a fee gives information for betting purposes.

A species of racing *tout* enters the cottage of a female trainer. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 187.

3. In the game of solo, a play when one person takes or proposes to take all the tricks. Also *touter*.

tout[2]t, *n.* [< ME. *toute;* cf. *tout*[1], *toot*[1], *v.*, in sense 'project.'] The buttocks; the backside; the fundament. *Chaucer.*

tout[3] (tout), *v. i.* [Appar. a particular Sc. use of *tout*[1], *toot*[1], in lit. sense 'project': see *toot*[1].] To pout; be seized with a sudden fit of ill humor. [Scotch.]

tout[3] (tout), *n.* [< *tout*[3], *v.*] 1. A pet; a huff; a fit of ill humor. [Scotch.]—2. A fit or slight attack of illness. [Scotch.]

tout ensemble (töt oṅ-soṅ'bl). [F.: *tout*, < L. *totus*, all; *ensemble*, the whole: see *ensemble, n.*] See *ensemble*.

touter (tou'tėr), *n.* [< *tout*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who goes about soliciting custom, as for an inn, a public conveyance, or a shop.

If you have not been at Tunbridge, you may nevertheless have heard that here are a parcel of fellows, mean traders, whom they call *touters*, and their business touting—riding out miles to meet coaches and company coming hither, to beg their custom while here.
S. Richardson, Correspondence, III. 316.

toutht, *v.* An old spelling of *tooth*. *Gosson*, School of Abuse, p. 9.

toutie (tou'ti), *a.* [< *tout*[3] + *-ie.*] Liable to take touts; haughty; irascible; bad-tempered. [Scotch.]

touzet, *v.* See *touse*.

touzle†, *v. t.* See *tousle*.

tow[1] (tō), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *togh*; < ME. *towen*, *togen*, < AS. as if **togion* (= OFries. *toga* = MD. *toghen* = MLG. *togen* = OHG. *zogōn*, MHG. *zogen* = Icel. *toga*), draw, pull, tow, a secondary form of *teón* (pret. *teáh*, pp. *togen*), E. obs. *tee*, draw: see *tee*[1]. Cf. *tow*[2], *tug*, *tuck*[1], from the same ult. source.] 1. To pull; draw; haul; especially, to drag through the water by means of a rope or chain: as, to *tow* a small boat astern; to *tow* a vessel into harbor. The towing of boats on canals is generally performed by horses or mules; on other waters, by steamboats specially constructed for the purpose, and known as *towboats* or *tugboats*, or simply as *tugs*.

> Thanks, Kingly Captain; daign vs then (we pray)
> Som skilfull Pylot through this Fvrieva Bay;
> Or, in this Chanell, sith we are to learn,
> Vouchsafe to *togh* vs at your Royall Stern.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.
>
> Whilst we *tow* up a tyde,
> Which shall renne sweating by your barges side.
> *Dekker*, Londons Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 120).

2. To dredge with a towing-net. See *towing*[1], *n.*, 2.

tow[1] (tō), *n.* [< *tow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of towing, or the state of being towed: generally with *in*: as, to take a disabled vessel *in tow*.

> Nor like poor Psyche whom she drags *in tow*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. A vessel or number of vessels that are being towed.

tow[2] (tō; Sc. pron. tou), *n.* [< ME. **tow*, **toz*, < AS. **toh*, in *tohline*, a tow-line (= LG. *tau* = Icel. *tog*, *taug*, a rope), < *teón* (pp. *togen*), draw: see *tee*[1], and cf. *tie*[1], *n.*, and *tow*[1], *v.*] A rope. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> The sails were o' the light green silk,
> The *tows* o' taffety.
> *The Lass of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 107).
>
> If a word of your mouth could hang the haill Porteous mob at the tail of ae *tow*.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxvii.

tow[3] (tō; Sc. pron. tou), *n.* [< ME. *tow*, *towe*, < AS. **tow* (in comp. *towlīc*, of spinning (*towlīc weorc*, spinning-work), *tow-hūs*, spinning-house), = MD. *touw*, tow (cf. *touwe*, the instrument of a weaver), = LG. *tou*, *touw*, implements, = Icel. *tō*, a tuft of wool for spinning, = Dan. *tave*, fiber, = Goth. *taui* (*taujis*), work, a thing made; from the root of *taw*[1], prepare, work: see *taw*[1], and cf. *tool*[1].] 1. The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.

> Their temper is just like a pickle *tow* brought near a candle. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, ii.

2. In *heckling*, a quantity of hemp fibers sufficient for spinning a yarn 160 fathoms long. These fibers are passed twice through the heckle, and are then tied up into a bundle, which weighs about 3½ pounds.—**Ground tow**, in *rope-making*, the loose hemp from the sides of the hatchels and spinners.—**Scutching-tow**. See *scutch*, 2.—**Tap of tow**. See *tap*[4].

tow[4], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *tough*.

towage (tō′āj), *n.* [= F. *touage*; as *tow*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The act of towing.—2. A charge for towing.—**Towage service**, in *law*, aid rendered in the propulsion of vessels, irrespective of any circumstance of peril; the employment of one vessel to expedite the voyage of another vessel when nothing more is required than the acceleration of her progress. When used in contradistinction to *salvage service*, it is confined to vessels not in distress.

towaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *towel*[1].

toward (tō′ärd), *prep.* [< ME. *toward*, *to ward*; < *to*, *adv.*, + *-ward*. The AS. *tōweard* is always an adj.; but *tōweardes* appears as a prep.: see *towards*.] 1. In the direction of.

> *Toward* the Northe is a fulle faire Chirche of Seynte Anne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 88.
>
> He set his face *toward* the wilderness. Num. xxiv. 1.

2. To; on the way to; aiming or intending to reach, be, become, do, or the like: referring to destination, goal, end in view, aim, purpose, or design.

> Bi that hit was heiȝ non me gon aȝeyn hem bringe
> A ded monnes bodi vppon a bere *to-ward* buryinge.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.
>
> Is she not *toward* marriage?
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

3. With respect to; as regards; in relation to; concerning; respecting; regarding: expressing relation or reference.

> His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother. Deut. xxviii. 54.
>
> Then their anger was abated *toward* him. Judges viii. 3.
>
> I will be thy adversary *toward* Anne Page.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 99.
>
> These and many other were his Councels *toward* a civil Warr. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.
>
> Lincoln's attitude *toward* slavery was that of the humane and conscientious men throughout the North who were not Abolitionists. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 237.

4. For; for the purpose of completing, promoting, fostering, defraying, relieving, or the like; as a help or contribution to.

> Glue the pore of thy good;
> Part then therof *toward* their want,
> Glue them relefe and fo(o)d.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.
>
> *Toward* the education of your daughters
> I here bestow a simple instrument.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 99.

5. Near; nearly; about; close upon: as, *toward* three o'clock.

> I am *toward* nine years older since I left you.
> *Swift.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

[*Toward* was formerly sometimes divided, and the object inserted between.

> No good woorke is ought worth *to* heauen*ward* without faith.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 25.
>
> And such trust have we through Christ *to* God-*ward*.
> 2 Cor. iii. 4.
>
> Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side,
> Here back return, and to their spring*ward* go.
> *Fairfax.*]

To be toward one†, to be on one's side or of his company.

> Herod and they that *were toward* him.
> *Bp. Andrewes*, Sermons, V. vi.

To have toward one†. See *have*.—**To look toward**. See *look*[1].

toward (tō′ärd), *a.* [< ME. *toward*, < AS. *tōweard*, adj., future, to come, coming to or toward one, < *tō*, to, + *-weard*, becoming, E. *-ward*.] 1†. Coming; coming near; approaching; near; future; also, at hand; present.

> Ffor ye haue a werke *towarde*, and that right grete, where-as ye shall haue grete peyne and trauey1e, an I shall telle yow what. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 315.
>
> Envying my *toward* good. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 22.
>
> Vouchsafe, my *toward* kinsman, gracious madam,
> The favour of your hand. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii.
>
> Young Faith Snowe was *toward* to keep the old men's cups aflow. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlv.

2. Yielding; pliant; hence, docile; ready to do or to learn; apt; not froward.

> Goode sir, be *toward* this tyme,
> And tarie neght my trace,
> For I haue tytbandis to telle. *York Plays*, p. 220.
>
> 'Tis a good hearing when children are *toward*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 182.

3†. Promising; likely; forward.

> Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 66.
>
> He was reputed in Norfolk, where he practised physic, a proper *toward* man, and as skilful a physician, for his age, as ever came there. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

towardliness (tō′ärd-li-nes), *n.* The character of being toward; readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

> The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

towardly (tō′ärd-li), *a.* [< *toward*, *a.*, + *-ly*[1].] 1. Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty.

> The *towardly* likelie-hood of this springall to do yon honest seruice. *Florio*, It. Dict. (1598), Ep. Ded., p. [4].
>
> I am like to have a *towardly* scholar of you.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 68.

2†. Forward; promising; precocious; early as regards season or state of advancement.

> Easterly windes blasteth *towardly* blossoms.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 451.
>
> He 's *towardly*, and will come on apace.
> *Dryden*, Prol. to Wild Gallant.

towardness (tō′ärd-nes), *n.* [< *toward*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The character of being toward; docility; towardliness.

> There appeared in me som small shew of *towardnes* and diligence. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 134.
>
> For the *towardnes* I see in thee, I must needs lone thee.
> *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 241.

towards (tō′ärdz), *prep.* and *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *towardes*; sometimes contracted *tow'rds*; < ME. *towardes*, < AS. *tōweardes*, toward, < *tōweard* + adv. gen. *-es*.] I. *prep.* Same as *toward*.

II. *adv.* Toward the place in question; forward. [Rare.]

> The, when as still he saw him *towards* pace,
> He gan rencounter him in equall race.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 26.
>
> This fire, like the eye of gordian snake
> Bewitch'd me *towards*. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

towards† (tō′ärdz), *a.* [Erroneously used for *toward*, *a.*] Same as *toward*, *a.*, 1.

> There 's a great marriage
> *Towards* for him. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.
>
> Here 's a fray *towards*; but I will hold my hands, let who will part them.
> *Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

towboat (tō′bōt), *n.* [< *tow*[1] + *boat*.] Any boat employed in towing a ship or vessel: a tugboat.

tow-cock (tō′kok), *n.* A species of bean: same as *chowler*.

towel[1] (tou′el), *n.* [< ME. *towaile*, *towaille*, *tewelle*, *twaile*, *twaylle*, < OF. *touaille*, F. *touaille* = Pr. *toalha* = Sp. *toalla* = Pg. *toalha* = It. *tovaglia*, < ML. *toucula*, < OHG. *dwahilla*, *dwahila*, *dwehila*, MHG. *twehele*, *twehel*, *dwehele*, *dwele* (also *quehele*, G. dial. *quähle*), a towel, = D. *dwaal*, a towel, *dweil*, a clout, = AS. *thwehle* = Goth. **thwahljo*, a towel; from a noun shown in AS. *thwéal*, washing, bath, = OHG. *dwahal*, bath, = Icel. *thvāl*, soap, = Goth. *thwahl*, washing, bath (cf. MHG. *twehel*, tub), < AS. *thwéan* = OS. *thwahan* = OHG. *dwahan*, MHG. *twahen*, *dwahen*, G. (dial.) *zwagen*, wash, bathe, = Icel. *thvā* = Dan. *toe* = Sw. *två*, wash, = Goth. *thwahan*, wash, bathe; cf. OPruss. *twartan*, a bathing-dress.] 1. A cloth used for wiping anything dry; especially, a cloth for drying the person after bathing or washing.

> Phebus eek a fair *towaille* him broughte,
> To drye him with. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 755.
>
> Item, iiij. *tewelles* playn warke, eche cont' in lenthe ij. yerds, dim'. *Paston Letters*, I. 489.
>
> With a cleane *Towel*, not with his shirt, for this would make them blockish and forgetfull.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 194.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The rich covering of silk and gold which used to be laid over the top of the altar except during mass. (*b*) A linen altar-cloth.—**An oaken towel**, a cudgel. [Slang.]

> I have here a good *oaken towel* at your service.
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, J. Melford to Sir W. Phillips, [Bath, May 17.

A lead towel, a bullet. [Slang.]

> Make Nunky surrender his dibs,
> Rub his pate with a pair of *lead towels*.
> *J. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, xx.

Dish-towel, a towel for wiping dishes after they are washed.—**Glass-towel**. Same as *glass-cloth*.—**Turkish towel**. See *Turkish*.

towel[1] (tou′el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *toweled*, *towelled*, ppr. *toweling*, *towelling*. [< *towel*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To rub or wipe with a towel.

> He now appeared in his doorway, *towelling* his hands.
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxxvi.

2. To cudgel; lam. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To use a towel; rub or wipe with a towel.

> Letting his head drop into a festoon of towel, and *towelling* away at his two ears.
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxvi.

towel[2]†, *n.* Same as *towel*.

towel-gourd (tou′el-gōrd), *n.* See *sponge-gourd*.

towel-horse (tou′el-hôrs), *n.* A wooden frame or stand to hang towels on.

toweling, towelling (tou′el-ing), *n.* [< *towel*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. Material used for towels, whether made in separate towels with borders, etc., or in continuous pieces, sold by the yard. Compare *huckaback*, *crash*, *diaper*, *glass-cloth*.—2. A piece of the stuff used for towels; a towel. [Rare.]

> A clean ewer with a fair *towelling*.
> *Browning*, Flight of the Duchess, xl.

3. A whipping; a thrashing. [Slang.]

> I got a *towelling*, but it did not do me much good.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

Elephant toweling, a variety of huckaback much used as a foundation for crewel embroidery.—**Toweling embroidery**, decorative work done in heavy material, such as toweling, usually by a combination of drawn work and needlework, with the addition of fringes.—**Turkish toweling**. See *Turkish*.

towel-rack (tou′el-rak), *n.* A frame or bar over which towels are hung; a towel-horse.

towel-roller (tou′el-rō′lėr), *n.* The revolving bar for a roller-towel.

towendt, *v. i.* [ME. *towenden*; < *to-*[2] + *wend*.] To turn aside.

tower[1] (tou′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *tour*, *tur* (also *tor*), < AS. *tur* (*turr-*) (also *torr*) = MD. *toren*, *torre*, D. *toren* = OHG. *turra*, *turri*, MHG. *turn*, *turm*, G. *turm* (dial. *turn*) = Sw. *torn* = Dan. *taarn* (the final *m* and *n* are unexplained) = OF. *tur*, *tour* (whence in part the ME. word), F. *tour* = Pr. *tor* = Sp. It. *torre*, a tower, = Gael. *torr* = Ir. *tor* = W. *tŵr*, tower, < L. *turris* = Gr. *πύργος*, *πύργις*, tower, height, bastion. Hence *turret*. Cf. *tor*[1].] 1. A building lofty in proportion to its lateral dimensions, of any form in plan, whether insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice. Towers have been erected from the earliest ages as memorials, and for purposes of religion and defense. Among towers are included the

minarets attached to Mohammedan mosques; the lofty bell-towers of Russia; the pillar or round towers of India, Ireland, and other places (see *round tower*); the square and octagonal towers at the west ends, crossings, etc., of

Towers Forming the Chief Element in a Church Design.—Western façade of Notre Dame, Paris, built in the 12th and the early part of the 13th century.

churches; the massive keeps and gate- and wall-towers of castles and mansions; the peels of Scottish fortresses; the pagodas of India and China; the pharos, the campanile, and a great variety of similar buildings. Compare *spire*1 and *steeple*, and see cuts under *bridge-tower*, *campanile*, *castle*, *gabled*, *gate-tower*, *keep*, *lantern*, *pagoda*, *peel*, and *Rhenish*.

On the West syde is a fair *Tour* and an highe, for Belles, strongly made. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 75.

In the early pointed architecture of England, western *towers* are less common and less imposing than those of early Gothic buildings in France. But the Norman feature of a vast *tower* at the crossing of nave and transept, seldom adopted by the French Gothic builders, was perpetuated in England.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 165.

2. In early and medieval warfare, a tall, movable wooden structure used in storming a fortified place. The height of the tower was such as to overtop the walls and other fortifications of the besieged place. Such towers were frequently combined with a battering-ram, and thus served the double purpose of breaching the walls and giving protection to the besiegers.

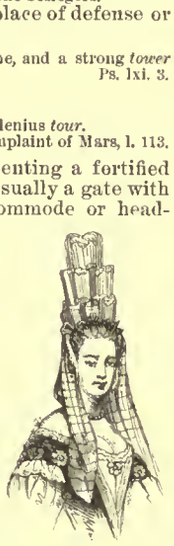
3. A citadel; a fortress; a place of defense or protection.

Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong *tower* from the enemy. Ps. lxi. 3.

4†. In *astrol.*, a mansion.

Now fleeth Venus into Cylenius *tour*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 113.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a fortified tower with battlements and usually a gate with a portcullis.—6. A high commode or headdress worn by women in the reigns of William III. and Anne. It was built up of pasteboard, ribbons, and lace; the lace and ribbons were disposed in alternate tiers, or the latter were formed into high stiffened bows, draped or not, according to taste, with a lace scarf or veil that streamed down each side of the pinnacle. Compare *fontange* and *commode*.



Tower Head-dress, time of William III.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *tow'rs*, and curls, and periwigs.
S. Butler, Hudibras to his Lady, l. 186.

7†. A wig or the natural hair built up very high.

Her *Tour* won'd keep
In Curl no longer.
Etherege, The Man of Mode, ii. 1.

And Art gives Colour which with Nature vyes;
The well-wove *Tours* they wear their own are thought.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

Denitrating tower. Same as *denitrificator*.—**Gabled tower.** See *gabled*.—**Glover's tower.** Same as *denitrificator*.—**Martello tower,** a small circular fort with very thick walls, built chiefly on sea-coasts to prevent the landing of enemies. The name is variously said to be derived from the hammer (It. *martello*) used to strike the alarm-bell with which such towers built on the Italian coasts as a defense against pirates by Charles V. were furnished; from the name of a Corsican who invented the structure; and from Mortella in Corsica, where a tower of this kind strongly resisted an English naval force in 1794. The efficiency of this work induced the British authorities to build a large number of martello towers on their coasts, especially opposite France, in anticipation of Napoleon's threatened invasion. They are in two stages, the basement story containing store-rooms and magazine, the upper serving as a casement for the defenders; the roof is shell-proof. The armament is a single heavy traversing gun. Similar towers afterward erected by Austria on the coast of the Adriatic and on the Danube are called *Maximilian towers* (*Larousse*).—**Mural tower.** See *mural*.—**Round tower,** a tall, slender tower tapering from the base upward, of circular section, and generally with a conical top. Round towers are often met with in Ireland, and occur, but much more rarely, in Scotland, rising from 30 to 130 feet in height, and having a diameter of from 20 to 30 feet. A variety of theories have been advanced in regard to the period of these towers and the purposes they were designed to serve, and antiquarian opinion has been greatly divided on these subjects; their construction has been assigned by some leading authorities to a period ranging from the ninth to the twelfth century, and they have been supposed to have served as strongholds into which, in times of danger, the ecclesiastics, and perhaps the inhabitants of the neighborhood, could retreat with their valuables.—**Tower bastion,** in *fort.*, a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns.—**Tower of London** (often called simply *the Tower*), a tower or keep, now a large assemblage of buildings occupying an area of 12 or 13 acres, on an elevation just beyond the old walls of the city of London, southeastward, on the northern bank of the Thames. The tower proper, called the *White Tower*, is the keep of the castle built by William the Conqueror. The Tower was originally at once a fortress or citadel and a palace, where the kings of England sometimes resided; and it was afterward used as a state prison. To the northwest is Tower Hill, where stood the scaffold for the execution of traitors. The collection of buildings now included under the name of *the Tower* is used as an arsenal, a garrison, and a repository of various objects of public interest.—**Tower of silence.** See *silence*.—**Water-tower.** Same as *standpipe*, 7.

Round Tower at Ardmore, County Waterford, Ireland.

tower1 (tou'ėr), *v.* [< *tower*1, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise or extend far upward like a tower; rise high or aloft.

An enormous tulip-tree, which *towered* like a giant above all the other trees of the neighborhood.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 447.

2. To soar aloft, as a bird; specifically—(*a*) to soar as a lark in the act of singing; (*b*) to rise straight up in the air, as a wounded bird (see *towering*, *n.*); (*c*) to mount up, as a hawk to be able to swoop down on the quarry.

No marvel, an it like your majesty,
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* so well.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 10.

I have *tower'd*
For victory like a falcon in the clouds.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 3.

II.† *trans.* To rise aloft into. [Rare.]

Yet oft they quit
The dank, and rising on stiff pennons, *tower*
The mid-aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

tower2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tour*2.

tower-clock (tou'ėr-klok), *n.* A large form of clock, adapted for use on public buildings, church-towers, etc. The works are supported by a strong framework of metal, and the pendulum-rod is usually passed through an opening in the floor beneath the clock.

tower-cress (tou'ėr-kres), *n.* A European cruciferous plant, *Arabis Turrita*, a tall, stiff, erect biennial with pods 3 inches long, all curved downward, and turned to one side in a long raceme.

towered (tou'ėrd), *a.* [< *tower* + *-ed*2.] 1. Having or bearing towers; adorned or defended by towers. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 4.—2. In *her.*, having towers or turrets: noting a castle or a city wall used as a bearing. A *tower towered* is a bearing representing a fortified tower, generally round, with turrets rising from its top, the number of which is usually expressed in the blazon.

towerett, *n.* [< *tower* + *-et*; cf. *turret*.] A small tower. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, i.

towering (tou'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *tower*, *v.*] 1. Very tall or lofty: as, *towering* heights.

Singly, methinks, yon *tow'ring* chief I meet,
And stretch the dreadful Hector at my feet.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 113.

2. Exceedingly or increasingly violent; rising to an extreme height or intense degree: as, a *towering* rage.

All else is *towering* phrensy and distraction.
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

3. In *her.*, same as *soarant*.

towering (tou'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tower*, *v.*] The act of one who towers; specifically, the convulsive action of a bird which, when wounded in a certain way, flies straight up in the air as long as life lasts, and then drops dead; also, the flight thus made. See the quotation.

The "fixing of the wing" of a mortally wounded bird . . . is simply a muscular rigidity, due to nervous shock, and of a part with the convulsive muscular action which, under similar circumstances, results in the well-known *towering* of hard-hit birds. *Coues*, Science, X. 322.

towerlet (tou'ėr-let), *n.* [< *tower*1 + *-let*.] A little tower. *J. Baillie*. [Rare.]

tower-mill (tou'ėr-mil), *n.* Same as *smock-mill*.

tower-mustard (tou'ėr-mus″tärd), *n.* A cruciferous plant, *Arabis perfoliata*, found in Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia. It is an erect plant 2 feet high, with clasping leaves and long and very narrow erect pods. The name is applied also to the tower-cress.

tower-owl (tou'ėr-oul), *n.* The belfry-owl or church-owl: so called from its frequent or habitual nesting-place in populous districts. See cut under *barn-owl*.

A special variety of owl, the *tower-owl*, which preferably nests in bell-towers of churches. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 401.

tower-shell (tou'ėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Turritellidæ*.

towerwort (tou'ėr-wėrt), *n.* The tower-mustard and some allied species of *Arabis*, formerly classed as *Turritis*.

towery (tou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *tower* + *-y*1.] 1. Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; towered. [Rare.]

Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy *towery* head, and lift thy eyes!
Pope, Messiah, l. 8.

2. Lofty; elevated; towering.

I, who for very sport of heart would . . . pluck down
A vulture from his *towery* perching. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

towhead (tō'hed), *n.* [< *tow*3 + *head*.] 1. A flaxen-haired person.—2. One whose hair is tousled or rumpled up like a bunch of tow.—3. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*; the mosshead. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. See cut under *merganser*. [Southern U. S.]

tow-headed (tō'hed″ed), *a.* Having hair resembling tow.

towhee (tou'hē), *n.* [So called from its note.] The chewink, ground-robin, or marsh-robin of the United States, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, or any other species of the genus *Pipilo*: more fully called *towhee bunting*. Some of the western pipilos to which the name extends have, however, a cry more like the mewing of the catbird. See cut under *Pipilo*, and compare *tuwhit* and *tuwhoo*.—**Oregon towhee,** a black, white, and chestnut towhee bunting, *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*, with spotted scapulars.

to-whilest, *conj.* [ME., < *to-*1 + *while*.] While. *York Plays*, p. 3.

tow-hook (tō'hůk), *n.* A tool used by artillerymen in unpacking ammunition-chests.

towindt, *v. i.* [ME., < *to-*2 + *wind*1.] 1. To whirl about; revolve.

In his honde
His myghty spere, as he was wont to fighte,
He shaketh so that almost it *to-wonde*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 102.

2. To go to pieces.

Al to peces he *towond*. *Sir Ferumbras*, l. 2568.

towing1 (tō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tow*1, *v.*] 1. The act or work of drawing anything in tow; also, a charge made or an expense incurred for towing a vessel to or from her wharf, etc.; towage.—2. A sort of dredging done with a towing-net dragged over the surface of the water for the purpose of procuring specimens of natural history; also, the net results of such dredging, or the specimens thus procured.

A collection received from him in June indicates that the many rare opportunities afforded him for obtaining specimens [in dredging] were not neglected, and the surface *towings* he obtained are very rich in interesting forms. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 135.

towing2 (tō'ing), *n.* [< *tow*3 + *-ing*1.] In *curled-hair manuf.*, the operation of picking to pieces the ropes of hair after they have been steeped in water and then subjected to slow heat.

towing-bitts (tō'ing-bits), *n. pl.* Upright timbers projecting above the deck in the after part of a towboat, used for securing a tow-line.

towing-bridle (tō'ing-brī″dl), *n.* An iron rod or piece of stout chain secured at each end to a towboat's deck, and having a large hook in the middle fitted for making fast a tow-rope.

towing-hook (tō'ing-hůk), *n.* The hook on a towing-bridle.

towing-net (tō'ing-net), *n.* A sort of drag-net or dredge of various sizes, made of strong can-

vas, and used in the collection of specimens of natural history; a tow-net. See *towing*[1], 2.

towing-path (tō′ing-pȧth), *n.* A tow-path. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

towing-post (tō′ing-pōst), *n.* Same as *towing-timber*.

towing-rope (tō′ing-rōp), *n.* Same as *tow-line*, 1.

towing-timber (tō′ing-tim′bėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong piece of timber fixed in a boat, to which a tow-rope may be made fast when required.

tow-iron (tō′ī′ėrn), *n.* A toggle-iron used in whaling; the harpoon attached to the tow-line.

tow-line (tō′līn), *n.* 1. A hawser used for towing vessels. Also *towing-rope*.—2. In *whaling*, the long line which is attached to the toggle-iron or harpoon, and by means of which the whale is made fast to the boat, and may tow it. Also *tow-rope*.

town (toun), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *town*, *toun*, *tun*, < AS. *tūn*, hedge, fence, inclosure, farm-house, = OS. *tūn* = D. *tuin*, hedge, garden, = MLG. *tūn* = OHG. MHG. *tūn*, G. *zaun*, an inclosure, hedge, = Icel. *tūn*, the inclosed infield, homestead, dwelling-house; cf. Old Celtic **dūn*, appearing as *-dūnum* in Latinized names of places, like *Augusto-dunum*, *Lug-dunum*, and in Olr. *dūn*, castle, city, W. *din*, a hill-fort, *dinas*, town. Hence *tine*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. An inclosure; a collection of houses inclosed by a hedge, palisade, or wall for safety; a walled or fortified place.

> And the kynge Rion com with all his peple, and beseged *town* all a-boute. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

When necessity, by reason of warres and troubles, caused whole thorpes to bee with such tunes [hedges] enuironed about, those enclosed places did thereby take the name of *tunes*, afterward pronounced *townes*.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 295.

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village; in a general sense, a city or borough: as, London *town;* within a mile of Edinburgh *town:* often opposed to *country*, in which use it is usually preceded by the definite article. It is frequently applied absolutely, and without the proper name of the place, to a metropolis or county town, or to the particular city in which or in the vicinity of which the speaker or writer is: as, to go to *town;* to be in *town*—London being in many cases implied by English writers.

> Byt not on thy brede and lay hit doun—
> That is no eurteyse to vse in *town*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

Ten. I know not when he will come to *town*.
Moll. He's in *town;* this nyght he sups at the Lion in Shoreditch. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iii. 1.

> The first of our society is a gentleman of Worcestershire, of ancient descent, a Baronet, his name Sir Roger de Coverley. . . . When he is in *town*, he lives in Soho Square. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 2.

> As some fond virgin whom her mother's care
> Drags from *the town* to wholesome country air.
> *Pope*, To Miss Blount, ii.

> God made the country, and man made *the town*.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 749.

3. A large assemblage of adjoining or nearly adjoining houses, to which a market is usually incident, and which is not a city or bishop's see. [Eng.]—4. A tithing; a vill; a subdivision of a county, as a parish is a subdivision of a diocese. [Eng.]

From the returns of the reign of Edward II. it is clear that the sheriff communicated the royal writ to the *towns* of his county. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

5. The body of persons resident in a town or city; the townspeople: with *the*.

Mrs. Candour. The town talks of nothing else.
Maria. I am very sorry, ma'am, *the town* has so little to do. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

6. In legal usage in the United States: (*a*) In many of the States, one of the several subdivisions into which each county is divided, more accurately called, in the New England States and some others, *township*. (*b*) In most of the States, the corporation, or quasi corporation, composed of the inhabitants of one of such subdivisions, in some States designated by law as a *township* or *incorporated township* or *township organization*. (*c*) In a few of the States, a municipal corporation (not formed of one of the subdivisions of a county, but having its own boundaries like a city) with less elaborate organization and powers than a city. The word *town* is popularly used both in those senses, and also in the sense of 'a collection of dwellings,' which is characteristic of most towns. Thus, the name of a town, such as Farmington, serves to indicate, according to the context, either the geographical area, as in the phrase "the boundaries of the town" (indicated on maps by a light or dotted line), or the body politic, as in speaking of the town and county highways respectively, or the central settlement from which distances are usually measured, as on the sign-boards. When used in the general sense of a densely populated community, the boundaries are usually not identical with those of any primary division of the county, but include only the space occupied by agglomerated houses.

7. A farm or farmstead; a farm-house with its connected buildings. [Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England.]—**Cautionary town.** See *cautionary*.—**County town.** See *county*[1].—**Free town.** See *free city*, under *city*.—**Laws of the Hanse towns.** See *Hanse*[1].—**Man about town.** See *man*.—**Prairie-dog towns.** See *prairie-dog*.—**To come upon the town,** See *come*.—**To paint the town red.** See *paint*.—**Town and gown.** See *gown*.—**Town-bonding acts or laws.** See *bond*[1].—**Town's husband.** (*a*) One who holds the office of a steward in looking after the affairs of a town. Compare *ship's husband*, under *husband*.

The following advertisement appears in the Hull Advertiser, Aug. 8, 1795. "Guild-hall, Kingston upon Hull, August 7, 1795. Wanted by the Corporation of this Town, a proper person for the office of *Town's Husband*, or Common Officer. He must be well acquainted with Accompts, capable of drawing Plans and Estimates for Buildings, and accustomed to inspect the workmanship of Mechanics."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 496.

(*b*) An officer of a parish who collects moneys from the parents of illegitimate children for the maintenance of the latter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Syn. 2 and 3.** *Hamlet, Village, Town, City.* A *hamlet* is a group of houses smaller than a *village*. The use of the other words in the United Kingdom is generally more precise than it is in the United States, but all are used more or less loosely. A *village* may have a church, but has generally no market; a *town* has both, and is frequently incorporated; a *city* is a corporate town, and is or has formerly been the see of a bishop, with a cathedral. In the United States a *village* is smaller than a *town*, and a *town* usually smaller than a *city;* there are incorporated *villages* as well as *cities*. Some places incorporated as *cities* are smaller than many that have only a *town* organization.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a town; urban: as, *town* life; *town* manners.—**Town cards,** a size of cards 2 by 3 inches. [Eng.]—**Town cause.** See *cause*.—**Town clerk.** See *clerk*.—**Town council,** the governing body in a municipality, elected by the ratepayers. [Great Britain.]—**Town crier,** a public crier; one who makes proclamation.

I had as lief the *town-crier* spoke my lines.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 4.

Town gate, the highroad through a town or village. *Halliwell.* [Eng.]—**Town hall,** a large hall or building belonging to a town or borough, in which the town's business is transacted, and which is frequently used as a place of public assembly; a town house.—**Town house.** (*a*) A building containing offices, halls, etc., for the transaction of municipal business, the holding of public meetings, etc.; a town hall. (*b*) The town prison; a bridewell. (*c*) A poorhouse. (*d*) A house or mansion in town, as distinguished from a country residence.—**Town rake,** a man living loosely about town; a roving, dissipated fellow.

Lewdness and intemperance are not of so bad consequences in a *town-rake* as in a divine.
Swift, Examiner, No. 29.

Town top, a large top, formerly common in English villages, for public sport, and whipped by several boys at the same time.

town-adjutant (toun′aj′ọ-tant), *n.* *Milit.*, an officer on the staff of a garrison who is charged with maintaining discipline, etc. He ranks as a lieutenant. [Eng.]

townamet, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *to-name*.

town-boxt (toun′boks), *n.* The money-chest or common fund of a town or municipal corporation.

Upon the confiscation of them to their *Town-box* or Exchequer, they might well have allowed Mr. Calvin . . . a salary beyond an hundred pounds.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 11. (*Davies.*)

town-councilor (toun′koun′sil-ọr), *n.* A member of a town council, specifically a member who is not the mayor or provost or who is not a magistrate. [Great Britain.]

town-cress (toun′kres), *n.* [< ME. **tounkers*, < AS. *tūn-cærse*, < *tūn*, inclosure (garden), + *cærse*, cress: see *town* and *cress*.] The garden peppergrass, *Lepidium sativum*.

towned (tound), *a.* Furnished with towns. [Rare.]

The continent is . . . very well peopled and *towned*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 254.

tow-net (tō′net), *n.* A towing-net. *Nature*, XXXVII. 438.

townfolk (toun′fōk), *n.* [< ME. *tunfolk;* < *town* + *folk*.] People who live in towns.

town-husband (toun′huz′band), *n.* Same as *town's husband* (*b*) (which see, under *town*).

townish (tou′nish), *a.* [< *town* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Of, pertaining to, or living in town.

> Presently ther had a thousand of centre,
> Without the *townishe* peple, vnto se.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2443.

> Would needs go see her *townish* sistern house.
> *Wyatt*, Satires, Mean and Sure Estate, l. 4.

2. Characteristic of the town as distinguished from the country: as, *townish* manners.

townland (toun′land), *n.* In Ireland, a division of a parish; a township.

The modern *townland* may be looked upon as the representative of all the parcels of land, of whatever denomination from the Baile Biatach down, which had separate designations.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. xcviii.

townless (toun′les), *a.* Lacking towns. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 46.

townlet (toun′let), *n.* [< *town* + *-let*.] A petty town. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxviii.

Townley marbles. A collection of Greek and Roman sculpture which forms a part of the gallery of antiquities belonging to the British Museum, and is named from Charles Townley, of Lancashire, England, who made the collection.

town-major (toun′mā′jọr), *n.* *Milit.*, a garrison officer ranking with a captain. His duties are much the same as those of the town-adjutant.

town-meeting (toun′mē′ting), *n.* In New England, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Illinois, a primary meeting of the voters of a town or township, legally summoned for the consideration of matters of local administration. The functions of the town-meeting are most extensive in New England.

In a *town-meeting* the great secret of political science was uncovered, and the problem solved how to give every individual his fair weight in the government without any disorder from numbers.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

townselikeţ, *a.* [Appar. for **townslike*, or more prob. for **townlike*, equiv. to **townly*, < *town*[1] + *like*[2], *-ly*[1].] Bourgeois; plebeian.

The riche merchaunt, the poore Squier, the wise ploughman, and the good *townselike* craftsman, needes no daughter in lawe that can frii and paint her selfe, but such as be skilfull very well to spinne.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 296.

townsfolk (tounz′fōk), *n. pl.* [< *town's*, poss. of *town*, + *folk*. Cf. *townfolk*.] People of a town or city; people who live in towns.

township (toun′ship), *n.* [< ME. **tounschipe*, < AS. *tūnscipe*, < *tūn*, inclosure, town, + *-scipe*, E. *-ship*.] 1. In Anglo-Saxon times, the area of land occupied by a community inhabiting a fenced homestead, a farm, or a village surrounded by an inclosure. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 8.—2. In *law:* (*a*) In England, a town or vill where there are more than one in a parish; a division of a parish in which there is a separate constable, and for which there may be separate overseers of the poor. (*b*) In the United States, a territorial district, subordinate to a county, into which counties in many of the States are divided, the inhabitants of which are invested with political and administrative powers for regulating their own minor local affairs, such as repairing roads, maintaining schools, and providing for the poor; also, the inhabitants of such a district in their organized capacity. In the newer States, in which the divisions were laid off by government survey, a *township* contains thirty-six square miles. The subdivisions of California counties are called *judicial townships*. The townships of Wisconsin are more often called *towns;* those of Maine and New Hampshire are corporations. Compare *town*, 6.

3. In Australia, a village or small town.

townsman (tounz′man), *n.*; pl. *townsmen* (-men). [< *town's*, poss. of *town*, + *man*.] 1. An inhabitant of a town.

These rivers doe runne into the towne to the great commodity of the *townsmen*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 124.

2. A fellow-inhabitant of a town; a fellow-citizen.

> The subject of debate, a *townsman* slain.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 578.

3ţ. A town officer now called a *selectman*. [New Eng.]

townspeople (tounz′pē′pl), *n.* [< *town's*, poss. of *town*, + *people*.] The inhabitants, collectively, of a town or city; townsfolk, especially in distinction from country folk or the rural population.

town-talk (toun′tâk′), *n.* The common talk of a town; a subject of common conversation or gossip.

In twelve hours it shall be *town-talk*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

News, politics, censure, family management, or *town-talk*, she always diverted to something else.
Swift, Death of Stella.

town-wall (toun′wâl′), *n.* A wall inclosing a town.

townward, townwards (toun′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *town* + *-ward, -wards*.] Toward the town; in the direction of a town.

towny (ton′ni), *n.*; pl. *townies* (-niz). [< *town* + dim. *-y*[2].] A townsman; specifically, a citizen of a town as distinguished from a member of a college situated within its limits. [Slang.]

tow-path (tō′pȧth), *n.* The path on the bank of a canal or river along which draft-animals travel when towing boats.

tow-rope (tō′rōp), *n.* Same as *tow-line*.

towse†, *v.* See *touse*.
towser, towzer, *n.* See *touser*.
towsie, towzie (tou'zi or tō'zi), *a.* [< *touse* + *-y*[1] = Sc. *-ie*.] See *tousy*.
tow-willy (tō'wil'i), *n.* [Imitative.] The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. See cut under *sanderling*. [Prov. Eng.]
towy (tō'i), *a.* [< *tow*[2] + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling tow.
towze†, *v.* See *touse*.
towzie, *a.* See *towsie*.
toxæmia, toxæmic. See *toxemia, toxemic*.
toxalbumin (tok-sal-bū'min), *n.* [< *tox(ic)* + *albumin*.] A poisonous ptomaine; toxin.
toxanemia, toxanæmia (tok-sa-nē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *toxanæmia*; < *tox(ic)* + *anæmia*.] Anemia caused by the action of poisons.
toxaspiral (tok'sa-spī-ral), *a.* [< *toxaspire* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a toxaspire, or having its characters: as, a *toxaspiral* microsclere.
toxaspire (tok'sa-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *σπεῖρα*, a coil: see *spire*[2].] Of sponge-spicules, a microsclere or flesh-spicule representing one turn and part of another turn of a cylindrical spiral of a higher pitch than that of a sigmaspire. Viewed in one direction the toxaspire presents the conventional figure of a bow recurved at each end (whence the name). See *toxius*. *Sollas*.

A turn and a part of a turn of a spiral of somewhat higher pitch than that of a sigmaspire gives the *toxaspire*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

toxed† (tokst), *a.* [Short for *intoxicated*. Cf. *tossicated*.] Intoxicated.

His guts full stuft, and bralnes well *toxt* with wine.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 191).

toxemia, toxæmia (tok-sē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *toxæmia*, < Gr. *τοξικόν* (see *toxic*), poison, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The presence of a toxic substance or substances in the blood; septicemia; blood-poisoning.
toxemic, toxæmic (tok-sē'mik), *a.* [< *toxemia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of toxemia; affected with toxemia; septicemic.
toxic (tok'sik), *a.* [= F. *toxique*, < L. *toxicum*, < Gr. *τοξικόν*, sc. *φαρμακόν*, poison, orig. poison with which arrows were dipped, neut. of *τοξικός*, belonging to arrows or archery, < *τόξον*, a bow. Hence ult. *intoxicate*.] 1. Of or pertaining to toxicants; poisonous.—2. Toxicological: as, *toxic* symptoms.—**Toxic convulsion**, a convulsion caused by any toxic agent acting on the nervous system.—**Toxic dementia**, feeble mental action due to prolonged action of toxic agents, as lead, alcohol, or opium.—**Toxic epilepsy**. See *epilepsy*.
toxical (tok'si-kạl), *a.* [< *toxic* + *-al*.] Same as *toxic*.
toxically (tok'si-kạl-i), *adv.* By toxicants, or stimulating or narcotic poisons; with reference to toxicology. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 364.
toxicant (tok'si-kạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< *toxic* + *-ant*. Cf. *intoxicant*.] I. *a.* Having toxic effect; capable of poisoning.

II. *n.* A poison.

toxicate†, *v. t.* [< ML. *toxicatus*, pp. of *toxicare*, poison, < *toxicum*, poison: see *toxic*. Cf. *intoxicate*.] To poison; intoxicate.

Feuer shakes him, his eye 's dull and dead,
And a strange megrim *toxicates* his head.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 518.

toxicate†, *a.* [ME. *toxicat*, < L. *toxicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Poisoned; poisonous; toxic.

With *toxicat* uenym replete was certain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1429.

toxicemia, toxicæmia (tok-si-sē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *toxicæmia*, < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Same as *toxemia*.
toxicity (tok-sis'i-ti), *n.* [< *toxic* + *-ity*.] The state of being toxic. *Nature*, XLIII. 504.
Toxicodendron (tok"si-kō-den'drọn), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1796), transferred from the *Toxicodendron* of Tournefort (1700), a genus, now ranked as a species, of sumac (*Rhus*), < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Phyllantheæ*. It is characterized by usually whorled entire leaves, and apetalous dicœcious flowers, the numerous nearly sessile anthers large, erect, and densely crowded. The two species are natives of South Africa. They are small trees with very numerous rigid branches and coriaceous leaves. They bear axillary flowers, the pistillate solitary, the staminate forming dense cymes. *T. Capense*, the *Hyænanche globosa* of many authors, is the hyena-poison or wolvehoon of the Cape of Good Hope, where its poisonous fruit is powdered and sprinkled upon raw meat for the purpose of killing noxious animals.
toxicoderma (tok"si-kō-dėr'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Same as *toxicodermitis*.
toxicodermatitis (tok"si-kō-dėr-mạ-tī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *toxicodermitis*.
toxicodermitis (tok"si-kō-dėr-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *δέρμα*, skin, + *-it-is*.] Inflammation of the skin due to an irritant poison.
toxicoid (tok'si-koid), *a.* [< Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling poison. *Dunglison*.
toxicological (tok"si-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< **toxicologic* (= F. *toxicologique*; as *toxicolog-y* + *-ic*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to toxicology.
toxicologically (tok"si-kō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a toxicological manner; as regards toxicology.
toxicologist (tok-si-kol'ọ-jist), *n.* [= F. *toxicologiste*; as *toxicolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who treats of or is versed in the nature and action of poisons.
toxicology (tok-si-kol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *toxicologie*, < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes, and of the effects of excessive doses of medicines.
toxicomania (tok"si-kō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *μανία*, madness.] A morbid craving for poisonous substances.
Toxicophidia (tok"si-kō-fid'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *ὀφίδιον*, serpent: see *Ophidia*.] Venomous serpents collectively; the *Nocua*: used in a quasi-classificatory sense, like *Thanatophidia*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 295.
Toxicophis (tok-sik'ọ-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of venomous American serpents; the moccasins: now usually merged in *Ancistrodon*. See cut under *moccasin*.
toxicosis (tok-si-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison.] A morbid condition produced by the action of a poison; a chronic poisoning.
toxifer (tok'si-fėr), *n.* In *conch.*, any member of the *Toxifera* or *Toxoglossa*. *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. Mollusca, 1861.
Toxifera (tok-sif'ẹ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *Toxoglossa*.
Toxiglossa (tok-si-glos'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Toxoglossa*.
toxii, *n.* Plural of *toxius*.
toxin, toxine (tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Any toxic ptomaine.
toxiphobia (tok-si-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξι(κόν)*, poison, + *φόβος*, fear.] A morbid fear of being poisoned.
toxius (tok'si-us), *n.*; pl. *toxii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow.] In sponges, a flesh-spicule or microsclere curved in the middle, but with both ends straight.
Toxocampa (tok-sō-kam'pạ), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1841), < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *κάμπη*, a caterpillar.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of a family *Toxocampidæ*. The body is slender, the head not fasciculate, and the legs are rather robust. The species are found in Europe, India, and South Africa. The larvæ live on leguminous plants.
Toxocampidæ (tok-sō-kam'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Toxocampa* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, containing forms related to the *Ophiusidæ*, of moderate or rather large size, with ample posterior wings, and the abdomen of the female often elevated. About 25 species of 6 genera are represented in South America, Africa, the East Indies, and Europe.
Toxodon (tok'sō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the *Toxodonta*, based upon the remains of an animal about as large as a hippopotamus, discovered by Darwin, many examples of which have since been found in Pleistocene deposits in the Argentine Republic, as *T. platensis*.
toxodont (tok'sō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Toxodonta*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A mammal of the order *Toxodonta*.

Toxodonta, Toxodontia (tok-sō-don'tạ, -shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Toxodon(t-)*.] An order of fossil subungulate quadrupeds, or a suborder of *Taxeopoda*, named from the genus *Toxodon*. It covers some generalized South American forms exhibiting cross-relationships with perissodactyls, proboscideans, and rodents, and whose common charactera are as yet indeterminate.
Toxodontidæ (tok-sō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Toxodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A restricted family of toxodonts, represented by the genus *Toxodon*. The cranial characters are in some respects those of the existing swine. The teeth are thirty-eight in number, all growing from persistent pulps, with large incisors, small lower canines, no upper canines, and strongly curved molars (whence the name). The femur has no third trochanter, and the fibula articulates with the calcaneum; the tarsal bones resemble those of proboscideans.
Toxoglossa (tok-sō-glos'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue.] An order or suborder of pectinibranchiate gastropods. They have two (rarely four) rows of marginal teeth, which are generally perforated and penetrated by a secretion from a veneniferous gland, and there are rarely median teeth. The families include the families *Conidæ*, *Pleurotomidæ*, and *Terebridæ*, and related forms. Also *Toxiglossa*, *Toxifera*. See cuts under *Conus*, *Pleurotoma*, and *Terebra*.
toxoglossate (tok-sō-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Toxoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] I. *a.* In *Mollusca*, having the characters of the *Toxoglossa*.


Toxoglossate. Radular Teeth of *Pleurotoma babylonica*, much enlarged.

II. *n.* A toxoglossate gastropod.

toxon (tok'son), *n.* [Gr. *τόξον*, a bow.] Same as *toxius*.
toxophilite (tok-sof'i-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *τόξον*, a bow, + *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ite*[2] (cf. Gr. *φιλητής*, a lover).] I. *n.* A student or lover of archery; one who practises archery, or who studies the history and archæology of archery.

II. *a.* Same as *toxophilitic*.

What causes young people . . . to wear Lincoln Green *toxophilite* hats and feathers, but that they may bring down some "desirable" young man with those killing bows and arrows of theirs? *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iii.

toxophilitic (tok-sof-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *toxophilite* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to archery or to the study of archery.
Toxotes (tok'sō-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *τοξότης*, a bowman, an archer, < *τόξον*, a bow.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Toxotidæ*; the archer-fishes. See cut under *archer-fish*.
Toxotidæ (tok-sot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Toxotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Toxotes*. The body is oblong; the dorsal outline ascends nearly straight from the prominent lower jaw to the dorsal fin; the ventral outline is convex; the mouth is oblique and deeply cleft; the dorsal fin, which begins at about the middle of the body, has five strong spines and a short rayed part; the anal is opposite but rather longer than the dorsal, and has three spines; the ventrals are abdominal in position, with one spine and five rays. Several species inhabit East Indian and neighboring seas, as *Toxotes jaculator*, the archer-fish (which see, with cut).
toy (toi), *n.* [< ME. *toye*, prob. < MD. *tuyg*, D. *tuig*, tools, utensils, apparatus, ornaments, stuff, trash (D. *speel-tuig*, playthings, toys), = LG. *tüg* = OHG. *gi-ziug*, MHG. *ziuc*, G. *zeug*, stuff, gear (cf. G. *spielzeug*, toys), = Icel. *tygi*, gear, = Sw. *tyg*, gear, stuff, trash, = Dan. *tøj*, stuff, things, gear (*lege-tøj*, plaything, toy). Perhaps connected with *tow*[1], *tug*.] 1. A knick-knack; an ornament; a gewgaw; a trinket; a bauble.

Any silk, any thread,
Any *toys* for your head?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 326.

One cannot but be amazed to see such a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys*, in which there are few princes in Europe who equal them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 504).

2. Something intended rather for amusement than for serious use; a means of diversion; hence, especially, an object contrived or used occasionally for the amusement of children or others; a plaything; also, something diminutive, like a plaything.

'Tis a pretty *toy* to be a poet.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., ii. 2.

O virtue, virtue! what art thou become,
That man should leave thee for that *toy*, a woman!
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

All the world I saw or knew
Seemed a complex Chinese *toy*,
Fashioned for a barefoot boy!
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

Perched on the top of a hill was a conspicuous *toy* of a church. *W. Black*, House-boat, ii.

3. A trifle; a thing or matter of no importance or value.

A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some disdain to have his counsel solemnly asked about a *toy*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, l. 15.

A *toy*, a thing of no regard. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 145.

4. Play; amorous sport; caress.

So said he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1034.

5†. A curious conceit or fable; a story; a tale.

Here by the way I will tell you a merry *toy*.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

I never may believe
These antique fables, nor these fairy *toys*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 3.

6†. A fantastic notion; a whim; a caprice.

Cast not thyne eyes to ne yet fro,
As thou werte full of *toyes*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Ta. Has he never been courtier, my lord?
Mo. Never, my lady.
Be. And why did the *toy* take him in th' head now?
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

7. Same as *toy-mutch*. [Now Scotch.]

On my head no *toy*
But was her pattern.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

8. In *music*, in old English writers, a dance-tune or other light, trifling piece. **—9.** A toy dog.

In the *Toys* equal first went to the well-known Wee Flower and a very good Black-and-tan called Little Jem.
The Field (London), Jan. 28, 1882. (*Encye. Dict.*)

Philosophical toy, any device or contrivance, of no practical use, which serves to illustrate some fact or principle in natural science in an attractive or entertaining as well as instructive manner, as a contrivance for producing the effects of so-called natural magic. The bottle-imp is a good example. See cuts under *Cartesian* and *phenakistoscope*. **—Steel toys.** See *steel*. **—To take toy†**, to become restive; start.

The hot horse, hot as fire,
Took toy at this, and fell to what disorder
His power could give his will, bounds, comes on end.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

Toy dog, any dog bred to an unusually small or pygmy size and kept as a pet or plaything; a toy. Spaniels and terriers are so bred in some strains, and there are various mongrel toys. **—Toy spaniel.** See *spaniel*, 1. **—Toy terrier**, a terrier bred to small or pygmy size and kept as a plaything. Such terriers are usually of the black-and-tan variety, and some of them are among the smallest dogs known.

In-breeding is certain, if carried too far, to stunt the growth of any animal, and this is, without any doubt, the means by which the modern *toy-terrier* was first originated. *V. Shaw*, Book of the Dog, xxii.

toy (toi), *v.* [< *toy*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To trifle; amuse one's self; play.

Some plaid with strawes; some ydly satt at ease;
But other some could not abide to *toy*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 35.

Pale dreamers, whose fantastic lay
Toys with smooth trifles like a child at play.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

2. To dally amorously.

Aft on the banks we'd sit us thair,
And sweetly kiss and *toy*.
Gilderoy (Child's Ballads, VI. 199).

A roi fainéant who chewed hang, and *toyed* with dancing girls. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

To tick and toy†. See *tick*[1].

II.† *trans.* To treat in playful fashion; play with.

They must have oyle, candles, wine and water, flowre, and such other things trifled and *toyed* withal.
Dering, Expos. on Heb. iii.

toy-block (toi'blok), *n.* One of a set of small blocks, usually of wood or papier-mâché, variously shaped, and plain, lettered, or pictured, forming a plaything for children.

toy-box (toi'boks), *n.* A box for holding toys; a box of toys. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

to-year (tŏ-yēr'), *adv.* [< ME. *toyere*; orig. two words: see *to*[1] and *year*. Cf. *to-day*.] In this year; during the year: often pronounced *t'year*. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

Yive hem joye that hit here
Of alle that they dreme *to-yere*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 84.

toyer (toi'ėr), *n.* [< *toy* + *-er*[1].] One who toys; one who is full of idle tricks.

Wanton Cupid, idle *toyer*,
Pleasing tyrant, soft destroyer.
W. Harrison, Passion of Sappho (Nichols's Collection), IV. 183.

toyful (toi'fûl), *a.* [< *toy* + *-ful*.] Full of idle sport; playful.

It quickened next a *toyful* ape, and so
Gamesome it was, that it might freely go
From tent to tent, and with the children play.
Donne, Progress of the Soul, st. 46.

toyingly (toi'ing-li), *adv.* Triflingly; wantonly. *Bailey*, 1731.

toyish (toi'ish), *a.* [< *toy* + *-ish*[1].] **1†.** Fit only for a plaything; trifling; fantastic; whimsical.

Capricciare, to growe or be humorous, *toish*, or fantasticall. *Florio*, 1598.

Adieu, ye *toyish* reeds, that once could please
My softer lips, and lull my cares to ease.
Pomfret, Dies Novissima.

The contention is trifling and *toyish*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 320.

2. Toy-like; small: as, a *toyish* church.

toyishly (toi'ish-li), *adv.* In a toyish or trifling manner.

toyishness† (toi'ish-nes), *n.* Inclination to toy or trifle.

Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

toylt, toylet, *v.* and *n.* Old spellings of *toil*.

toyman (toi'man), *n.*; pl. *toymen* (-men). One who makes or sells toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime
Than Sloane, the foremost *toyman* of his time?
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 113.

toy-mutch (toi'much), *n.* A close linen or woolen cap, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn chiefly by old women. Also *toy*. [Scotch.]

Toynbee's experiment. The exhaustion of air from the middle ear by swallowing when both the mouth and nostrils are closed.

toyo (toi'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A fragrant plant of British Guiana, an infusion and syrup of the leaves and stems of which are employed as a remedy in chronic coughs. *Treas. of Bot.*

toyon (toi'on), *n.* The Californian holly, *Heteromeles arbutifolia*. Also *tollon*.

toyous† (toi'us), *a.* [< *toy* + *-ous*.] Trifling.

Against the hare in all
Prove *toyous*.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 27.

toy-shop (toi'shop), *n.* **1†.** A shop where trinkets and fancy articles were sold.

All the place about me was covered with packs of ribbon, brocades, embroidery, and ten thousand other materials, sufficient to have furnished a whole street of *toy-shops*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 499.

We stopped again at Wirman's, the well-known *toyshop* in St. James's Place. . . . He sent for me to come out of the coach, and help him to choose a pair of silver buckles.
Boswell, Johnson, an. 1778.

2. A shop where toys or playthings are sold.

toysome (toi'sum), *a.* [< *toy* + *-some*.] Playful; playfully affectionate; amorous.

Two or three *toysome* things were said by my lord (no ape was ever so fond!), and I could hardly forbear him.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxi.

toywort (toi'wėrt), *n.* The shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. [Prov. Eng.]

toze, tozer, etc. See *tose*, etc.

T-panel (tē'pan[e]el), *n.* See *panel*.

T-plate (tē'plāt), *n.* **1.** An iron plate in cross-section like the letter T. Also called *T-iron*. **—2.** In vehicles and other structures, a wrought-iron stay or strengthening piece for reinforcing woodwork where one piece is joined to another by a mortise and tenon. It is shaped like the letter T, and has one or more screw- or bolt-holes on each arm.


T-plate, 2.

tr. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *transitive*; (*b*) of *translation*, *translated*, *translator*; (*c*) of *transpose*; (*d*) of *transfer*; (*e*) of *trill*.

Tr. In *chem.*, the symbol for *terbium*.

tra-. See *trans-*.

traast, *n.* A Middle English form of *trace*[1].

trabal (trab'al), *a.* [< L. *trabalis*, belonging to beams, < *trabs*, a beam: see *trave*.] Of or pertaining to a trabs; specifically, of or pertaining to the trabs cerebri, or corpus callosum; callosal. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 517.

trabea (trā'bē-ą), *n.*; pl. *trabeæ* (-ē). [L.] A robe of state worn by kings, consuls, augurs, etc., in ancient Rome. It was a toga ornamented with horizontal purple stripes. See *toga*.

Plucking purples in Gelto's moss,
Like edges of a *trabea* (not to cross
Your consul-humor), or dry aloe-shafts,
For fasces, at Ferrara. *Browning*, Sordello, v.

trabeate (trā'bē-āt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *trabs*, a beam, a timber, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *trabeated*.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 6.

trabeated (trā'bē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *trabeate* + *-ed*[2].] In *arch.*, furnished with an entablature; of or pertaining to a construction of beams, or lintel-construction.

trabeation (trā-bē-ā'shon), *n.* [< *trabeate* + *-ion*.] In *arch.*, an entablature; a combination of beams in a structure; lintel-construction in principle or execution.

trabecula (trā-bek'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *trabeculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *trabecula*, dim. of *trabs*, a beam: see *trave*.] **1.** In *bot.*, one of the projections from the cell-wall which extend like a cross-beam or cross-bar nearly or quite across the cell-cavity of the duets of certain plants, or the plate of cells across the cavity of the sporangium of a moss. **—2.** *pl.* In *anat.*, the fibrous cords, layers, or processes of connective tissue which ramify in the substance of various soft organs, as the spleen, kidney, or testicle, conferring upon them greater strength, stability, or consistency. **—3.** In *embryol.*, one of a pair of longitudinal cartilaginous bars, at the base of the skull, in advance of the end of the notochord and of the parachordal cartilage, inclosing the pituitary space which afterward becomes the sella tureica; in the human embryo, one of the lateral trabecules of Rathke. They are constant in embryos of a large series of vertebrates, and persistent in adults of some. More fully called *trabeculæ cranii*. See cuts under *chondrocranium* and *Crotalus*.

4. One of the calcareous plates or pieces which connect the dorsal and ventral walls of the corona in echinoderms. **—5.** One of the fleshy columns, or columnæ carneæ, in the ventricle of the heart, to which the chordæ tendineæ are attached: more fully called *trabecula carnea*. **—6.** In *entom.*, one of the pair of movable appendages on the head, just in front of the antennæ, of some mallophagous insects, or bird-lice, as those of the genus *Docophorus*. They have been supposed to represent the rudiments of a second pair of antennæ. Also *trabeculus*. **—Rathke's trabeculæ.** See def. 3. **—Trabecula carnea.** See def. 5. **—Trabecula cerebri**, the corpus callosum, or trabs cerebri. **—Trabecula cinerea**, the middle, soft, or gray commissure of the cerebrum. **—Trabeculæ cranii.** See def. 3. **—Trabeculæ of the spleen**, connective-tissue laminæ passing inward from the tunica propria, traversing in all directions the splenic pulp, and supporting it. **—Trabecula tenuis**, a name provisionally applied to a slender and apparently fibrous filament which, in the heart of the cat, spans the right ventricle near its apex, with its septal end springing from an independent little elevation, and its lateral end attached to the base of a columna carnea. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 330.

trabecular (trą-bek'ū-lär), *a.* [< *trabecule* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a trabecula; forming or formed by trabeculæ; trabeculate.

trabecularism (trą-bek'ū-lär-izm), *n.* [< *trabecular* + *-ism*.] In *anat.*, a coarse reticulation, or cross-barred condition, of any tissue.

trabeculate (trą-bek'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *trabecula* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** Having a trabecula or trabeculæ. **—2.** In *civil engin.*, having a structure of cross-bars or struts strengthening a shell or tube by connecting opposite sides of its interior; also, noting such a structure.

trabeculated (trą-bek'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *trabeculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trabeculate*.

trabecule (trab'e-kūl), *n.* [< L. *trabecula*, dim. of *trabs*, a beam: see *trabecula*.] Same as *trabecula*.

trabeculus (trą-bek'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *trabeculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *trabs*, a beam: see *trave*.] In *entom.*, same as *trabecula*.

trabs cerebri (trabz ser'ē-brī). [NL.: L. *trabs*, a beam; *cerebri*, gen. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] The corpus callosum. Also *trabecula cerebri*.

trace[1] (trās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traced*, ppr. *tracing*. [< ME. *tracen*, < OF. *tracer*, *trasser*, delineate, score, trace, also follow, pursue, F. *tracer*, trace, = Sp. *trazar* = Pg. *traçar*, plan, sketch, = It. *tracciare*, trace, devise, < ML. **tractiare*, delineate, score, trace, freq. of L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw; delineate; mark out, as on a map, chart, or plan; map out; design; sketch.

The Sea-works and Booms were *traced* out by Marquis Spinola. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 6.

We firmly believe that no British government has ever deviated from that line of internal policy which he [Lord Holland] has *traced*, without detriment to the public.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. To write, especially by a careful or laborious formation of the letters; form in writing.

Every letter I *trace* tells me with what rapidity Life follows my pen. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 8.

The signature of another plainly appeared to have been *traced* by a hand shaking with emotion.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

Specifically **—3.** To copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a superimposed sheet, through which they appear.

There is an inscription round the inside of the [bronze] vase, which was *traced* of, as it is engraved on it, and shews exactly the circumference of the vase.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 207.

4. To cover with traced lines, as with writing or tracery. [Rare.]

The deep-set windows, stain'd and *traced*,
Would seem slow-flaming crimson fires
From shadow'd grots of arches interlaced.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

And he holds a palm-leaf scroll in his hands,
Traced with the Prophet's wise commands.
Whittier, The Palm-Tree.

5. To follow the track, trail, or path of; pursue: a general term, the verbs *track* and *trail* being more specific, as in hunting.

The Monster, swifte as word that from her went,
Went forth in haste, and did her footing *trace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 23.

6. To follow the course of by observation of the remains or vestiges; ascertain the position, course, contour, etc., of by noting and following the traces that exist.

You may *trace* out the Aqueduct all along by the remaining fragments of it.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 52.

On the seventeenth we took another view of the vale of Jehosaphat. And on the twentieth *traced* the old walls to the north, and reviewed the places that way.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 19.

The sepulchres of Rome have as yet been far too carelessly examined to enable us to *trace* all the steps by which the transformation took place.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 345.

7. To observe traces or vestiges of; discover visible evidences or proofs of.

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, iii.

In his frank eyes she did not fail to *trace*
A trouble like unto a growing hate,
That, yet unknown to him, her love did wait.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 106.

8. To follow step by step: as, to *trace* the development of a plot: often with *up*, *back*, *out*.

He *traced up* his descent on both sides for several generations. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 132.

There is no prosperity, trade, art, city, or great material wealth of any kind, but if you *trace* it home you will find it rooted in a thought of some individual man.
Emerson, Success.

9. To make one's way through or along; traverse; thread; perambulate.

To *trace* the brakes and bushes all about,
The stag, the fox, or badger to betray.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 164).

We do *trace* this alley up and down.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 16.

Traversing and *tracing* the seas, by reason of sundry and manifolde contrary windes, vntill the 14 day of July.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 235.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move; go; march; make one's way; travel.

Our present worldes lyves space
Nis but a maner deth, what weye we *trace*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 54.

Not wont on foot with heavy armes to *trace*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 29.

He would now be up every morning by break of day, *tracing* and walking to and fro in the valley.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

2†. To step; pace; dance.

For Coridon could dannce, and trimly *trace*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 42.

trace[1] (trās), *n.* [< ME. *trace*, *traas*, < OF. *trace*, F. *trace* = Pr. *trassa*, *tras* = Sp. *traza* = Pg. *traço* = It. *traccia*, an outline, track, trace; from the verb.] **1.** The track left by a person or an animal walking or running over the ground or other surface, as snow or the like; footprints; the track, trail, or rut left by something which is drawn along, as a cart; the marks which indicate the course pursued by any moving thing.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 481.

Hans Van Ripper now began to feel some uneasiness about the fate of poor Ichabod and his saddle. An inquiry was set on foot, and after diligent investigation they came upon his *traces*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 452.

2†. Hence, a track or path; a way.

As traytoures on-trewe the sall teche them a *trace*.
York Plays, p. 125.

Let reason thee rule, and not will thee leade
To folowe thy fansie, A wronge *trace* to treade.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 346.

Alexis, let us rest here, if the place
Be private, and out of the common *trace*
Of every shepherd.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

3. A token, indication, or sign of something that has passed over or away; a mark, impression, or visible evidence of something that has occurred or existed; a vestige.

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war or blood but in the sylvan chase.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 371.

Such dreams of baseless good
Oft come and go, in crowds or solitude,
And leave no *trace*. *Shelley*, Julian and Maddalo.

On the worn features of the weariest face
Some youthful memory leaves its hidden *trace*.
O. W. Holmes, The Old Player.

4. A small quantity; an insignificant proportion: as, tetradymite or telluride of bismuth usually contains *traces* of selenium.

At one time our thoughts are distorted by the passion running through them; and at another time it is difficult to detect in them a *trace* of liking or disliking.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 434.

5†. Train; procession.

After hem comen of women swich a *traas*
That, sin that God Adam had mad of erthe,
The thridde part of mankynd or the ferthe,
Ne wende I nat by possibilitee,
Itad ever in this wyde worlde ybe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 285.

6†. A step or series of steps; a measure in dancing.

To his lady he come ful curteisly
whanne he thoght tyme to dance with hir a *trace*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

7. In *fort.*, the ground-plan of a work.—**8.** In *geom.*, the intersection of a plane with one of the planes of projection.—**9.** The record made by a self-registering instrument.—**Foliar trace**, in *vegetable anat.*, a fascicle of fibrovascular bundles, arising in the fibrovascular system of a stem, and sooner or later passing out into a leaf.—**Primitive trace**, in *embryol.*, same as *primitive groove* (which see, under *primitive*).=**Syn. 1, 3,** and **4.** *Trace*, *Vestige*. *Trace* is much broader than *vestige*. A *vestige* is something of the nature of signs or remains, very small in amount, showing that a thing has been in a certain place: as, not a *vestige* of the banquet remained. *Trace* may have this sense of a last faint mark or sign of previous existence or action; or it may stand for a very small amount of any sort: as, a *trace* of earthy matter in water; or it may stand for the sign, clue, or track by which pursuit may be made: as, to get upon the *trace* of game or of a fugitive.

trace[2] (trās), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trays*; < ME. *trayce*, *trayse*, prop. **trays*, < OF. *trays*, *trais*, traces of a carriage, F. *traits*, pl. of *trait*, *traict*, a cord, chain, or strap by which a carriage is drawn: see *trait*. The word is thus ult. pl. of *trait*; cf. *truce*, also orig. pl.; and for the form, cf. also *dice*.] One of the two straps, ropes, or chains by which a carriage, wagon, or other vehicle is drawn by a harnessed horse or other draft-animal. See cut under *harness*.

Than thinketh he, "Though I prannce al byforn,
First in the *trayse*, ful fat and newe shorne,
Yet am I but an hors, and horses law
I mote endure, and with my feeres drawe."
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 222.

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractised in the *trace*.
Pope, Odyssey.

In the traces, of persons, in harness; at regular and steady employment, especially such as one has become well versed in.—**Ladies' traces**, a form (probably a preferable one) of *lady's-tresses*.—**To kick over the traces.** See *kick*.

trace[3] (trās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *traced*, ppr. *tracing*. [< *trace*[2], *n.*] To hitch up; put in the traces.

My fur ahin' [off wheel-horse] 's a wordy [worthy] beast
As e'er in tug or tow was *trac'd*. *Burns*, The Inventory.

trace[3] (trās), *v. t.* *Naut.*, a form of *tricc*[1].

traceability (trā-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *traceable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being traceable; traceableness.

traceable (trā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *trace*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being traced.

A boundless continent, having no outline *traceable* by man. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

Scarcely *traceable* tracts, paths, rude roads, finished roads, successively arise.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 270.

traceableness (trā'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being traceable; traceability. *Imp. Diet.*

traceably (trā'sa-bli), *adv.* In a traceable manner; so as to be traced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 768.

trace-buckle (trās'buk*#*l), *n.* A long heavy buckle by which a harness-trace is attached to a tug. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *harness*.

trace-chain (trās'chān), *n.* A chain used as a harness-trace.

trace-fastener (trās'fas*#*nėr), *n.* A hook or catch to attach the hind end of a trace to a swingletree. *E. H. Knight.*

trace-hook (trās'hůk), *n.* A hook on the end of a swingletree for engaging a harness-trace. *E. H. Knight.*

trace-horse (trās'hôrs), *n.* One of the two outside horses where three or four are driven abreast.

traceless (trās'les), *a.* [< *trace*[1] + *-less*.] That may not be traced; showing no mark or trace.

On *traceless* copper sees imperial heads.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Subjects for Painters.

tracelessly (trās'les-li), *adv.* Without leaving a trace.

trace-loop (trās'lōp), *n.* A square loop of metal serving to attach a harness-trace to the trace-post or the end of a swingletree. *E. H. Knight.*

trace-mate (trās'māt), *n.* Same as *trace-horse*.

They termed the two next the pole yoke-steeds, and those on the right and left outside *trace-mates* [in ancient chariots]. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 208.

tracer (trā'sėr), *n.* [< *trace*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which traces, in any sense.

Pliny, the onely man among the Latines who is a diligent and curious *tracer* of the prints of Nature's footsteps. *Hakewill*, Apology, III. i. 5.

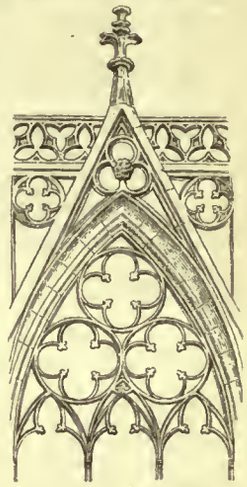
(*a*) A small slender steel instrument, having a handle in the middle and its ends pointed more or less, and one of them usually also curved and edged, used in dissection as a compromise between scalpel and probe for tracing out the course of nerves, vessels, etc. It is usually held like a pen, and may be pushed into or drawn through tissue, as desired. Also called *seeker*. (*b*) One whose duty it is to trace or search out missing articles, as railway-cars, milk-cans, or letters.

Nearly all the great roads employ a corps of what are known as "lost car searchers" or *tracers*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 217.

(*c*) An inquiry sent out from a post-office, express-office, railway-station, or other establishment after some missing letter, package, car, etc. (*d*) One who copies or makes tracings of drawings, etc. (*e*) An instrument, like a stylus, for tracing drawings, etc., on superimposed paper. (*f*) A simple kind of pantograph. (*g*) A form of outline- or copying-machine. It consists essentially of a long bar balanced by means of a universal joint near one end. The longer arm is directed toward the drawing, design, or other work to be copied on a reduced scale, and the shorter arm carries a pencil. On moving the point of the long arm over the work, the pencil on the short arm reproduces a reduced copy of the work on paper held before it. By reversing the relative positions of the pointer and pencil, an enlarged copy may be made. Also called *tracing-machine*. (*h*) A tool, sometimes a small smooth-edged wheel set in a handle, by means of which a continuous line is impressed, as in ornamental metal-work.

traceried (trā'sėr-id), *a.* [< *tracery* + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with tracery of any kind. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 427.

tracery (trā'sėr-i), *n.* [< *trace*[1] + *-ery*.] **1.** In *arch.*, permanent openwork built in a window, or an opening of similar character, in the form of mullions, which are usually so treated as to be ornamental, and, especially in mediæval architecture, form in the head of the window arches and foliated curves, and later flowing lines, intersecting and enriched in various ways. The origin of tracery is due to the increase in the size of windows, which about the middle of the twelfth century became too large to be glazed safely without division by means of supports or mullions. At first the simple supports needed were provided, but the new feature began almost at once to be treated as an ornament, and was developed as such with the style, so that the tracery forms one of the surest criterions for determining the age and the place in art of a medieval building. Pure, delicate, and simple in outline until toward the close of the thirteenth century, tracery becomes less graceful and more elaborate in the fourteenth, and in the fifteenth flames out into the tongues and waves and spirals of the Flamboyant in France, and in England takes on the formal and mechanical repetitions of the Perpendicular style. With the Renaissance its forms are simplified to plain curves and rectangles. The most admirable mediæval tracery is the French; the Italians excelled in pierced tracery or plate-tracery. The subdivisions of groined vaults, or any ornamental designs of the same nature for doors, paneling, ceilings, etc., are often termed *tracery*. See also cuts under *lancet-window*, *geometric*, *decorated*, *plate-tracery*, *rose-window*, *flamboyant*, *perpendicular*, *mullion*, *fan-tracery*, and *foliation*.



Tracery: type of complete development, at the close of the 13th century.—Window-head of the Church of St. Urbain, Troyes, France.

2. In *decorative art*, scrollwork or foliated ornament having no strong resemblance to nature: a term used loosely, and applied to work of many materials.—**3.** In *lace-making*, a pattern or added decoration, in general produced by raised ridges or bars: it is peculiar to pillow-lace or bobbin-lace.—**4.** Any sculpture or ornamentation suggesting architectural tracery: as, the delicate *tracery* of an insect's wings. See *sculpture*, 4.—**Bar-tracery**, tracery formed of comparatively slender and long bars of stone, as distinguished from *pierced tracery* (see *plate-tracery*), and from tracery entirely built up of courses of small blocks.

There is a fine one [wheel window], of *bar tracery*, in the south transept of York.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 160.

trachea[1] (trā-kē'ä, commonly trā'kē-ä), *n.*; pl. *tracheæ* (-ē). [NL., < LL. **trachēa*, *trachia*, < Gr. τραχεῖα, the windpipe; prop. τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία (L. *arteria aspera*), lit. 'rough artery,' so called with ref. to the rings of gristle; fem. of τραχύς, rough, rugged, harsh.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The principal air-passage of the body; the windpipe, beginning at the larynx and ending at the bronchial tubes. It is a musculomembranous

tube, stiffened and held open by a series of many cartilaginous or osseous rings, the first of which is usually specialized (see *cricoid*), and the last one or more of which are variously modified to provide for the forking of the single tracheal tube into a pair of right and left bronchial tubes (see *pessulus*). Through the larynx the trachea communicates with the mouth and nose and so with the exterior, and through the bronchial tubes with the lungs; and air passes through it at each inspiration and expiration. The trachea exists in all vertebrates which breathe air with lungs, and is subject to comparatively little variation in character. In man the trachea is a cylindrical membranocartilaginous tube about as thick as one's finger, and 4½ inches long, extending from the sixth cervical to the fourth dorsal vertebra, where it branches into the bronchi, lying along the front of the spinal column, the œsophagus interposing between it and the vertebræ. The thyroid body is saddled upon it. Its structure includes many cartilaginous rings, some white fibrous tissue, yellow elastic tissue, muscular fibers, mucous membrane, and glands, besides nerves and blood-vessels. The tracheal rings (see *ring*[1]) are from sixteen to twenty in number, incomplete in a part of their circumference, being about one third filled in by fibrous tissue. The highly modified first ring, or cricoid, is usually excluded from this association and described as a part of the larynx. Tracheal mucous glands are found in abundance as small flattened oval bodies, with excretory ducts which pierce the fibrous, muscular, and mucous coats to open on the surface of the mucous membrane. The arteries of the trachea are derived from the inferior thyroid; the tracheal veins empty in the thyroid vein; the nerves are from the pneumogastric and recurrent and the sympathetic. The trachea in other mammals resembles that of man. In birds the trachea presents several peculiarities; especially in long-necked birds this organ does not always follow the S-shaped curve of the cervical vertebræ, and requires special contrivance for shortening and lengthening when the neck is bent and straightened. The whole structure is highly elastic, and the rings are peculiarly beveled on opposite sides alternately, so that each one may slip half over another to right and left. In some long-necked birds, as cranes and swans, the windpipe makes large folds or coils in the interior of the breast-bone or under the skin of the breast. The rings are prone to ossify in birds, and some of them are often greatly enlarged in caliber and soldered together into a large gristly or bony capsule, the *tracheal tympanum*, also called *labyrinth*. Besides its intrinsic muscles, the trachea is provided with others which pass to the furculum or sternum, or both. The lower end of the trachea is peculiarly modified in nearly all birds to form the lower larynx, or syrinx. See *syrinx*, 4 (with cut), also cuts under *larynx*, *lung*, and *pessulus*. (*b*) In *Arthropoda*, as insects, one of the tubes which traverse the body and generally open by stigmata upon the exterior, thus bringing air to the blood and tissues generally, and constituting special respiratory organs. Other forms of respiratory organs in arthropoda are branchiæ, tracheobranchiæ, and pulmonary sacs. See *branchiæ*, 2, *tracheobranchia*, and *pulmonary*, 6. (*c*†) In *conch.*, the siphon, or respiratory tube. See *siphon*, *n.*, 2 (*a*), and cut under *Siphonostomata*.—2. In *bot.*, a duct or vessel; a row or chain of cells that have lost their intervening partitions and have become a single long canal or vessel. They may be covered with various kinds of markings or thickenings, of which the spiral may be taken as the type. See *vessel*.

Trachea[2] (trā-kē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τραχεῖα, fem. of τραχύς, rough: see *trachea*[1].] A notable genus of noctuid moths, containing one species, *T. piniperda*, known to English collectors as the *pine-beauty*. It is a common pest to pine and fir forests in Scotland and through northern and central Europe. The larva is slender, naked, and green, with three white lines on the back and a yellow or red line on the sides, and feeds on the older pine-needles. It passes the winter as pupa on or under the ground. This genus was named by Hübner in 1816.

Pine-beauty (*Trachea piniperda*).

tracheal (trā′kē-al), *a.* [< NL. *trachealis*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to the trachea or windpipe: as, *tracheal* rings or cartilages; *tracheal* vessels; *tracheal* respiration.—2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to tracheæ.—**Tracheal arteries**, branches of the inferior thyroid ramifying upon the trachea.—**Tracheal gill**. See *gill*[1].—**Tracheal glands**. See *gland*.—**Tracheal opercula**. See *operculum* (*b*) (9).—**Tracheal râles**, bubbling sounds caused by the presence of liquid in the trachea, such as may be heard just before death, from the inability of the patient to expectorate; the death-rattle.—**Tracheal rings**. See *trachea*[1], 1 (*a*), and *ring*[1].—**Tracheal tube**. See *trachea*[1], 1 (*a*).—**Tracheal tympanum**. See *trachea*[1], 1 (*a*), and *tympanum*.

trachealis (trā-kē-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *tracheales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *tracheal*.] An intrinsic muscle of the windpipe. In man the name is applied to the set of circular or transverse muscular fibers.

trachean (trā′kē-an), *a.* [< *trachea*[1] + *-an*.] Having tracheæ or trachea-like organs: as, a *trachean* arachnid; characterized by breathing through tracheæ: as, *trachean* respiration; having the form or functions of tracheæ: as, *trachean* branchiæ. Also *tracheate* and *tracheary*.

Trachearia (trā-kē-ā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **trachearius*: see *tracheary*.] The tracheate arachnidans, an order of *Arachnida* comprising those which breathe by tracheæ alone. It comprises the mites or acarids, the harvestmen or opilionines, the solpugids, and the false scorpions. See *Pulmotrachearia*. Also *Trachearinæ* and *Tracheata*.

trachearian (trā-kē-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachearia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trachearia*; tracheate; trachean; tracheary.

II. *n.* A tracheate arachnidan; a tracheary.

tracheary (trā′kē-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **trachearius*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*[1].] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the trachea or tracheæ; breathing by means of tracheæ, not by pulmonary sacs, as an arachnidan.—**Tracheary tissue**, in *bot.*, tissue composed of both tracheæ and tracheïds. Also called *trachenchyma*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trachearia*.

Tracheata (trā-kē-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **tracheatus*, tracheate: see *tracheate*.] Same as *Trachearia*.

tracheate (trā′kē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **trachearius*, < *trachea*, windpipe: see *trachea*[1].] I. *a.* Having a trachea or tracheæ; pertaining to the *Tracheata* or *Trachearia*; tracheary.

II. *n.* Any tracheate arthropod; a tracheary.

tracheated (trā′kē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *tracheate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *tracheate*. [Rare.]

> The terrestrial *tracheated* air-breathing Scorpionidæ.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 654.

tracheïd (trā-kē′id), *n.* [< *trachea* + *-id*[2].] In *bot.*, a single elongated taper-pointed and more or less lignified cell, usually having upon its surface peculiar markings known as discoid markings or bordered pits, and especially characteristic of the wood of gymnosperms. In a longitudinal radial section of pine wood, for example, the surface of the cells or tracheïds presents a dotted appearance, due to the presence of one or more longitudinal series of bordered pits. These bordered pits have the appearance of concentric circles, and are really thin places in the wall of the cell; and in transverse section it may be seen that they are pits with an arched dome, and that the thin spot is common to two contiguous cells.

tracheïdal (trā-kē′i-dal), *a.* [< *tracheïd* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to tracheïds, or having their nature.

tracheitis (trā-kē-ī′tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *trachitis*.

trachelalis (trak-ē-lā′lis), *n.*; pl. *trachelales* (-lēz). [NL., < Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + L. term. *-alis* (see *-al*).] A muscle of the back of the neck, commonly called *trachelomastoideus*. *Coues*, 1887.

trachelate (trak′ē-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **trachelatus*, < Gr. τράχηλος, neck, throat.] In *entom.*, having the form of a neck: said of the prosternum when it is produced anteriorly in a slender neck, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

Trachelia[1] (trā-kē′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τράχηλος, neck, throat.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a division of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, including such genera as *Meloë*, *Lytta*, and *Rhipiphorus*: distinguished from *Atrachelia*. Also *Trachelida*, *Trachelides*.

trachelia[2] (trā-kē′li-ä), *n.* Plural of *trachelium*.

trachelíate (trā-kē′li-āt), *a.* [< *Trachelia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Trachelia*: as, a *trachelíate* beetle.

Trachelida (trā-kel′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Trachelia* + *-ida*.] Same as *Trachelia*.

trachelidan (trā-kel′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachelida* + *-an*.] I. *a.* In *entom.*, having the head narrowed behind into a neck; of or pertaining to the *Trachelia*.

II. *n.* A trachelidan beetle.

Tracheliidæ (trak-ē-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachelius* + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous infusorians, whose type-genus is *Trachelius*. These animalcules are free-swimming, ovate or elongate, highly elastic, and ciliate throughout. The oral cilia are slightly larger than those of the general cuticular surface, and the oral aperture is situated at the base of a more attenuate and often trunk-like anterior prolongation (whence the name). Genera besides *Trachelius* are *Amphileptus* and *Lozophyllum*.

trachelipod (trā-kel′i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachelipoda*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Trachelipoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trachelipoda*.

Trachelipoda (trak-ē-lip′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In Lamarck's classification, the third order of mollusks, containing those univalves whose foot is attached to the neck (whence the name), and whose shell is spiral. They were contrasted with his gastropods (see *Gasteropoda* (*b*)). The trachelipods were primarily divided into two series or sections, phytophagous and zoöphagous, with many families in each. [Not in use.]

trachelipodan (trak-ē-lip′ō-dan), *a.* [< *trachelipod* + *-an*.] Same as *trachelipod*.

trachelipodous (trak-ē-lip′ō-dus), *a.* [< *trachelipod* + *-ous*.] Same as *trachelipod*.

trachelium (trā-kē′li-um), *n.*; pl. *trachelia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. τράχηλος, the neck, throat, the middle part of a column.] 1. In *arch.*, the neck of a column (which see, under *neck*). See cut under *hypotrachelium*.—2. [*cap.*] [Tournefort, 1700; earlier used by Lobel, 1576.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Campanulaceæ*. It is distinguished from the type genus *Campanula* by densely corymbose flowers with narrowly tubular corollas slightly three-cleft at the apex. The 4 or 5 species are all natives of the Mediterranean region. They are perennial herbs or undershrubs, with tall stems bearing panicled corymbs of very numerous blue flowers, or in one species producing numerous short stems with the flower-clusters somewhat umbellate. *T. cæruleum* is cultivated for its flowers, under the name of *throatwort*.

Trachelius (trā-kē′li-us), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1803; Ehrenberg), < Gr. τράχηλος, neck.] The typical genus of *Tracheliidæ*, having highly vacuolar or reticulate parenchyma. *T. ovum*, which inhabits bogs, is the only well-established species.

trachelo-acromial (trā-kē′lō-a-krō′mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + ἀκρώμιον, ἀκρωμία, the point of the shoulder-blade: see *acromial*.] I. *a.* Connecting the shoulder-blade with cervical vertebræ, as a muscle; common to the neck and to the acromion.

II. *n.* The trachelo-acromial muscle.

trachelo-acromialis (trā-kē′lō-a-krō-mi-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *trachelo-acromiales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *trachelo-acromial*.] The trachelo-acromial muscle. Also called *levator claviculæ* (which see, under *levator*).

Trachelobranchia (trā-kē-lō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + βράγχια, gills.] A section of docoglossate gastropods having a cervical gill, consisting only of the *Tecturidæ*.

trachelobranchiate (trā-kē-lō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* Having gills on the neck, as certain mollusks; cervicobranchiate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Trachelobranchia*.

Trachelocerca (trā-kē-lō-sėr′kä), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + κέρκος, tail.] The typical genus of *Trachelocercidæ*, with a conspicuous apical annular groove, terminal mouth, and elastic extensile neck. *T. olor* is the swan-animalcule, so called from the long swan-like neck, and is found in ponds. It was formerly considered a vibrio and called *Vibrio proteus*, *V. olor*, or *V. cygnus*. It is one of the infusorians longest known, having been described as a "proteus" by Baker in 1752. The aspect of the animalcule as it swims, alternately contracting and extending the long neck, and swaying it from side to side in search of food, is not unlike that of the bird named, and has also been likened to the supposed action of a plesiosaur.

Trachelocercidæ (trā-kē-lō-sėr′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachelocerca* + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous ciliato infusorians, typified by the genus *Trachelocerca*. They are free-swimming animalcules, flask-shaped or elongate, with neck-like prolongation and annular apical groove, a soft flexible cuticular surface, specialized oral cilia, and mouth terminal or nearly so.

tracheloclavicular (trā-kē′lō-kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle: see *clavicular*.] Pertaining or common to the neck and to the collar-bone, as a muscle between them.

tracheloclavicularis (trā-kē′lō-kla-vik-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *tracheloclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *tracheloclavicular*.] A small anomalous muscle of man, which sometimes extends from a low cervical vertebra, as the sixth, to some part of the clavicle.

trachelomastoid (trā-kē-lō-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + E. *mastoid*.] I. *a.* Connecting the neck with the mastoid process of the temporal bone, as a muscle of the back of the neck.

II. *n.* The trachelomastoideus or trachelalis.

trachelomastoideus (trā-kē′lō-mas-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *trachelomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *trachelomastoid*.] The trachelomastoid muscle of the nape of the neck. It lies on the inner side of the transversalis colli, between this and the complexus, arises by several tendons from the transverse processes of cervical and some upper dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into the mastoid beneath the insertions of the splenius and the sternomastoid.

trachelo-occipital (trā-kē′lō-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< Gr. τράχηλος, neck, + L. *occiput* (*occipit-*), occiput: see *occipital*.] Pertaining or common to the nape of the neck and to the hindhead: specifying a muscle of this region, now commonly called *complexus*.

trachelo-occipitalis (trā-kē″lō-ok-sip-i-tā′lis), *n.*; pl. *trachelo-occipitales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *trachelo-occipital*.] The trachelo-occipital muscle, or complexus. See *complexus*[2].

trachelorraphy (trak-ē-lor′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + *ῥαφή*, sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the plastic operation for restoring a fissured cervix uteri.

tracheloscapular (trā-kē-lō-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *τράχηλος*, neck, + LL. *scapula*, shoulder: see *scapular*.] Coming from or common to the side of the neck and the scapular region, or shoulder: specifying certain veins which contribute to form the external jugular.

Trachelospermum (trā-kē-lō-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL. (Lemaire, 1839), so named when supposed to produce seeds with a distinct neck or beak; < Gr. *τράχηλος*, a neck, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Euechitidcæ*. It is characterized by seeds without a beak and by loosely corymbose cymes of regular flowers having a glandular or scaly calyx, and a salver-shaped corolla with oblong lobes and a constricted throat. There are 6 Asiatic species, and a seventh in the southern United States. They are shrubby climbers, with opposite leaves and white flowers. *T. difforme*, a native of river-banks from Virginia to Florida and Texas, is a climber reaching about 10 feet high, and bearing numerous creamy flowers in spring and summer. *T. jasminoides* is the Shanghai jasmine of greenhouses, formerly cultivated under the names *Parechites* and *Rhynchospermum*.

trachenchyma (trā-keng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *ἔγχυμα*, that which is poured in (cf. *parenchyma*): see *enchymatous*.] In *bot.*, same as *tracheary tissue*. See *tracheary*.

tracheobranchia (trā-kē-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n.*; pl. *tracheobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A breathing-organ of certain aquatic insect-larvæ, combining the character of a gill with that of an ordinary trachea.

> The so-called *Tracheo-branchiæ* . . . are in no sense branchiæ, but simply take the place of stigmata.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 221.

tracheobronchial (trā-kē-ō-brong′ki-al), *a.* [< Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes: see *bronchial*.] Pertaining to the trachea and the bronchi: same as *bronchotracheal*.

tracheocele (trā-kē′ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *κήλη*, tumor.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter.

tracheophone (trā-kē′ō-fōn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Tracheophones*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tracheophones*.

II. *n.* A bird of the group *Tracheophones*.

Tracheophones (trā-kē-ō-fō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *ornith.*, in Johannes Müller's classification (1847), one of three tribes of an order *Insessores*, containing certain South American families, distinguished by the construction of the syrinx both from the *Polymyodi* and from the *Picarii* of the same author. These birds are a part of the formicarioid *Passeres* of Wallace; and the name (also and preferably in the form *Tracheophonæ*) has of late more definitely attached to certain South American mesomyodian *Passeres*, represented by the very large families *Formicariidæ* and *Dendrocolaptidæ* and their immediate allies.

tracheophonine (trā-kē-ō-fō′nin), *a.* [< *tracheophone* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *tracheophone*. *Encye. Brit.*, XXIV. 689, note.

tracheophonous (trā-kē′ō-fō-nus), *a.* [< *tracheophone* + *-ous*.] Same as *tracheophone*.

tracheoscopic (trā-kē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *tracheoscop-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of tracheoscopy.

tracheoscopist (trā-kē′ō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *tracheoscop-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises tracheoscopy.

tracheoscopy (trā-kē′ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The inspection of the trachea, as with a laryngoscope.

tracheostenosis (trā-kē″ō-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *στένωσις*, narrowing: see *stenosis*.] Stenosis of the trachea.

tracheotome (trā-kē′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical knife used in tracheotomy.

tracheotomist (trā-kē-ot′ō-mist), *n.* [< *tracheotom-y* + *-ist*.] One who performs tracheotomy.

tracheotomize (trā-kē-ot′ō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tracheotomized*, ppr. *tracheotomizing*. [< *tracheotom-y* + *-ize*.] To perform tracheotomy upon. Also spelled *tracheotomise*. *Science*, V. 173.

tracheotomy (trā-kē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *τραχεῖα*, windpipe, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe.—**Tracheotomy-tube**, the tube used after tracheotomy for insertion into the opening made in the trachea, to facilitate breathing. Compare *intubation*.

Trachinidæ (trā-kin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the genus *Trachinus* is the type; the weevers. They are related to the cottoids or mail-cheeks, and also to the star-gazers, and are noted for the pungency of their opercular and dorsal spines, which, though not connected with special poison-glands, may inflict serious wounds. There are two dorsal fins, the first of which is short and is composed of about six strong pungent spines; the second dorsal and the anal are both long; and the ventrals are in advance of the pectorals, and have a spine and five rays; the body is highest at the nape; the head is compressed, cuboid, with lateral and protrusive eyes, and very oblique cleft of the mouth; and the preorbitals as well as the preopercular are armed with spines. The family was formerly taken in a more comprehensive sense, then including the members of several other families, as *Uranoscopidæ*, *Sillaginidæ*, *Notothenïidæ*, etc. As now limited it has but few species, mostly confined to the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, though one occurs along the coast of Chili. The two British species are justly dreaded, and have many local names alluding to their means of defense, as *adder-fish*, *sea-adder*, *sting-fish*, *sting-bull*, *stangster*, etc. None are found on North American shores. See cut under *Trachinus*.

trachinoid (trak′i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachinus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the weevers; having the characters of the *Trachinidæ*; of or pertaining to the *Trachinidæ*.

II. *n.* A trachinoid fish.

Trachinus (trā-kī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, rugged.] The typical genus of *Trachinidæ*. *T. draco* is the dragon-

Lesser Weever (*Trachinus vipera*).

weever; the lesser weever is *T. vipera*. The former is about 12 inches long, the latter 6.

trachitis (trā-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., more prop. *tracheitis*, < *trachea*, the windpipe, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the trachea or windpipe.—**Pseudomembranous trachitis**. See *pseudomembranous*.

trachle, trauchle (träċh′l, trâċh′l), *v. t.* [By some regarded as a perverted form of *draggle*; cf. Gael. *trachladh*, fatigue.] 1. To draggle or bedraggle.—2. To overburden or fatigue; exhaust or wear out with prolonged exertion. [Scotch in both uses.]

trachle, trauchle (träċh′l, trâċh′l), *n.* [See *trachle*, *v.*] A prolonged wearing or exhausting effort, as in walking a long distance or over heavy roads; a heavy pull. [Scotch.]

trachly (träċh′li), *a.* [< *trachle* + *-y*[1].] Bedraggled; slovenly; dirty. [Scotch.]

trachoma (trā-kō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράχωμα*, roughness, < *τραχίς*, rough, + *-oma*.] In *surg.*, a granular condition of the conjunctiva of the eyelids, frequently accompanied with haziness and vascularity of the cornea; granular lids: a serious disease, often occurring after purulent ophthalmia.—**Trachoma glands**. See *gland*.

trachomatous (trā-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *trachoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with trachoma.

Trachomedusæ (trak″ō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *Trachymedusæ*. *Haeckel; E. R. Lankester*.

Trachurops (trā-kū′rops), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < *Trachurus* + Gr. *ὤψ*, face, aspect, appearance, eye.] A genus of carangoid fishes, of fusiform shape, with the hinder part of the lateral line plated, the shoulder-girdle with a deep cross furrow at its junction with the isthmus, and the eye very large. *T. crumenophthalmus* is the big-eyed scad, also called *goggler* and *goggle-eyed jack* (which see, under *goggle-eyed*).

Trachurus (trā-kū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1810), < L. *trachurus*, < Gr. *τράχουρος*, *τραχοῦρος*, the horse-mackerel, < *τραχίς*, rough, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of carangoid fishes, the saurels, having the lateral line armed with bony carinate plates for its whole length. *T. saurus*, also called *scad*, *horse-mackerel*, and *skipjack*, is greenish with silvery sides and a dusky opercular spot, and is a foot long. It inhabits Atlantic waters both of Europe and of the United States. See cut under *scad*.

trachybasalt (trak-i-bā-sâlt′), *n.* [< Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + E. *basalt*.] The name given by Bořicky to a variety of basalt. It is dark-gray, very fine-grained, with more or less calcitic and zeolitic matter dispersed through it, and is the latest member of the basaltic formation of Bohemia.

trachycarpous (trak-i-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having rough fruit.

Trachycarpus (trak-i-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Wendland, 1861), so called with ref. to the woolly fruit of one species; < Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ*. It is characterized by polygamously monœcious flowers with valvate segments, and an ovary of three distinct acute carpels connate at the base, each with a sessile stigma terminal in fruit. There are 4 species, 2 natives of the mountains of northern India and Burma, one in China, and another in Japan. They are thornless palms, densely clothed above with a fibrous netting remaining from the leaf-sheaths. They bear terminal roundish leaves deeply cut into narrow two-cleft segments, with a biconvex petiole, and entire densely fibrous sheath. The short or elongated numerous robust spadices are densely or loosely flowered, and covered at first by numerous large, compressed, obliquely cut woolly spathes. The flowers are small and yellowish, followed by a roundish fruit with thin fleshy pericarp, and a single erect free seed with equable corneous albumen. They vary very much in habit. *T. Martianus*, of the Himalayas, produces tall solitary trunks; in others the stems are low and tufted. The fruit is either blue or saffron-colored. The species have been often described under the genus *Chamærops*. *T. excelsus* is known as *hemp-palm*. *T. Fortunei*, the Chinese fan-palm, considered the only palm which is at all hardy in England, is the source in China of a fibrous matting used for cordage, and made into clothing, which is said to be water-proof.

Trachycephalus (trak-i-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of *Hylidæ*, characterized by the extensive cranial ossifications, which cause the head to seem bare and rough on the upper side. *T. lichenatus* is a species known as the *lichened tree-toad*.

Trachycomus (trā-kik′ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + *κόμη*, hair: see *coma*[2].] A genus of timeliine birds of the Oriental region. *T. ochrocephalus* is the yellow-crowned thrush or bulbul, formerly also called *Ceylonese starc*, ranging through the Malay peninsula to Java, Sumatra, and Borneo.

Trachyglossa (trak-i-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A primary group of octopods, including all those which have radular teeth: contrasted with *Lioglossa*. It embraces all octopods except the *Cirroteuthidæ*.

trachyglossate (trak-i-glos′āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the tongue rough with radular teeth, as an octopod; of or relating to the *Trachyglossa*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Trachyglossa*.

Trachylobium (trak-i-lō′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Hayne, 1827), so called with ref. to the rough pods; < Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + *λοβός*, pod: see *lobe*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Cæsalpinieæ* and tribe *Amherstieæ*. It is characterized by leaves composed of two coriaceous leaflets, and by flowers with caducous bractlets, each with five petals, all stalked, and somewhat equal, or with the two lower ones minute. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of the tropics in eastern Africa and the Mascarene Islands, with one in Asia, there commonly cultivated. They are trees with white flowers panicled at the ends of the branches. See *copal* and *anime*, 2.

Trachymedusæ (trak″i-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + NL. *Medusæ*.] In Haeckel's system of classification, an order of acalephs whose marginal bodies or sense-organs are tentaculicysts, and whose genitals are situated in the course of the radial canals. No hydriform trophosome is known to occur. It is composed of such forms as *Pelagia*, *Trachynema*, *Aglaura*, *Liriope*, and *Geryonia* (or *Carmarina*), and corresponds to a part of the *Haplomorpha* of Carus or of the *Monopæa* of Allman.

trachymedusan (trak″i-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachymedusæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Trachymedusæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trachymedusæ*.

Trachymene (trak-i-mē′nē), *n.* [NL. (Rudge, 1811), so called with ref. to the woolly and somewhat moon-shaped fruit; < Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + *μήνη*, moon.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Hydrocotyle* by the absence of stipules. It includes about 14 species, one a native of New Caledonia, and one of Borneo, the others all Australian. They are usually hirsute herbs, with ternately dissected and toothed leaves, and white or blue flowers in simple umbels with linear involucral bracts. The fruit is usually roughened with bristles or tubercles, one of the carpels often smoother or abortive. *T. australis* is known as *Victorian parsnip*.

Trachynematidæ (trak″i-nē-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachynema(t-)*, the typical genus (< Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + *νῆμα*, a thread), + *-idæ*.] A family of hydromedusans, of the order *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Trachynema* (or *Circe*), having rigid marginal tentacles, and the genitals developed in vesicles in the eight radial canals. Also *Trachynemidæ*.

Trachynotus (trak-i-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800), < Gr. *τραχίς*, rough, + *νῶτος*, back.] A notable genus of carangoid fishes, with short

free spines on the back (whence the name); the pompanos. There are several species, highly valued as food-fishes. See *pompano*, 1.

trachyphonia (trak-i-fō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύφωνία*, roughness of voice, < *τραχύφωνος*, rough-voiced, < *τραχύς*, rough, + *φωνή*, voice.] Roughness of the voice.

Trachypteridæ (trak-ip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trachypterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of deep-sea acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Trachypterus*, of few species, some of which are noted for their fragility. *T. arcticus* is the dealfish (see cut under *deal-fish*), occasionally stranded on the British coasts. The family has been used with varying limits. In Günther's classification it included the *Regalecidæ*, or oar-fishes (see cut under *Regalecus*), and the *Stylophoridæ*. In Gill's it is restricted to tæniosomes with the body moderately long and much compressed; the head and opercular apparatus short (the operculum extended downward, the suboperculum below it, the interoperculum contracted backward and bounded behind by the operculum and suboperculum); the ventral fins with few rays in the young and atrophied or lost in the adult; the cranium with a myodome and basisphenoid; the supraoccipital prominent behind; the epiotics confined to the sides and back of the cranium; and no ribs.

trachypteroid (trā-kip′te-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trachypterus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Belonging to the *Trachypteridæ*, or having their characters; resembling or related to the king of the salmon.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Trachypteridæ*.

Trachypterus (trā-kip′te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Gouan, 1770), < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *πτερόν*, wing (fin).] The leading genus of trachypteroid fishes, characterized by the well-developed ventral fins of from four to six branched rays, and the long fan-shaped caudal fin. (See cut under *deal-fish*.) *T. altivelis* is known as *king of the salmon* (which see, under *king*[1]).

trachyspermous (trak-i-spėr′mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, having rough seeds; rough-seeded.

Trachystomata (trak-i-stō′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A group of urodele amphibians, of eel-like form and without hind legs, as the *Sirenidæ*. The basioccipital, supra-occipital, and supratemporal bones are suppressed; there is no vomer, intercalare, or maxillary arch; and the propodials are distinct. See *Sirenidæ*, 1.

trachyte (trak′it), *n.* [= F. *trachyte* = G. *trachyt*, < Gr. *τραχύτης*, roughness, < *τραχύς*, rough, rugged.] A volcanic rock exhibiting a characteristic roughness when handled. At present it is sought to limit the term to rocks composed essentially of sanidine, with more or less triclinic feldspar; hornblende, biotite, and magnetite are also frequently present in greater or less quantity. Much of the rock of the Cordilleras, formerly called trachyte, is now considered by lithologists to belong more properly among the andesites.—**Greenstone-trachyte.** Same as *propylite*.—**Quartz-trachyte,** a rock distinguished from trachyte by the presence of quartz. As used by most lithologists, the same as *liparite* or *quartz-rhyolite*.

trachyte-tuff (trak′it-tuf), *n.* A fragmentary eruptive rock made up of trachytic material. See *tuff*[3] and *trachytic*.

Like the other fragmentary volcanic rocks, the tuffs may be subdivided according to the lava from the disintegration of which they have been formed. Thus we have felsite-tuffs, *trachyte-tuffs*, basalt-tuffs, pumice-tuffs, porphyrite-tuffs, etc. *Geikie*, Text Book of Geol., 2d ed., p. 166.

trachytic (trą-kit′ik), *a.* [< *trachyte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of trachyte.

trachytoid (trak′i-toid), *a.* [< *trachyte* + *-oid*.] Belonging to or having the characters of trachyte.—**Trachytoid structure** (as used by Fouqué and Michel-Lévy, in describing the eruptive rocks), a type of structure in which an amorphous magma is present, with the usual evidences of fluxion, while at the same time there is a more distinct indication of two epochs or stages of crystallization than there is in the granitoid structure as this latter term is limited by these authors.

tracing (trā′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trace*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who traces.—2. A track or path; a course.

Not all those precious gems in Heav'n above
Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold,
With all their turns and *tracings* manifold.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing, st. 13.

3. A mechanical copy of a design or drawing, made by reproducing its lines as seen through a transparent medium, as tracing-paper.

tracing-cloth (trā′sing-klôth), *n.* A smooth thin linen fabric, coated with size, used for making tracings of drawings, plans, etc., as less destructible than tracing-paper. Also called *tracing-linen*.

tracing-instrument (trā′sing-in″strö-ment), *n.* An instrument of any kind used to facilitate tracing, or to make by tracing an enlarged or a reduced copy. See *tracer* (*g*), and cut under *pantograph*.

tracing-linen (trā′sing-lin″en), *n.* Same as *tracing-cloth*.

tracing-lines (trā′sing-līnz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, lines in a ship passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

tracing-machine (trā′sing-mą-shēn″), *n.* Same as *tracer* (*g*).

tracing-paper (trā′sing-pā″pėr), *n.* 1. See *paper*.—2. Same as *transfer-paper*, 1.

tracing-thread (trā′sing-thred), *n.* In *lace-making:* (*a*) A bordering thread thicker than most of the threads of the fabric, usually indicating the pattern. (*b*) A group or cluster of threads used for such bordering. Compare *trolley-thread* (under *trolley*), and *Mechlin lace* (under *lace*).

tracing-wheel (trā′sing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel used as a tracer; especially, a small toothed wheel attached to a handle by which it is run over a surface to mark a pattern in dotted lines.

track[1] (trak), *v. t.* [A var., prob. due to association with the noun *track*, of *treck* (as in *treck-pot*), or *trick* (see *trick*[3], draw), < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, draw, pull, tow, delineate, sketch, also intr., travel, march, = OFries. *trekka*, *tregga* = MLG. *trecken*, LG. *trekken* = MHG. G. *trecken*, draw, a secondary form of a strong verb seen in OHG. *trehhan*, MHG. *trechen*, draw, shove, scrape, rake. The L. *trahere*, draw (whence ult. E. *tract*[1], *trace*[1]), is a different word. Cf. *track*[2], *n.* and *v.*] 1. To draw; specifically, to draw or tow (a boat) by a line reaching from the vessel to the bank or shore.—2†. To draw out; protract; delay.

Yet by delales the matter was alwaies *tracked*, and put over without any fruteful determination.
Strype, Eccles. Mem., Hen. VIII., Originals No. 13.

track[1] (trak), *n.* [< MD. *treck*, *trek*, D. *trek*, a drawing, train, delineation, feature; from the verb: see *track*[1], *v.* Cf. *track*[2], *n.*, and *tract*[1], *n.*, 6, with which *track*[1] is confused, and to which it may be in part or wholly due (so *track*[3] for *tract*[1]). Cf. *trick*[2], *n.*] A feature; lineament. [Scotch.]

track[2] (trak), *n.* [Formerly also *tract* (by confusion with *tract*[1]); < OF. *trac*, a track, trace, a beaten way or path, a course, F. *trac*, track, < MD. *treck*, *trek*, a drawing, draft, delineation, feature, train, procession, a line or flourish with a pen, a sketch, D. *trek*, a draft, feature, expedition, = MLG. *trek*, draft, expedition: see *track*[1], *n.* (the same word derived directly from the D.), and *track*[1], *v.* See also *trek*. For the relation of *track*[2] to *track*[1], draw, cf. that of *trace*[1], 'track,' to *trace*[1], 'draw.'] 1. A mark left by something that has passed along: as, the *track* of a ship (a wake); the *track* of a wagon (a rut).

The weary sun, . . .
. . . by the bright *track* of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 20.

Thou do'st cleave, with thy keen Fauchins force,
The Bards and Breast-plate of a furious Horse,
No sooner hurt, but he recoyleth back,
Writing his Fortune in a bloody *track*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

2. A mark or an impression left by the foot, whether of man or beast; a footprint; specifically, in *paleon.*, an ichnite or ichnolite; a fossil footprint, or cast of an extinct animal's foot. Compare *trace*[1], 1, and *trail*[1], 2.

Consider the atmosphere, and the exteriour frame and face of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* and footsteps of wisdom in the constitution of them.
Bentley, Works, I. viii. § 8.

3. A road; a path; a trail.

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1130.

Up through that wood behind the church
There leads from Edward's door
A mossy *track*, all over-boughed
For half a mile or more. *Coleridge*, Three Graves.

We all shrink, like cowards, from new duties, new responsibilities. We do not venture to go out of the beaten *track* of our daily life. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 340.

4. A course followed; a way of going or proceeding: as, the *track* of a comet.

Thy Fancy like a Flame its way does make,
And leaves bright *Tracks* for following Pens to take.
Cowley, To Sir W. Davenant.

If straight thy *track*, or if oblique,
Thou know'st not. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

5. The course or path laid out for horse-, foot-, bicycle-, or other races: as, a cinder *track;* a *track* of six laps to the mile.—6. The two continuous lines of rails on which railway-cars run, forming, together with the ties, ballast, switches, etc., an essential part of the permanent way: as, a single *track;* a double *track;* to cross the *track*. See cut under *switch*.—7. In *anat.*, the course of a vessel, nerve, duct, etc.—8. In *zoöl.*, the sole of the foot.—**Double-track road,** a railroad having two tracks, so that trains may run in both directions at the same time.—**In one's tracks,** where one stands; as one goes; hence, then and there; on the spot.

He was in for stealing horses, but I think the real thief swore it off on him. If he did, God forgive him; he had better have shot the boy *in his tracks*.
The Century, XL. 224.

Off the track, thrown from the track; derailed, as a railway-carriage; colloquially, having wandered away from the subject under discussion; as, the speaker was a long way *off the track*.—**Side track.** See *side-track*.—**Single-track road,** a railroad having only one track, but provided with turnouts at intervals, so that trains may run both ways.—**To have the inside track.** See *inside*.—**To make tracks,** to go away; quit; leave; depart. [Slang.]

You will be pleased to *make tracks*, and vanish out of these parts forever! *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

To make tracks for, to go for; go after. [Slang.]

"I *made tracks for* that lad," said Robert, . . . "I found him in the fields one morning."
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xiii.

Track-laying machine, a machine for laying rails in position on a railroad-track, the machine moving forward over each part of the track so laid.—**Syn. 3-6.** *Road, Path*, etc. (see *way*), trail, pathway.

track[2] (trak), *v. t.* [< *track*[2], *n.* Cf. OF. *tracquer*, surround in hunting, hunt down. In def. 3, cf. *track*[1], *v.*, draw, from which, or its source, *track*[2], *n.* and *v.*, is derived.] 1. To follow up the tracks of; follow by the tracks or traces left by that which is followed; trace; trail.

It was often found impossible to *track* the robbers to their retreats. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Through camp and town and wilderness
He *tracked* his victim. *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, ii.

I will *track* this vermin to their earths.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To ascertain by means of existing traces or remains; trace.

The whole line of their retreat might be *tracked* by the corpses of thousands who had died of cold, fatigue, and hunger. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

3. To trace, follow, or mark out plainly.

The straight course to her desire was *tracked*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, I. 32.

A thirst to spend our fire and restless force
In *tracking* out our true, original course.
M. Arnold, The Buried Life.

4. To make tracks over; traverse: as, to *track* the desert.—5. To make marks upon, as with wet or muddy feet.

"Stand still there!" she called to me as I approached the door, "and don't come in to *track* my floor."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 21.

track[3]† (trak), *n.* [An erroneous form of *tract*[1], as *tract*[4] is an erroneous form of *track*[2].] A tract of land.

Those small *tracks* of ground, the county of Poole, and the like. *Fuller*, General Worthies. (*Richardson.*)

trackage[1] (trak′āj), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *-age*.] A drawing or towing, as of a boat on a river or canal; haulage; towage.

trackage[2] (trak′āj), *n.* [< *track*[2] + *-age*.] The collective tracks of a railway.

The total *trackage* is twelve miles, the equipment is forty cars. *Science*, XII. 46.

track-boat (trak′bōt), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *boat*.] A boat which is towed by a line from the shore; a canal-boat.

I remember our glad embarkation towards Paisley by canal *trackboat*. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, p. 104.

track-chart (trak′ehärt), *n.* A chart showing the path of a vessel at sea.

track-clearer (trak′klēr″ėr), *n.* 1. A bar or guard suspended above the track just in front of the wheels of a locomotive or a horse-car, for the purpose of pushing any obstruction from the track; also, a cow-catcher, or a track-sweeper for removing snow from a railway.—2. A triangular board at the outer end of the cutter-bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, serving at once to guide the grain to the cutter and to clear a path for the next course of the machine.

track-edge (trak′ej), *n.* In *milling*, the abrupt edge of the furrow of a millstone.

tracker[1] (trak′ėr), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tracks or tows a boat or raft, as on a river or canal.

A hundred naked, shouting, and arm-swinging *trackers* dragged each one [a junk] slowly along, now straining every muscle at the long tow-line, now slacking up, as a man seated at the bow of the boat directed them with the beat of a small drum held between his knees.
The Century, XLI. 729.

2. In *organ-building*, a thin strip or ribbon of wood used to transmit a pulling motion from

one lever to another: opposed to *sticker*, which acts by pushing. See cut under *organ*.

The *tracker* attached to the arm, . . . acted on by the pipe valve, pulls it shut, and no air is admitted to the pipe. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 83.

3. *pl.* See *sticker*[2], 6.

tracker[2] (trak'ėr), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pursues or hunts by following the track or trail; a trailer.

He . . . followes pretty feet and insteps like a hare *tracker*. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

And of the *trackers* of the deer
Scarce half the lessening pack was near.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 4.

The Missourian, an excellent *tracker*, took up the bloody trail. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 209.

2. One who observes and follows.

The country parson, who is a diligent observer and *tracker* of God's ways, sets up as many encouragements to goodness as he can. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xi.

track-harness (trak'här″nes), *n.* A light, plain, breast-collar single harness. *E. H. Knight.*

track-hound (trak'hound), *n.* A dog which hunts or tracks by scent, as a sleuth-hound.

We retraced our steps, intending to return on the morrow with a good *track-hound*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 42.

track-indicator (trak'in″di-kā-tor), *n.* On a railroad, an apparatus for registering the alinement, level, and general condition of a track on which a car containing the apparatus is moving. It is used on a dynagraph-car. See *dynagraph*.

track-layer (trak'lā″ėr), *n.* A workman occupied in the laying of railroad-tracks.

trackless (trak'les), *a.* [< *track*[2] + *-less*.] Untrodden; without path or track; unmarked by footprints or paths: as, *trackless* deserts.

Where birds with painted oars did ne'er
Row through the *trackless* ocean of the air.
Cowley, The Muse.

tracklessly (trak'les-li), *adv.* So as to leave no track.

Like wind upon the waters *tracklessly*. *George Eliot.*

tracklessness (trak'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without a track or path.

trackman (trak'man), *n.*; pl. *trackmen* (-men). One employed to look after a railway-track.

The *trackmen*, in their red overstockings, their many-colored blouses, and their brilliant toques, look like gnomes. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 646.

trackmaster (trak'más″tėr), *n.* A railway official who has charge of a track.

track-pot (trak'pot), *n.* [Also *trock-pot*, *truck-pot*; < *track*[1] + *pot*[1].] A pot in which tea is drawn or infused; a tea-pot. [Scotch.]

track-raiser (trak'rā″zėr), *n.* A tool of any kind, as a rail-jack or lifting-jack, for raising rails which have become sprung below the proper level. Sometimes a screw-jack mounted on a tripod is used, the hook being pushed below the rail, and the screw turned by a handspike.

track-road (trak'rōd), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *road*.] A tow-path.

track-scale (trak'skāl), *n.* A scale which weighs a section of railway-track with the load standing on it. *E. H. Knight.*

track-scout (trak'skout), *n.* [< *track*[1] + *scout*[4], after D. *trek-schuit*, a draw-boat, < *trekken*, draw, + *schuit*, boat: see *trekschuit*.] Same as *trek-schuit*.

It would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a stage-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a *track-scoute*. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i. 11.

Shallops, *track-scouts*, and row-boats with one accord took place in line. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 681.

track-walker (trak'wâ″kėr), *n.* A trackman who inspects a certain section of railway-track, especially before the passage of very fast trains, to look for breaks or other defects, and to tighten up wedges and nuts.

The chapters give a logical account of the origin and development of Railways in America, and describe the work of the railroad man from president to *track-walker*. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI., p. 29 of adv'ts.

trackway (trak'wā), *n.* A tramway.

tract[1]† (trakt), *v. t.* [< L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, draw, carry off, draw out, protract, delay, retard; prob. not connected with E. *draw*, *drag*. Hence ult. (from L. *trahere*) E. *tract*[1], *n.*, with its doublets *trait*, *trace*[2], etc., *tract*[2], *tract*[3], etc., *attract*, *contract*, *detract*, etc., *extray*, *portray*, *treat*, *treatise*, *treaty*, *tractate*, *tractable*, etc., *attrahent*, *contrahent*, *subtrahend*, etc., *trace*[1], *track*[3], etc. The verb *tract*[1], with the noun, has been more or less confused in some senses with *track*[1] and *track*[2].] 1. To draw; draw out; protract; waste.

He [Crassus] *tracted* time, and gave them leisure to prepare to encounter his force. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 474.

Yet (*tracting* time) he thought he would provide
No less to keep then coole the Asslegers pride.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

2. To trace; track; follow.

Well did he *tract* his steps as he did ryde.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 3.

His heart hath wrestled with deaths pangs,
From whose sterne cave none *tracts* a backward path.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, i.

tract[1] (trakt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tracte*; < L. *tractus*, a drawing, train, extent, a district, extent of time, in gen. extension, length, ML. a treating, handling, doing, business, commerce, a song, etc., in a great variety of uses; < *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*[1], *v.* From the same L. noun are also ult. E. *trait* and *trace*[2].] 1. Extent; a continued passage or duration; process; lapse: used chiefly in the phrase *tract of time*.

This in *tracte of tyme* made hym welthy.
Fabyan, Chron., lvi.

Silly Wormes in *tracte of time* ouerthrowe . . . stately Townes. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 110.

A lifelong *tract of time* reveal'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlvi.

2†. Course or route; track; way.

Vnderstandyng, by reason of the sphere, that if I shulde sayle by the way of the northwest wynde I shulde by a shorter *tracte* coome to India, I thereuppon caused the kynge to hee aduertised of my diuise.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Cabot (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 288).

3†. Course or movement; action.

The whole *tract* of a Comedy shoulde be full of delight, as the Tragedy shoulde be still maintained in a well raised admiration. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

4†. Attractive influence; attraction; charm.

Hell never own me,
But I am taken! the fine *tract* of it
Pulls me along! to hear men such professors
Grown in our subtlest sciences!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

5. Extent; expanse; hence, a region of indefinite extent; a more or less extended area or stretch of land or water: as, a *tract* of woodland.

All this *tract* of the Alpes . . . was heretofore called Alpes Coctiæ. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 90.

For heaven hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 28.

Where Apollo's Fane refulgent stands
Was heretofore a *Tract* of Pasture-Lands.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

6†. Trait; lineament; feature.

The discovery of a man's self by the *tracts* of his countenance is a great weakness and betraying.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

7. In *anat.*, an area or expanse; the extension of an organ or a system: as, the digestive or alimentary *tract*; the optic *tract*. Also called *tractus* (which see).—8. In *ornith.*, a pteryla, or feathered place: distinguished from *spacc*.

The former places are called *tracts* or pterylæ.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 87.

9. In *her.*, same as *tressure*.—**Anterolateral ascending tract**, a somewhat comma-shaped tract occupying the periphery of the anterolateral column of the spinal cord, extending from the anterior extremity of the cerebellar tract nearly or quite to the anterior roots. The fibers are of medium size, and degenerate upward. Also called *tract of Gowers*.—**Anterolateral descending tract**, a tract of white fibers in the anterolateral column of the spinal cord, bordering the anterolateral ascending tract on its inner side, and extending from the crossed pyramidal tract nearly or quite to the anterior fissure. It is marked by many fibers which degenerate downward, but these are so mingled with other fibers that it is far from being a pure tract. See cut under *spinal*.—**Cerebellar tract**, a tract in the lateral column of the spinal cord and medulla, extending from the lumbar enlargement of the cord to the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.—**Ciliated tracts**. See *ciliate*.—**Descending comma tract**, a somewhat comma-shaped group of fibers in the central section of the external posterior column of the spinal cord, which degenerates downward for a short distance. It has been made out only in the cervical and upper thoracic regions.—**Direct cerebellar tract**. Same as *cerebellar tract*.—**Intermediolateral tract**, the so-called lateral gray cornu of the spinal cord, most conspicuous in the thoracic region. See cut under *spinal*.—**Lissauer's tract**, a small tract of fine nerve-fibers lying at the tip of the posterior gray cornu of the spinal cord, formed by the ascending fibers of the lateral sections of the lateral bundles of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, which appear thus to pass upward for some distance before they terminate in the posterior gray cornu. Also called *posterior marginal tract* or *zone*, or *Lissauer's zone*. See cut under *spinal*.—**Olfactory tract**, the rhinencephalon, or olfactory process of the prosencephalon, especially when, as in man and the higher vertebrates generally, it is comparatively small and of simple bandlike character, whence it is also erroneously called *olfactory nerve*.—**Optic tract**. See *optic* and *tractus*.—**Peduncular tract**. Same as *pyramidal tract*.—**Posterior marginal tract**. Same as *Lissauer's tract*.—**Powder-down tracts**. See *powder-down*.—**Pyramidal tract**. See *pyramidal*.—**Respiratory tract**. (*a*) The middle column of the spinal marrow, whence, according to Sir Charles Bell, the respirstory nerves originate. (*b*) The air-passages collectively.—**Semilunar tract**, a tract of white fibers, in the lateral part of the cerebellar hemisphere, of undetermined connections.—**Tract of Gowers**, the anterolateral ascending tract (which see, above).

tract[2]† (trakt), *v. t.* [< L. *tractare*, handle, treat, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *treat*, and cf. *tract*[1].] 1. To handle; treat.

The erle . . . grauously perswaded the magestrates of the citees and tounes, and so gently and familiarly vsed and *tracted* the vulgare people. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

Hence—2. To discourse or treat of; describe; delineate.

The man [Ulysses] . . .
Saw many towns and men, and could their manners *tract*.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

tract[3] (trakt), *n.* [< ML. *tractus*, a treating, handling, etc., an anthem, particular uses of L. *tractus*, a drawing: see *tract*[2], and cf. *tractate*.] 1. A short treatise, discourse, or dissertation; especially, a brief printed treatise or discourse on some topic of practical religion.

The church clergy at that time are allowed to have written the best collection of *tracts* against popery.
Swift, The Presbyterians' Plea of Merit.

Men . . . who live a recluse and studious life, . . . and pore over black-letter *tracts*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 284.

2. In the Roman and some other Western liturgies, an anthem consisting of verses from Scripture (generally from the Psalms), sung instead of the Alleluia after the gradual, or instead of the gradual, from Septuagesima till Easter eve: so called from being sung 'continuously' (*tractim*) by the cantor without interruption of other voices. Also *tractus*.—**Albertine tracts**. See *Albertine*.—**Brehon Tracts**. See *brehon*.—**Oxford tracts**, a series of ninety pamphlets, entitled *Tracts for the Times*, published at Oxford from 1833 to 1841, the doctrines of which formed the basis of the Tractarian movement. See *Tractarianism*.—**Tract No. 90**. See *Tractarianism*.—**Tract society**, a society for the printing and distribution of religious tracts.

tract[4]† (trakt), *n.* [An erroneous form of *track*[2], simulating *tract*[1].] Track; footprint.

They lookt about, but nowhere could espye
Tract of his foot. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 19.

They [the English] could not come near them [Indians], but followed them by ye *tracte* of their feet sundrie miles.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 81.

tractability (trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *tractabilities* (-tiz). [< L. *tractabilita(t-)s*, < *tractabilis*, tractable: see *tractable*.] The state or process of being tractable; especially, docility; submissiveness.

I trace lines of force in her face which make me sceptical of her *tractability*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxix.

A wild man, not of the woods, but the cloisters, nor yet civilized into the *tractabilities* of home.
Bulwer, Caxtons, i. 1. (*Latham.*)

tractable (trak'ta-bl), *a.* [In other use *treatable* (q. v.); OF. *traitable*, *traictable*, F. *traitable* = Pr. *tractable* = Sp. *tratable* = Pg. *tratavel* = It. *trattabile*, < L. *tractabilis*, that may be touched, handled, or managed, < *tractare*, take in hand, handle, manage, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1], *tract*[2], and *treat*.] 1†. Capable of being touched, handled, or felt; palpable.

But they [the angels] had palpable and *tractable* bodies for the time, as appears plainly, ver. 4, by washing their feet. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 512.

2. Easily handled or wrought.

This metall [gold] is a body *tractable* and bryght, of coloure lyke vnto the soonne. And, . . . beinge seene, it greatly disposeth the myndes of men to desyre it and esteme it as a thyng most precious.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 362).

Hence—3. Manageable; governable; easily led; docile; pliant.

It is seldome sene that frendship is betwene these parsones: a man sturdie, of oppinion inflexible, . . . with him that is *tractable*, and with reason persuaded.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 11.

The reason of these holy maids will win her;
You'l find her *tractable* to any thing
For your content or his.
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, iii.

When England . . . shall meet with Princes *tractable* to the Prelacy, then much mischiefe is like to ensue.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

tractableness (trak'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Tractability.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of the *tractableness* of children, . . . there are many who will never apply themselves to their books. *Locke*, Education, § 86.

tractably (trak'ta-bli), *adv.* In a tractable manner; with compliance or docility.

Tractarian (trak-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *tract*[3] + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Tractarians or their doctrines.

II. *n.* One of the promoters or adherents of Tractarianism.

His religious opinions, . . . said the clergyman, were those of a sound Churchman; by which he meant, I rather suspect, that he was a pretty smart *tractarian*.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xlviii.

A reaction begins in England with Wesley. It is seen in the Evangelical movement, still more in the *Tractarians*, who strive after the re-creation of the Church as a living organism and the absorption of the individual in it.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 225.

Tractarianism (trak-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Tractarian* + *-ism.*] A system of religious opinion and practice promulgated within the Church of England in a series of papers entitled "Tracts for the Times," published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841. The movement began as a counter-movement to the liberalizing tendency in ecclesiasticism and the rationalizing tendency in theology, and was in its inception an endeavor to bring the church back to the principles of primitive and patristic Christianity. Its fundamental principles were that the Christian religion involves certain well-defined theological dogmas, and a visible church with sacraments and rites and definite religious teaching on the foundation of dogma, and that this visible church is based upon and involves an unbroken line of episcopal succession from the apostles, and includes the Anglican Church. The tracts consisted of extracts from the high-church divines of the seventeenth century and the church fathers, with contributions by Newman, Froude, Pusey, and Isaac Williams. In the last of the series, Tract No. 90, Dr. (afterward Cardinal) Newman took the ground that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England are in large part susceptible of an interpretation not inconsistent with the doctrines of the Council of Trent. This tract was condemned by a number of bishops and heads of colleges, and a part of the Tractarians (among them Newman in 1845) entered the Church of Rome, others remaining with Dr. Pusey and John Keble in the Church of England, and maintaining the principles of sacramental efficacy and apostolic authority within that communion.

tractate (trak′tāt), *n.* [Formerly also *tractat;* = D. *traktaat* = G. *tractat* = Sw. Dan. *traktat*, < L. *tractatus*, a treatise, eccl. a homily, a handling, treatment, < *tractare*, handle, treat: see *tract*[2], *treat*, and cf. *tract*[3].] A treatise; a tract.

I presumed to allege this excellent writing of your majesty as a prime or excellent example of *tractates* concerning special and respective duties.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Needlesse *tractats* stuff't with specious names.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

tractation† (trak-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *tractatio(n-)*, management, treatment, < *tractare*, manage, treat: see *tract*[2], *treat.*] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion.

The journey they make us take through fire and water requires a more punctual *tractation* than your patience will now admit. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 88.

tractator (trak-tā′tor), *n.* [< L. *tractator*, a handler, a treater, < *tractare*, handle, treat: see *tract*[2], *treat.*] A writer of tracts; specifically [*cap.*], one of the writers of the "Tracts for the Times"; a Tractarian. [Rare.]

Talking of the *Tractators* — so you still like their tone! And so do I. *Kingsley*, Life, I. 58.

tractatrix (trak-tā′triks), *n.* [Fem. of *tractator.*] In *geom.*, same as *tractrix.*

tractellate (trak′te-lāt), *a.* [< *tractellum* + *-ate*[1].] Having a tractellum, as an infusorian.

tractellum (trak-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *tractella* (-ä). [NL., dim. < L. *tractus*, a tract: see *tract*[1].] The anterior vibratile flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian, used for locomotion: correlated with *gubernaculum.*

tractile (trak′til), *a.* [< L. **tractilis*, < *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract*[1].] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; . . . *tractile* or to be drawn forth in length, intractile.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 839.

tractility (trak-til′i-ti), *n.* [< *tractile* + *-ity.*] The property of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold. *Derham.*

traction (trak′shon), *n.* [= F. *traction* = Sp. *traccion* = Pg. *tracção* = It. *trazione*, < ML. **tractio(n-)*, a drawing, < L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract*[1].] 1. The act of drawing, or the state of being drawn; specifically, in *physiol.*, contraction, as of a muscle.—2. The act of drawing a body along a surface, as over water or on a railway. The power exerted in order to produce the effect is called the *force of traction.* The line in which the force of traction acts is called the *line of traction*, and the angle which this line makes with the plane along which a body is drawn by the force of traction is called the *angle of traction.*

3. Attraction; attractive power or influence.

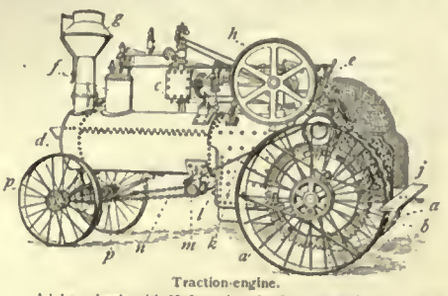
He [Macbeth] feels the resistless *traction* of fate, sees himself on the verge of an abyss, and his brain is filled with phantoms. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 384.

4. The adhesive friction of a body or object, as of a wheel on a rail or a rope on a pulley. *E. H. Knight.*—5. An action the negative of pressure.—**Line of traction.** (*a*) See def. 2. (*b*) In *physiol.*, the axis or direction of the tractive action of a muscle; the line in which a muscle contracts.

tractional (trak′shon-al), *a.* [< *traction* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to traction.

traction-aneurism (trak′shon-an′ū-rizm), *n.* An aneurism produced by traction on the wall of the vessel, as by the ductus Botalli on the wall of the aorta.

traction-engine (trak′shon-en′jin), *n.* A movable steam-engine used for dragging heavy loads



Traction-engine.

a, driving-wheels with V-shaped projections on their rims to prevent slip; *b*, gear-wheel keyed to the shaft of the driving-wheels, and receiving motion through intermediate gearing from the engine *c*, mounted upon the top of the boiler *d*. This driving-gear may be made to reverse its motion by a link-motion controlled by the lever *e*. The steam-dome and smoke-stack are shown at *f* and *g*. When it is desired to use the steam-power for driving other machinery, the traction-wheels may be run out of gear, and the power taken off by a belt from the fly-wheel *h*. The engineer stands on a step *j*, and through a hand-wheel keyed to the shaft *k* steers the machine when it is moved from place to place, the steering-mechanism consisting of the worm-gearing *m* which turns the winding-shaft *l*, and the chain *n* linked to the opposite ends of the axle of the wheels *p*, this axle being swiveled to a bracket on the under side of the boiler. The turning of the shaft *l* lengthens the chain-connection on one side while shortening it on the other, thus turning the axle of the wheels *p* on its center, after the manner in which the front wheels of vehicles are turned in changing their direction.

on common roads, as distinguished from *locomotive engine*, used on a railway.

traction-gearing (trak′shon-gēr′ing), *n.* A mechanical arrangement for utilizing the force of friction or adhesion by causing it to turn a wheel and its shaft.

traction-wheel (trak′shon-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which draws or impels a vehicle, as the driving-wheel of a locomotive. Power is applied to the wheel, and its frictional adhesion to the surface on which it bears is the direct agent of progression. *E. H. Knight.*

Tractite (trak′tit), *n.* [< *tract*[3] + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Tractarian. Imp. Dict.*

tractitious (trak-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw (see *tract*[2]), + *-itious.*] Treating; handling. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

tractive (trak′tiv), *a.* [= F. *tractif*, < L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1].] Tractional; drawing; needed or used in drawing.

In any plexus of forces whatever, the resultant of all the *tractive* forces involved will be the line of greatest traction. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 293.

tractlet (trakt′let), *n.* [< *tract*[3] + *-let.*] A small tract.

tractor (trak′tor), *n.* [< NL. *tractor*, < L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw, drag: see *tract*[1].] That which draws or is used for drawing; specifically, in the plural, metallic tractors. See the phrase.

What varied wonders tempt us as they pass!
The cowpox, *tractors*, galvanism, and gas.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Metallic tractors, a pair of small pointed bars, one of brass and the other of steel, which, by being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism. They were devised by Dr. Perkins, and were much in vogue about the beginning of the nineteenth century, but have long been disused. Also called *Perkins's tractors.*

tractoration (trak-tō-rā′shon), *n.* [< *tractor* + *-ation.*] The employment of metallic tractors for the cure of diseases. See *tractor.*

Homœopathy has not died out so rapidly as *Tractoration.* *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, Pref.

tractory (trak′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *tractories* (-riz). [NL. **tractorius*, < L. *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw: see *tract*[1].] A tractrix.

tractrix (trak′triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of *tractor.*] A transcendental curve invented by Christian Huygens (1629–95), the property of which is that the distances along the different tangents from the points of contact to the intersections of a certain line are all equal. It is the evolute of the catenary. The definition above given is that now usual, and implies four branches, as shown in the figure. But the original definition is that it is the locus of the center of gyration of a rod of which the end is drawn along a straight line, without any effect of momentum. So defined, the curve is confined to one side of the asymptote, and so it is usually drawn. Also *tractatrix.* Compare cut under *syntractrix.*

Tractrix.

tractus (trak′tus), *n.*; pl. *tractus.* [NL., < L. *tractus*, a tract: see *tract*[2], *tract*[3].] 1. Same as *tract*[1], 7.—2. Same as *tract*[3], 2.—**Tractus intermediolateralis**, the lateral cornu of the spinal cord with the cells contained in it. See cut under *spinal cord.*—**Tractus intestinalis**, the intestinal tract, or alimentary canal; the whole intestine from mouth to anus. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine.*—**Tractus opticus**, the optic tract, the band of white nerve-tissue which arises from the diencephalon, and forms a chiasm with its fellow in front of the tuber cinereum. See *optic.*—**Tractus spiralis foraminulentus**, a shallow spiral furrow in the center of the base of the bony cochlea, exhibiting groups of foramina through which the filaments of the cochlear nerves pass.

trad†. A Middle English preterit of *tread.*

trade[1] (trād), *n.* and *a.* [A later form, due partly to association with the related noun *tread* and the orig. verb *tread*, of early mod. E. *trode*, *trod*, < ME. *trod*, footstep, track, < AS. *trod*, footstep, < *tredan* (pret. *træd*, pp. *treden*), step, tread: see *tread*, *v.*, and cf. *tread*, *n.*, *trod*, *trode.* The appar. irregularity of the form (the reg. form is *trode* or *trod*, as still in dial. use) and the deflection of sense (from the obs. senses 'track, path,' etc., to the present usual senses, 'business, commerce, exchange') have obscured the etymology, suggesting an origin from or a confusion with F. *traite*, trade, Sp. *trato*, treatment, intercourse, communication, traffic, trade, etc.: see *trait*, *tract*[2].] I. *n.* 1†. A footstep; track; trace; trail.

Streight gan he him revyle, and bitter rate,
As shepheardes curre, that in darke eveninges shade
Hath tracted forth some salvage beastes *trade.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 39.

2†. Path; way; course.

A postern with a blind wicket there was,
A common *trade* to passe through Priam's house.
Surrey, Æneid, ii. 587.

By reason of their knowledge of the law, and of the antoritee of being in the right *trade* of religion
J. Udall, On Luke xix.

You were advised . . . that his forward spirit
Would lift him where most *trade* of danger ranged.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 174.

3†. The bearing part of the felly of a wheel; the tread of a wheel.

The utter part of the wheele, called the *trade.*
Withals' Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 79. (*Nares.*)

4†. Course of action or effort.

Long did I love this lady;
Long my travail, long my *trade* to win her.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iv. 3.

5†. Way of life; customary mode or course of action; habit or manner of life; habit; custom; practice.

In whose behaviors lyeth in effect the whole course and *trade* of mans life, and therefore tended altogither to the good amendment of man by discipline and example.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

The ancient *trade* of this realm in education of youth . . . was to yoke the same with the fear of God, in teaching the same to use prayer morning and evening, . . . to make beysaunce to the magistrates.
Huggard, Displaying of the Protestants, p. 85. (*Davies*, [under *beysaunce.*)

Thy sin 's not accidental, but a *trade.*
Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 149.

6. Business pursued; occupation.

The Spaniards dwell with their families, and exercise divers manuary *trades.* *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

Thy *trade* to me tell, and where thou dost dwell.
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 33).

Begging is a *trade* unknown in this empire.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, I. 6.

7. Specifically, the craft or business which a person has learned and which he carries on as a means of livelihood or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical or mercantile employment; a handicraft, as distinguished from one of the liberal arts or of the learned professions, and from agriculture. Thus, we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or of a mason; but not of the *trade* of a farmer or of a lawyer or physician.

We abound in quacks of every *trade.*
Crabbe. (*Imp. Dict.*)

8. The exchange of commodities for other commodities or for money; the business of buying and selling; dealing by way of sale or exchange; commerce; traffic. Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, or in bills or money. It is, however, chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or by retail. Trade is either *foreign* or *domestic.* *Foreign trade* consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. *Domestic* or *home trade* is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also *wholesale* (that is, by the package or in large quantities) or it is by *retail*, or in small parcels. The *carrying-trade* is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water.

Let this therefore assure you of our loues, and every yeare our friendly *trade* shall furnish you with Corne.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 209.

But I have been informed that the *trade* to England is sunk, and that the greatest export now is to France.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 90.

9. The persons engaged in the same occupation or line of business: as, the book-*trade*.

All this authorship, you perceive, is anonymous; it gives me no reputation except among the *trade*.
Irving. (*Imp. Dict.*)

10. A purchase or sale; a bargain: specifically, in *U. S. politics*, a deal.

But it is not every man's talent to force a *trade;* for a customer may choose whether he will buy or not.
Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

Give us something like the Australian system of voting, so that the resulting legislature will represent the state's business interests, and not a series of deals, dickers, *trades*, and bargains. *The Century*, XXXVII. 633.

11†. The implements, collectively, of any occupation.

The shepherd . . . with him all his patrimony bears,
His house and household gods, his *trade* of war.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 535.

12. Stuff: often used contemptuously in the sense of 'rubbish.' [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Ale, sir, and aqua vitæ, and such low-bred *trade*, is all I draw now-a-days. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho ! xiv.

Balance of trade. See *balance*.—**Board of trade.** (*a*) In the United States, an association of business men established in most large cities for the furtherance of commercial interests, the enactment of rules for the regulation of trade, and the consideration of legislation affecting banking, insurance, railroads, customs, etc.; a chamber of commerce. (*b*) [*caps.*] In Great Britain, a committee of the Privy Council which has, to a large extent, the supervision of British commerce and industry. At its head are the President of the Board of Trade, who is usually a member of the Cabinet, the parliamentary secretary (formerly vice-president), the permanent secretary, and six assistant secretaries at the head of six departments—the *commercial, harbor, finance, railway, marine*, and *fisheries*. Attached to the Board of Trade are also the bankruptcy and emigration departments, the Patent Office, etc. A committee for trade and the plantations existed for a short time in the reign of Charles II. The council of trade was again constituted in the reign of William III., but discontinued in 1782. In 1786 the Board of Trade was organized, and its functions were subsequently greatly extended.—**Coasting-trade.** See *coasting*.—**Course of trade.** See *course*1.—**Fair trade,** a proposed system of trade between Great Britain or British possessions and other countries, as advocated by the British fair-traders and the Fair-Trade League since about 1886. The fair-traders disclaim the intention of returning to protection, and aim at establishing reciprocity, and at the imposition of retaliatory duties on imports from countries which tax British products.—**Free trade.** See *free*.—**Jack of all trades.** See *Jack*1.—**Round trade,** on the Gaboon river, a kind of barter in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Also called *bundle-trade*.—**To blow trade,** to blow (in) one course; blow constantly in the same direction. See *trade-wind*.

The wind *blowing trade*, without an inch of sayle we spooned before the sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 849.

Tricks of the trade. See *trick*1. = **Syn. 6** and **7.** *Pursuit, Vocation*, etc. See *occupation*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of trade, or of a particular trade: as, a *trade* practice; a *trade* ball or dinner; *trade* organizations.—**Trade dollar.** See *dollar*.—**Trade price,** the price charged by the manufacturer or publisher to dealers in the same trade for articles that are to be sold again at an advance.—**Trade sale,** an auction sale by manufacturers, publishers, or others of goods to the trade.

trade1 (trād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traded*, ppr. *trading*. [< *trade*1, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To take or keep one's course; pass; move; proceed.

His grizly Beard a sing'd confession made
What fiery breath through his black lips did *trade*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 17.

2. To engage in trade; engage in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, or anything else; barter; buy and sell; traffic; carry on commerce as a business: with *in* before the thing bought and sold.

This element of air which I profess to *trade in*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 25.

3. To buy and sell or to exchange property in a specific instance: as, A *traded* with B for a horse or a number of sheep.—4. To engage in affairs generally; have dealings or transactions.

How did you dare
To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 4.

5. To carry merchandise; voyage or ply as a merchant or merchantman.

They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will *trade* to them both. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 79.

To trade on, to take advantage of or make profit out of: as, to *trade on* another's fears.—**Touch and trade papers.** See *paper*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To pass; spend.

Of this thyng we all beare witnesse, whom here ye see standinge, whiche haue *traded* our liues familiarly with him. *J. Udall*, On Acts ii.

2†. To frequent for purposes of trade.

The English merchants *trading* those countreys.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 458.

3. To sell or exchange in commerce; barter; buy and sell.

They *traded* the persons of men. Ezek. xxvii. 13.

Ready to "dicker" and to "swap," and to "*trade*" rifles and watches. *J. F. Cooper*, Oak Openings, ii.

4†. To educate; bring up; train: with *up*.

A Wild Rogue is he that is born a Rogue; he is more subtle and more given by nature to all kind of knavery than the other, as beastly begotten in barn or bushes, and from his infancy *traded up* in treachery.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 38.

Euerie one of these colleges haue in like maner their professors or readers of the toongs and seuerall sciences, as they call them, which dailie *trade vp* the youth there abiding priuatlie in their halles.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., li. 3 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

trade2 (trād), *n.* [Abbr. of *trade-wind*.] A trade-wind: used commonly in the plural.

trade3†. An obsolete preterit of *tread*.

traded† (trā'ded), *a.* [< *trade*1 + *-ed*2.] Versed; practised; experienced.

Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 64.

Nay, you are better *traded* with these things than I, and therefore I'll subscribe to your judgment.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

trade-fallen† (trād'fâ″ln), *a.* Unsuccessful in business; bankrupt. [Rare.]

Younger sons to younger brothers, revolted tapsters, and ostlers *trade-fallen*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 32.

tradeful (trād'fûl), *a.* [< *trade*1 + *-ful*.] Busy in traffic; trafficking.

Ye *tradefull* Merchants, that with weary toyle
Do seeke most pretious things to make your gain.
Spenser, Sonnets, xv.

Musing maid, to thee I come,
Hating the *tradeful* city's hum.
J. Warton, Ode to Solitude.

trade-hall (trād'hâl), *n.* A large hall in a city or town for meetings of manufacturers, traders, etc.; also, a hall devoted to meetings of the incorporated trades of a town, city, or district.

Its small size causes it [the town-hall at Bruges] to suffer considerably from its immediate proximity to the cloth-hall and other *trade-halls* of the city.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 603.

trade-mark (trād'märk), *n.* A distinguishing mark or device adopted by a manufacturer and impressed on his goods, labels, etc., to indicate the origin or manufacturer; in *law*, a particular mark or symbol which is used by a person for the purpose of denoting that the article to which or to packages of which it is affixed is sold or manufactured by him or by his authority, or used as a name or sign for his place of business to indicate that he carries on his business at that particular place, and which by priority of adoption and more or less exclusive use, or by government sanction and registration, is recognized and protectable as his property. In Great Britain, the United States, and other countries the registration and protection of trade-marks are provided for by statute. The earliest trade-marks appear to have been those which were used in the manufacture of paper, and which are known as *water-marks*. Of these the most ancient known appears on a document bearing the date 1351—that is, shortly after the invention of the art of making paper from linen rags. The foundation of the protection afforded by the law to the owners of trade-marks is in the injustice done to one whose trade has acquired favor with the public if competitors are allowed, by colorable imitation of methods first adopted and continuously used by him for making his products recognizable, to induce intending purchasers to take their goods instead of his. The same kind of protection is therefore given, within just limits, to style and color of package and label as to specific symbols.—**Music trade-mark,** the official mark of the United States Board of Music Trade. It consists of a star inclosing a numeral which indicates the retail price of the piece in dimes.—**Trade-Marks Act,** a British statute of 1862 (25 and 26 Vict., c. 88) to prevent the fraudulent marking of merchandise, the forging or altering of trade-marks, etc.

trademaster (trād'mâs″tėr), *n.* One who teaches others in some trade or mechanical art; a man who instructs boys in some kind of handicraft.

In our prisons the schoolmaster and the *trademaster* take the place of the executioner.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 759.

trade-name (trād'nām), *n.* A name invented or adopted as the specific name or designation of some article of commerce.

trader (trā'dėr), *n.* [< *trade*1 + *-er*1.] 1. One who is engaged in trade or commerce; one whose business is buying and selling, or barter; one whose vocation it is to buy and sell again personal property for gain. In the law of bankruptcy and insolvency much discussion as to the meaning of the term has resulted from the fact that several systems of such laws have applied different rules to traders, or merchants and traders, from those applicable to other persons. See *merchant*.

Traders riding to London with fat purses.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 141.

A butcher who kills only such cattle as he has reared himself is not a *trader;* but if he buy them and kill them and sell them with a view to profit, he is a *trader*. . . . Any general definition of the word *trader* would fail to suit all cases. Each case has its peculiarities. We are to look to the object to be attained by the requirement that the *trader* shall keep a cash book.
Peters, C. J., 76 Maine, 499.

2. A vessel employed regularly in any particular trade, whether foreign or coasting: as, an East Indian *trader;* a coasting *trader*.—**Post trader.** See *post-trader*.—**Room trader,** a member of the (New York) stock-exchange who buys and sells stocks on the floor of the exchange for his own account and not for a client, and without the intervention of another broker; a broker who is his own client.

Tradescantia (trad-es-kan'shiä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after John *Tradescant* (died about 1638), gardener to Charles I. of England.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the tribe *Tradescantieæ* in the order *Commelinaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers in sessile or panicled fascicles within the base of complicate floral leaves, by anther-cells commonly on the margins of a broadish connective, and by a three-celled ovary with two ovules in each cell. There are about 32 species, all American, both northern and tropical. They are perennial herbs with simple or somewhat branched stems of much variety in leaf and habit. The fascicles of the inflorescence resemble compact umbels, but are centrifugal; they are either loosely or densely panicled, or, as in *T. Virginica*, are reduced to a single fascicle. The species are known as *spiderwort* (which see); three or four occur within the United States, of which *T. Virginica* is widely distributed and is often cultivated in gardens; two others are southern—*T. rosea* and *T. Floridana*. Several species are cultivated under glass, as *T. discolor*, a white-flowered evergreen with leaves purple beneath, and *T. zebrina*, a trailing South American perennial. See *wandering-jew*.

tradesfolk (trādz'fōk), *n. pl.* [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*1, + *folk*.] People employed in trade; tradespeople.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

tradesman (trādz'man), *n.*; pl. *tradesmen* (-men). [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*1, + *man*.] 1. A person engaged in trade; a shopkeeper.

There's one of Lentulus' bawds
Runs up and down the shops, through every street,
With money to corrupt the poor artificers
And needy *tradesmen* to their aid.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

2. A man having a trade or handicraft; a mechanic.

tradespeople (trādz'pē″pl), *n. pl.* [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*1, + *people*.] People employed in the various trades.

trades-union (trādz'ū″nyon), *n.* [< *trades*, pl. of *trade*1, + *union*. Cf. *trade-union*.] Same as *trade-union*. See etymology of *trade-union*.

Their notion of Reform was a confused combination of rick-burners, *trades-unions*, Nottingham riots, and in general whatever required the calling out of the yeomanry.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Introd.

trades-unionism (trādz'ū″nyon-izm), *n.* [< *trades-union* + *-ism*.] Same as *trade-unionism*.

trades-unionist (trādz'ū″nyon-ist), *n.* [< *trades-union* + *-ist*.] Same as *trade-unionist*.

tradeswoman (trādz'wûm″an), *n.*; pl. *tradeswomen* (-wim″en). [< *trade's*, poss. of *trade*1, + *woman*.] A woman who trades or is skilled in trade.

trade-union (trād'ū″nyon), *n.* [< *trade*1 + *union*. Though the words are used synonymously, *trade-union* differs both in extent of meaning and etymologically from *trades-union* (< *trades*, pl. of *trade*1, + *union*), which prop. means a union of men of several trades; a *trade-union* may be a union of men of a single trade or of several trades.] A combination of workmen of the same trade or of several allied trades for the purpose of securing by united action the most favorable conditions as regards wages, hours of labor, etc., for its members, every member contributing a stated sum, to be used primarily for the support of those members who seek to enforce their demands by striking, and also as a benefit fund.

Trade-Unions are the successors of the old Gilds.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxv.

Trade Unions are combinations for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, workmen and workmen, or masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any industry or business.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 499.

Trade-union Act, an English statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 31), afterward amended, which recognizes trade-unions as lawful, and prescribes regulations for them.

trade-unionism (trād'ū″nyon-izm), *n.* [< *trade-union* + *-ism*.] The practice of combining, as workers in the same trade or in allied trades, for mutual support and protection, especially for the regulation of wages, hours of labor, etc.; also, trade-unions collectively. Also *trades-unionism*.

The leading aims of all *trade unionism* are to increase wages and to diminish the labour by which it is needful to earn them, and further to secure a more equal distribution of work among the workmen in any given trade than would be the case under a régime of unrestricted competition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 501.

trade-unionist (trād'ūⁿnyon-ist), *n.* [< *trade-union* + *-ist.*] A member of a trade-union; one who favors the system of trade-unions. Also *trades-unionist.*

Misapprehension on the part of socialists, as well as of *trade unionists* and other partisans of labor against capital. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism.

trade-wind (trād'wind), *n.* [< *trade*[1], 2, + *wind*[2]. Cf. *to blow trade*, under *trade*[1].] A wind that blows in a regular trade or course — that is, continually in the same direction. Trade-winds, or specifically *the trade-winds*, prevail over the oceans in the equatorial regions, from about 30° N. latitude to 30° S. latitude, blowing in each hemisphere toward the thermal equator, but being deflected into northeasterly and southeasterly winds respectively by the earth's rotation. Over the land the greater friction, irregular temperature-gradients, and local disturbances of all kinds combine to interrupt their uniformity. The trade-winds form a part of the general system of atmospheric circulation arising from the permanent difference in temperature between equatorial and polar regions. By the greater heating of the torrid zone the air is expanded, occasioning a diminished density of the surface-layer and an increase of pressure at high levels, which produce a tendency for the air to flow off toward the poles on either side. This overflow reduces the atmospheric pressure near the equator, and increases it in the higher latitudes to which the current flows. These conditions, therefore, give rise to two permanent currents in each hemisphere — a lower one, the *trade-wind*, blowing from near the tropics to the thermal equator, and an upper one, the *anti-trade*, flowing from the equator to about the thirtieth parallel of latitude, where it descends, producing there the calms of Cancer and Capricorn, and continues northward or southward, according to the hemisphere, as a surface-current with a component of motion to the eastward, arising from the earth's rotation. In the northern hemisphere these anti-trades are much interrupted by irregular temperature-gradients over the great continents and by cyclonic storms; but in the southern hemisphere, where these disturbances are less, the anti-trades attain such a force as to give the name of "the roaring forties" to the belt of latitude where they are chiefly felt. On their equatorial side the trade-winds die out in a belt of calms, which varies in breadth, in different seasons and different longitudes, from 150 to 600 miles. In March the center of the calm-belt is approximately at the equator, while in summer it rises in some longitudes to 8° or 9° N. latitude. The trade-wind zones in all oceans change their position with the season, moving to the northward from March to midsummer, and southward from September to March, the range of oscillation being from 200 to 600 miles. During the first nine months of the year the equatorial limit of the northeast trade in the Atlantic lies in a higher latitude near the west coast of Africa than it does further to the westward until the fortieth meridian is passed, where the limit again recedes from the equator. From October to December, however, the North Atlantic trade-wind extends to its lowest latitude on the African coast. On the eastern side of each ocean the solar limit of the trade-wind extends furthest from the equator, and blows most directly toward it: thus, on the coast of Portugal and on the coast of California, the trade-wind reaches far north of the tropics, the extension of it being often felt as far north as latitude 40°, and it is frequently felt as a north wind. Toward the western part of each ocean the trade-wind becomes more easterly, often prevailing due east for many days. The trade-wind attains its greatest strength in the South Indian ocean, which is called the "heart of the trades"; in the Pacific it does not blow with either the strength or the constancy that it has in the Atlantic; and in parts of the South Pacific it is frequently interrupted by westerly winds, which prevail through the summer, and sometimes through the greater part of the year. The region of high pressure at the tropics is in the form of great anticyclones extending in an east and west direction, and having shifting boundaries and variable gradients. As a consequence, the strength, and in some regions the direction, of the trades are subject to considerable variations. In general, the regions of the trade-winds have a scanty rainfall, for cyclones do not occur except in limited areas and at definite seasons; and convection-currents, although frequently covering the sky with a small detached cloud known as *trade cumulus*, are generally insufficient to produce rain.

Thus to the Eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 304.

trading (trā'ding), *a.* [Ppr. of *trade*[1], *v.*] 1†. Moving in a steady course or current. [Rare.]

They on the *trading* flood . . .
Ply, stemming nightly toward the pole.
Milton, P. L., ii. 640.

2. Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade: as, a *trading* company.—3. Given to corrupt bargains; venal.

What in him was only a sophistical self-deception, or a mere illusion of dangerous self-love, might have been, by the common herd of *trading* politicians, used as the cover for every low, and despicable, and unprincipled artifice. *Brougham*, Hist. Sketches, Canning.

tradiometer (trā-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* A species of dynamometer for determining the draft of vehicles, plows, mowing-machines, etc. In one form the draft is applied to a kind of spring scale interposed between the draft-animal or propelling machine and the vehicle, plow, etc., the extension of the spring denoting the draft. Other more refined forms have been invented. One of these, by a tracing-point moved according to the pull, marks a curve on a disk, by which a variable draft is indicated.

tradition (trā-dish'on), *n.* [< ME. *tradicion*, < OF. *tradicion*, F. *tradition* = Pr. *tradition* = Sp. *tradicion* = Pg. *tradição* = It. *tradizione*, < L. *traditio*(*n*-), a giving up, a surrender, delivery, tradition, < *tradere*, pp. *traditus*, deliver, < *trans*, over, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1]. Cf. *treason*, a doublet of *tradition*.] 1. The act of handing over something in a formal legal manner; the act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery.

The covenant is God's justifying instrument, as signifying his donative consent; and baptism is the instrument of it, by solemn investiture or *tradition*.
Baxter, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

As a private conveyance, Mancipation was extremely clumsy, and I have no doubt it was a great advantage to Roman society when this ancient conveyance was first subordinated to *Tradition* or simple delivery, and finally superseded by it. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 352.

2. The handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinion or practice from forefathers to descendants or from one generation to another, by oral communication, without written memorials.

Say what you will against *Tradition*; we know the Signification of Words by nothing but *Tradition*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 111.

It is not true that written history is a mere *tradition* of falsehoods, assumptions, and illogical deductions, of what the writers believed rather than of what they knew, and of what they wished to have believed rather than what was true. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 75.

3. A statement, opinion, or belief, or a body of statements or opinions or beliefs, that has been handed down from age to age by oral communication; knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials.

Roselayn is a place where are the Cisterns called Solomon's, supposed, according to the common *tradition* hereabouts, to have been made by that great King, as a part of his recompence to King Hiram.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 50.

Nobody can make a *tradition*; it takes a century to make it. *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 111.

4. (*a*) In *theol.*, that body of doctrine and discipline supposed to have been revealed or commanded by God, but not committed to writing, and therefore not incorporated in the Scriptures. According to the Pharisees, when Moses was on Mount Sinai two sets of laws were delivered to him by God, one of which was recorded, while the other was handed down from father to son, and miraculously kept uncorrupted to their day. These are the traditions referred to in Mat. xv. 2 and other parallel passages. Roman Catholic theologians maintain that much of Christ's oral teaching not committed to writing by the immediate disciples has been preserved in the church, and that this instruction, together with that subsequently afforded to the church by the direct teaching of the Holy Spirit — all of which is to be found in the writings of the fathers, the decrees of councils, and the decretals of the Popes — constitutes a body of tradition as truly divine, and therefore as truly authoritative, as the Scriptures themselves (*L. Abbott*, Dict. Rel. Knowledge). Anglican theologians, on the other hand, while acknowledging tradition recorded in ancient writers as of more or less authority in interpretation of Scripture and in questions of church polity and ceremonies, do not coördinate it with Scripture.

Why do thy disciples transgress the *tradition* of the elders? for they wash not their hands when they eat bread.
Mat. xv. 2.

The authority for this endless, mechanical religionism was the commands or *traditions* of the Fathers, handed down from the days of the Great Synagogue, but ascribed with pious exaggeration to the Almighty, who, it was said, had delivered them orally to Moses on Mount Sinai.
C. Geikie, Life of Christ, II. 205.

By apostolical *traditions* are understood such points of Catholic belief and practice as, not committed to writing in the Holy Scriptures, have come down in an unbroken series of oral delivery, and varied testimony, from the apostolic ages. *Faith of Catholics*, II. 387.

(*b*) In *Mohammedanism*, the words and deeds of Mohammed (and to some extent of his companions), not contained in the Koran, but handed down for a time orally, and then recorded. They are called *hadîth*, 'sayings,' or oftener *sunna*, 'customs,' and they constitute a very large body, and have given rise to an immense literature. By their acceptance or non-acceptance of the traditions as authoritative, the Mohammedans are divided into *Sunnites* and *Shiites*. See *Sunna*, *Sunnite*.

5. A custom handed down from one age or generation to another and having acquired almost the force of law.

The *tradition* is that a President [in the United States] may be re-elected once, and once only.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 381.

6. In the *fine arts*, *literature*, etc., the accumulated experience, advance, or achievement of the past, as handed down by predecessors or derived immediately from them by artists, schools, or writers.—**Tradition Sunday**, Palm Sunday: so called from the fact that on that day the Creed was formerly taught to candidates for baptism on Holy Saturday. *Encyc. Dict.*

tradition (trā-dish'on), *v. t.* [< *tradition*, *n.*] To transmit as a tradition. [Rare.]

The following story is . . . *traditioned* with very much credit amongst our English Catholics.
Fuller. (*Imp. Dict.*)

traditional (trā-dish'on-al), *a.* [= F. *traditionnel* = Sp. Pg. *tradicional*, < ML. *traditionalis*, of tradition, < L. *traditio*(*n*-), tradition: see *tradition*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word of mouth only; transmitted from ago to ago without writing; founded on reports not having the authenticity or value of historical evidence; consisting of traditions.

Mr. Tulliver was, on the whole, a man of safe *traditional* opinions. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

While in the course of civilization written law tends to replace *traditional* usage, the replacement never becomes complete. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 529.

2. Observant of tradition, in any sense; regulated by accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independently deduced principles; conventional.

Card. God in heaven forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of blessed sanctuary! . . .
Buck. You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,
Too ceremonious and *traditional*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 45.

traditionalism (trā-dish'on-al-izm), *n.* [= Sp. *tradicionalismo*; as *traditional* + *-ism.*] Strictly, a system of philosophy in which all religious knowledge is reduced to belief in truth communicated by revelation from God, and received by traditional instruction; popularly, the habit of basing religious convictions on ecclesiastical authority and the traditional belief of the church, not on an independent study of the Scripture, or an independent exercise of the reason; adherence to tradition as an authority.

traditionalist (trā-dish'on-al-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *tradicionalista*; as *traditional* + *-ist.*] One who holds to the authority of tradition.

traditionalistic (trā-dish"on-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *traditional* + *-ist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by traditionalism.

De Bonald . . . was the chief of the so-called *traditionalistic* school, the leading dogma of which was the divine creation of language.
Ueberweg, Hist. Philos. (trans.), II. 339.

traditionality (trā-dish-o-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *traditional* + *-ity.*] Traditional principle or opinion. [Rare.]

Many a man doing loud work in the world stands only on some thin *traditionality*, conventionality.
Carlyle. (*Imp. Dict.*)

traditionally (trā-dish'on-al-i), *adv.* In a traditional manner; by transmission from father to son or from age to age; according to tradition; as a tradition; in or by tradition.

Time-worn rules, that them suffice,
Learned from their sires, *traditionally* wise.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

traditionarily (trā-dish'on-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a traditionary manner; by tradition.

traditionary (trā-dish'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *traditionnaire*; as *tradition* + *-ary.*] I. *a.* Same as *traditional*.

Decayed our old *traditionary* lore.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Int., st. 8.

II. *n.*; pl. *traditionaries* (-riz). One who acknowledges the authority of traditions.

traditioner (trā-dish'on-ėr), *n.* [< *tradition* + *-er*[1].] A traditionist.

traditionist (trā-dish'on-ist), *n.* [< *tradition* + *-ist.*] One who makes or adheres to tradition; a passer-on of old habits, opinions, etc.

As the people are faithful *traditionists*, repeating the words of their forefathers, . . . they are the most certain antiquaries; and their oral knowledge and their ancient observances often elucidate many an archæological obscurity. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 172.

traditive (trad'i-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *traditif*; as L. *traditus*, pp. of *tradere*, deliver (see *tradition*), + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to or based on tradition; traditional.

We cannot disbelieve *traditive* doctrine, . . . if it be infallibly proved to us that tradition is an infallible guide.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 334.

Traditive systems grow up in a course of generations.
Gladstone.

traditor (trad'i-tor), *n.*; L. pl. *traditores* (trad-i-tō'rēz). [< L. *traditor*, one who gives up or over, a traitor, < *tradere*, give up, surrender: see *tra-*

dition. Cf. *traitor*, a doublet of *traditor*.] One of those early Christians who, in time of persecution, gave up to the officers of the law the Scriptures, or any of the holy vessels, or the names of their brethren.

There were in the Church itself *Traditors* content to deliver up the books of God by composition, to the end their own lives might be spared. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

tradotto (trä-dot'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *tradurre*, transpose: see *traduce*.] In *music*, transposed; arranged.

tradrillet†, *n.* Same as *trodille*. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

traduce (trä-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *traduced*, ppr. *traducing*. [= F. *traduire* = Sp. *traducir* = Pg. *traduzir* = It. *tradurre*, transfer, translate, < L. *traducere*, bring or carry over, lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, display, disgrace, dishonor, transfer, derive, also train, propagate, < *trans*, across, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *transduction*.] **1**†. To pass along; transmit.

It is not in the power of parents to *traduce* holiness to their children. *Bp. Hall*, The Angel and Zachary.

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated, and *traduced* over the earth. *Sir M. Hale.*

To this it is offered that the Soul *traduced* is from the woman only. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 167.

2†. To transfer; translate; arrange under another form.

Oftentimes the auctours and writers are dispraised, not of them that can *traduce* and compose workes, but of theim that cannot vnderstande theim, and yet lesse reade theim. *Golden Boke*, Prol. (*Richardson.*)

3†. To hold up; exhibit; expose; represent.

For means of employment, that which is most *traduced* to contempt is that the government of youth is commonly allotted to them. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

The removing of Liturgie he *traduces* to be don onely as a thing plausible to the People. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

4. To misrepresent; hold up or expose to ridicule or calumny; defame; calumniate; vilify.

If I am
Traduced by ignorant tongues, . . . let me say
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 72.

5†. To draw aside from duty; lead astray; seduce.

I can never forget the weakness of the *traduced* soldiers. *Beau. and Fl.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

=**Syn. 4.** *Defame, Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse*.

traducement (trä-dūs'mẹnt), *n.* [< *traduce* + *-ment*.] The act of traducing; misrepresentation; defamation; calumny; obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own; 'twere a concealment
Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 22.

traducent (trä-dū'sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *traducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *traducere*, traduce: see *traduce*.] Slandering; slanderous. [Rare.]

traducer (trä-dū'sėr), *n.* One who traduces, in any sense; especially, a slanderer; a calumniator.

He found both spears and arrows in the mouths of his *traducers*. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, v. 2.

traducian (trä-dū'shiạn), *n.* [< LL. *traducianus*, < L. *tradux*, a branch or layer of a vine trained for propagation, < *traducere*, lead along, train, propagate: see *traduce*.] In *theol.*, a believer in traducianism.

traducianism (trä-dū'shiạn-izm), *n.* [< *traducian* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that both the body and the soul of man are propagated, as opposed to *creationism*, which regards every soul as a new creation out of nothing. Also called *generationism*.

The theory of *Traducianism* maintains that both the soul and body of the individual man are propagated. It refers the creative act mentioned in Gen. i. 27 to the human nature, or race, and not to a single individual merely. It considers the work of creating mankind de nihilo as entirely completed upon the sixth day; and that since that sixth day the Creator has, in this world, exerted no strictly creative energy. *Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 13.

traducianist (trä-dū'shiạn-ist), *n.* [< *traducian* + *-ist*.] A traducian. *Imp. Dict.*

traducible (trä-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *traduce* + *-ible*.] **1**†. Capable of being derived, transmitted, or propagated.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Capable of being traduced or maligned. *Imp. Dict.*

traducingly (trä-dū'sing-li), *adv.* In a traducing or defamatory manner; slanderously; by way of defamation. *Imp. Dict.*

traduct† (trä-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *traductus*, pp. of *traducere*, lead along, derive: see *traduce*.] To derive or deduce; also, to transmit; propagate.

No soul of man from seed *traducted* is.
Dr. H. More, Præ-existency of the Soul, st. 91.

traduct† (trä-dukt'), *n.* [< L. *traductus*, pp. of *traducere*, transfer: see *traduce*.] That which is transferred or translated; a translation.

The *Traduct* may exceed the Original. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 47.

traduction (trä-duk'shọn), *n.* [< F. *traduction* = Pr. *traductio* = Sp. *traduccion* = Pg. *traducção* = It. *traduzione*, translation, < L. *traductio(n-)*, < *traducere*, pp. *traductus*, lead across, transfer, propagate: see *traduce*.] **1**†. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation; reproduction; transmission; inheritance.

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good;
Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood.
Dryden, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 23.

2†. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Traditional communication and *traduction* of truths. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The act of giving origin to a soul by procreation. Compare *traducianism*.

A third sort would have the soul of man (as of other living creatures) to be propagated by the seminal *traduction* of the natural parents successively, from the first person and womb that ever conceived. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 149.

4†. Translation from one language into another; a translation.

Those translators . . . that effect
Their word-for-word *traductions*, where they lose
The free grace of their natural dialect,
And shame their authors with a forcéd gloss.
Chapman, Homer, To the Reader, l. 104.

The verbal *traduction* of him into Latin prose, than which nothing seems more raving. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, Pref.

5. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring: as, "the *traduction* of animals from Europe to America by shipping," *Sir M. Hale.* [Rare.]—**6.** Transition. [Rare.]

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

traductive (trä-duk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *traductus*, pp. of *traducere*, derive (see *traduce*), + *-ive*.] Deduced or deducible; derivable. [Rare.]

I speak not here concerning extrinsical means of determination, as *traductive* interpretations, councils, fathers, popes, and the like. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 328.

Trafalgar (tra-fal'gär), *n.* [So called with ref. to *Trafalgar* (either to the battle or to the square in London named from it).] An English body of type, smaller than canon, equal to the American 44-point or meridian, or four lines of small pica.

traffic (traf'ik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *traffick*, *traffike*, *traffique*; < OF. *trafique*, F. *trafic* = Pr. *trafec*, *trafey* = Sp. *tráfico*, *tráfago* = Pg. *trafico*, *trafego* = It. *traffico* (ML. refl. *trafficum*, *trafica*), traffic; origin unknown.] **1.** An interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries, communities, or individuals; trade; commerce.

It hath in solemn synods been decreed . . .
To admit no *traffic* to our adverse towns.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 15.

2. The coming and going of persons or the transportation of goods along a line of travel, as on a road, railway, canal, or steamship route.

Traffic during that thirty-six hours was entirely suspended. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 13.

Hence—**3.** The persons or goods, collectively, passing or carried along a route or routes.—**4.** Dealings; intercourse.—**5**†. A piece of business; a transaction.

The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love . . .
Is now the two hours' *traffic* of our stage.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.

I referre you then to the Ambassages, Letters, *Traffiques*, and prohibition of *Traffiques* . . . which happened in the time of king Richard the 2. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

6. The subject of traffic; commodities marketed. [Rare.]

You'll see a draggled damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffic* bear.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 10.

Through traffic. See *through*[1].

traffic (traf'ik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trafficked*, ppr. *trafficking*. [Early mod. E. *traffick*, *traffike*, *trafficque*; < F. *trafiquer* = Sp. *traficar*, *trafagar* = Pg. *traficar*, *trafeguear* = It. *trafficare* (ML. refl. *traficare*, *traffigare*), traffic; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To trade; pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; buy and sell wares or commodities; carry on commerce.

Despair to gain doth *traffic* oft for gaining.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 131.

At twentie yeares they may *traffike*, buy, sell, and circumuent all they can. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 193.

2. To deal; have business or dealings.

It is a greate trauell to *traffike* or deale with furious, impatient, and men of euill suffering, for that they are importable to serue, and of conuersation verie perillous. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 116.

How did you dare
To trade and *traffic* with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 4.

II. *trans.* **1.** To exchange in traffic; barter, or buy and sell.

In affairs
Of princes, subjects cannot *traffic* rights
Inherent to the crown.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 1.

2. To bargain; negotiate; arrange. [Rare.]

He *trafficked* the return of King James.
Drummond, Hist. James I., p. 14. (*Latham.*)

traffickable† (traf'ik-ạ-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *traffiqueable*; < *traffic(k)* + *-able*.] Capable of being disposed of in traffic; marketable.

Money itself is not onely the price of all commodities in all civil nations, but it is also, in some cases, a *traffiqueable* commodity. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 1.

trafficker (traf'ik-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trafficker*; < *traffic(k)* + *-er*[1].] One who traffics; one who carries on commerce; a merchant; a trader: often used in a derogatory sense.

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose *traffickers* are the honourable of the earth? Isa. xxiii. 8.

His Grace of Norfolk, a bon vivant surrounded by men who kept the table in a roar, and a famous *trafficker* in boroughs. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 133.

trafficless (traf'ik-les), *a.* [< *traffic* + *-less*.] Destitute of traffic or trade. *Imp. Dict.*

traffic-manager (traf'ik-man″ạj-ėr), *n.* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, or the like.

traffic-return (traf'ik-rē-tėrn″), *n.* A periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers carried, as on a railway or canal.

tragacanth (trag'ạ-kanth), *n.* [Formerly also *dragagant*, also *dragant*, *draganth* = D. Sw. Dan. *dragant*, < OF. *dragagant*, *dragacanthe*, *dragant*, F. *tragacanthe* = Sp. *tragacanto*, *tragacanta* = Pg. *tragacanto* = It. *tragacanta*, *dragante*, gum, OIt. also *tragacante*, the shrub, < L. *tragacanthum*, also corruptly *dragantum*, ML. also *tragagantum*, *tragantum*, gum tragacanth, < *tragacantha*, < Gr. τραγάκανθα, τραγάκανθος, a shrub (*Astragalus gummifer*) producing gum tragacanth; lit. 'goat-thorn,' < τράγος, a goat, + ἄκανθα, thorn.] A mucilaginous substance, the product of several low, spiny shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*, among them *A. gummifer*, *A. eriostylus*, *A. adscendens*, *A. brachycalyx*, and *A. microcephalus*, plants found in the mountains of Asia Minor and neighboring lands. The gum is not a secretion of the sap, but a transformation of the cells of the pith and medullary rays. It exudes through natural fissures and through incisions, forming respectively vermicelli and leaf or flake tragacanth. It is without smell, and nearly tasteless. Its characteristic, though not largest, element is bassorin. In water it swells and disintegrates into an adhesive paste, but, except a small portion, does not dissolve. Tragacanth is emollient and demulcent, little given internally, however, on account of its insolubility. Its chief use in pharmacy is to impart firmness to pills, lozenges, etc. It is also made into a mucilage, particularly for marbling books, and is used as a stiffening for crapes, calicoes, etc. Also called *gum dragon*, *dracanth*, and (frequently) *gum tragacanth*.—**African tragacanth.** Same as *Senegal tragacanth*.—**Compound powder of tragacanth.** See *powder*.—**Hog-tragacanth**, various mixtures of inferior gums, used occasionally in marbling books.—**Indian tragacanth.** Same as *Kutcera gum* (see *gum*[2]), which includes, besides the product of *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, that of *Sterculia urens* and probably other sterculias.—**Senegal tragacanth**, a substance nearly identical with the Indian tragacanth, produced abundantly by *Sterculia Tragacantha*.

Astragalus gummifer, a plant yielding tragacanth.

tragacantha (trag-a-kan'thi), *n.* [NL.: see *tragacanth.*] The officinal name of tragacanth.

tragacanthin (trag-a-kan'thin), *n.* [< *tragacanth* + *-in*².] Same as *bassorin.* Also *traganthin.*

tragal (trā'gal), *a.* [< *tragus* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the tragus of the ear.

tragalism (trag'a-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. τράγος, a goat, + *-al* + *-ism.*] Goatishness from high living; salaciousness; sensuality. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

traganthin (trā-gan'thin), *n.* Same as *bassorin.*

tragedian (trā-jē'di-an), *n.* [< ME. *tragedyen*, < OF. *tragedien*, F. *tragédien* (cf. It. *tragediante*); as *tragedy* + *-an.*] 1. A writer of tragedies.

A *tragedyen*—that is to seyn, a makere of ditees that hyhten tragedies. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 6.

Thence what the lofty grave *tragedians* taught
In chorus or iambic, teachers best
Of moral prudence. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 261.

Admiration may or may not properly be excited by tragedy, and until this important question is settled the name of *tragedian* may be at pleasure given to or withheld from the author of "Rodogune" [Corneille].
G. Saintsbury, Encyc. Brit., VI. 420.

2. An actor of tragedy; by extension, an actor or player in general.

Those you were wont to take delight in, the *tragedians* of the city. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 342.

tragedienne (trā-jē'di-en; F. pron. tra-zhā-dien'), *n.* [< F. *tragédienne*, fem. of *tragédien*, tragedian: see *tragedian.*] A female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress.

tragediousꝑ (trā-jē'di-us), *a.* [< ME. *tragedyous*, < OF. **tragedios* (= Sp. *tragedioso*), < *tragedie*, tragedy: see *tragedy.*] Tragic; tragical.

Of whom tedyous it is to me to wryte the *tragedyous* hystory, except that I remembre that good it is to wryte and put in remembraunce the punysshment of synners.
Fabyan, Chron.

tragedy (traj'e-di), *n.*; pl. *tragedies* (-diz). [< ME. *tragedie*, *tragedye*, < OF. *tragedie*, F. *tragédie* = Sp. Pg. It. *tragedia*, < L. *tragœdia*, ML. also *tragedia*, tragedy, a tragedy, lofty style, a great commotion or disturbance, < Gr. τραγῳδία, a tragedy (see def.), serious poetry, an exaggerated speech, a melancholy event, < τραγῳδός (> L. *tragœdus*), a tragic actor or singer, lit. 'a goat-singer,' < τράγος, a goat, he-goat (lit. 'nibbler,' < τρώγειν, τραγεῖν, nibble), + ᾠδός, contr. of ἀοιδός, a singer (cf. ᾠδή, ἀοιδή, a song), < ἀείδειν, ᾄδειν, sing (see *ode*¹), and same termination appears in *comedy.* The orig. reason of the name τραγῳδός, 'goat-singer,' is uncertain. (*a*) In one view, so called because a goat was the prize for the best performance. This would require τραγῳδός to mean 'singer for a goat,' and would make the name for a distinctive character or act depend on a subsequent fact, namely, the goat given at the end of the performance to only one of the performers. (*b*) In another view, so called because a goat was sacrificed at the singing of the song—a goat as the spoiler of vines, if not on other accounts, being a fitting sacrifice at the feasts of Bacchus. But this again makes the name depend on a subsequent act, or an act not immediately concerned with the 'goat-singer'—unless indeed the 'goat-singer' himself killed the goat. (*c*) It is much more probable that the τραγῳδός was lit. 'a goat-singer' in the most literal sense, a singer or actor dressed in a goatskin, to personate a satyr, hence later 'an actor in the satyric drama,' from which tragedy in the later sense was developed. Whatever the exact origin of the term, the ult. reference was no doubt to the satyrs, the companions of Bacchus, the clowns of the original drama. Cf. τρυγῳδός, a comic actor, similarly named from his disguise, namely, from the lees with which his face was smeared (< τρύξ (τρυγ-), lees, + ᾠδός, singer).] 1. A dramatic poem or composition representing an important event or series of events in the life of some person or persons, in which the diction is grave and dignified, the movement impressive and stately, and the catastrophe unhappy; that form of the drama which represents a somber or a pathetic character involved in a situation of extremity or desperation by the force of an unhappy passion. Types of these characters are found in Shakspere's Lady Macbeth and Ophelia, Rowe's Jane Shore, and Scott's Master of Ravenswood. Tragedy originated among the Greeks in the worship of the god Dionysus or Bacchus. A Greek tragedy consisted of two parts—the dialogue, which corresponded in its general features to the dramatic compositions of modern times; and the chorus, the tone of which was lyrical rather than dramatical, and which was meant to be sung, while the dialogue was to be recited.

Tragedie is for to seyn a certeyn storie . . .
Of him that stood in greet prosperitee,
And is yfallen out of heigh degree
Into miserie, and endeth wrecchedly.
And they ben versifyed comounly
Of six feet, which men clepe exametrown.
In prose eek ben endyted many oon,
And eek in metre, in many a sondry wyse.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 85.

Life is a *tragedy*, wherein we sit as spectators a while, and then act our own part in it.
Swift, To Mrs. Moore, Dec. 27, 1727.

Over what *tragedy* could Lady Jane Grey have wept, over what comedy could she have smiled?
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

"The Bride of Lammermoor," which almost goes back to Æschylus for a counterpart as a painting of Fate, leaving on every reader the impression of the highest and purest *tragedy.* *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

2. [*cap.*] Tragedy personified, or the Muse of tragedy. See cut under *Melpomene.*

Sometime let gorgeous *Tragedy*
In sceptred pall come sweeping by.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 97.

3. A fatal event; a dreadful calamity.

But I shall laugh at this a twelve-month hence,
That they who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy.*
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 59.

The day came on that was to do
That dreadful *tragedy.*
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

Tragelaphinæ (trā-jel-a-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragelaphus* + *-inæ.*] A former division of antelopes, represented by the genus *Tragelaphus.*

tragelaphine (trā-jel'a-fin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Tragelaphinæ*, or having their characters.

tragelaphus (trā-jel'a-fus), *n.* [< Gr. τραγέλαφος, 'goat-stag,' < τράγος, a goat, + ἔλαφος, a deer.] 1. In *myth.*, a fabulous animal, a symbol or attribute of Diana. See the quotation.

Among the principal of these symbols [of Diana] is the deer, . . . which is sometimes blended into one figure with the goat so as to form a composite fictitious animal called a *Trag-elaphus.*
R. P. Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 81.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (De Blainville).] In *zoöl.*, a genus of antelopes, including such as the harnessed antelope of Africa, *T. scriptus*, and the bosebbok of the same continent, *T. sylvaticus.*

Boschbok (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*).

tragetꝑ, tragetourꝑ, etc. See *treget*, etc.

tragi, *n.* Plural of *tragus.*

Tragia (trā'ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Hieronymus Bock (Latinized *Tragus*) (1498–1554), a celebrated German botanist.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Plukenetieæ.* They are usually climbers with stinging hairs, having monœcious flowers in racemes, the staminate commonly above, the pistillate below, the former with three stamens, the latter with imbricated sepals and the styles connate into a column but free at the apex. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through warm countries, extending beyond the tropics to South Africa and to the southern and central United States. They are herbaceous or shrubby perennials, usually either climbing or twining, and with alternate dentate leaves with a cordate and three- to five-nerved base. The fruit, composed of three two-valved carpels, is hispid or echinate, and covered with conspicuous stinging hairs. Two species of Virginia are usually erect; *T. macrocarpa* is a twining vine. See *cowhage*, 2.

tragic (traj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tragique* = Sp. *trágico* = Pg. It. *tragico*, < L. *tragicus*, < Gr. τραγικός, < τράγος, pertaining to tragedy, etc., lit. 'pertaining to a goat,' a sense found first in later authors, the orig. use being prob. 'pertaining to a goat' or satyr as personated by a 'goat-singer,' or satyric actor: see *tragedy.* *Tragic* is thus used as the adj. of *tragedy*, as *comic* is the adj. of *comedy*, though etymologically these adjectives belong only to the first elements of the nouns respectively.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to tragedy; of the nature of tragedy: as, a *tragic* poem; the *tragic* drama.

This man's brow, like to a title-leaf,
Foretells the nature of a *tragic* volume.
Shak., 2. Hen. IV., i. 1. 60.

2. Characteristic of tragedy.

And so it is that we discover the true majesty of human nature itself, in the *tragic* grandeur of its disorders, nowhere else. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 64.

3. Connected with or characterized by great calamity, cruelty, or bloodshed; mournful; dreadful; heart-rending.

Woe than Byron's woe more *tragic* far.
M. Arnold, A Picture at Newstead.

All things grew more *tragic* and more strange.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

4. Expressive of tragedy, death, or sorrow.

I now must change
Those notes to *tragic.* *Milton*, P. L., ix. 6.

II. *n.* 1. A writer of tragedy; a tragedian.

The Comicks are called διδασκαλοι, of the Greeks, no less than the *tragicks.* *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. A tragedy; a tragic drama. *Prior.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

tragical (traj'i-kal), *a.* [< *tragic* + *-al.*] Same as *tragic.*

Hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical.*
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 7.

tragically (traj'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a tragic manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

His [Juvenal's] own genius . . . was sharp and eager; . . . and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically.* *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully.

Many complain and cry out very *tragically* of the wretchedness of their hearts. *South*, Sermons, VI. xii.

tragicalness (traj'i-kal-nes), *n.* Tragic character or quality; mournfulness; sadness; fatality.

We moralize the fable . . . in the *tragicalness* of the event. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

tragici, *n.* Plural of *tragicus.*

tragiclyꝑ (traj'ik-li), *adv.* [< *tragic* + *-ly*².] Tragically; sadly; mournfully.

I shall sadly sing, too *tragickly* inclin'd.
Stirling, Aurora, Elegy, iii.

tragicomedy (traj-i-kom'e-di), *n.* [Early mod. E. *tragycomedic*; < F. *tragicomédie* = Sp. Pg. *tragicomedia* = It. *tragicomedia*, < ML. **tragicomœdia*, a contraction of L. *tragicocomœdia*, < Gr. **τραγικοκωμῳδία*, < τραγικός, tragic, + κωμῳδία, comedy: see *tragic* and *comedy.*] A dramatic composition in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy, and of which the event is not unhappy, as Shakspere's "Measure for Measure."

Neither the admiration and commiseration, nor the right sportfulness, is by their mungrell *Tragy-comedie* obtained. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Such acts and scenes hath this *tragi-comedy* of love.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 525.

tragicomic (traj-i-kom'ik), *a.* [< F. *tragicomique* = Sp. *tragicómico* = Pg. It. *tragicomico*, < L. as if **tragicomicus*, contr. of **tragicocomicus*; as *tragic* + *comic.* Cf. *tragicomedy.*] Pertaining to tragicomedy; characterized by both serious and comic scenes.

In viewing this monstrous *tragicomic* scene, the most opposite passions necessarily succeed.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Julian felt towards him that *tragi-comic* sensation which makes us pity the object which excites it, not the less that we are somewhat inclined to laugh amid our sympathy.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxxvi.

They [Shelley and his wife] wandered vaguely about after this, in Scotland one time, in Wales the next, meeting with all kinds of *tragi-comic* adventures.
Mrs. Oliphant, Lit. Hist. Eng., III. 39.

tragicomical (traj-i-kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *tragicomic* + *-al.*] Same as *tragicomic.* *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetry.

tragicomically (traj-i-kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a tragicomic manner.

tragicomipastoral (traj-i-kom-i-pas'tor-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *tragicomi*(*c*) + *pastoral.*] Partaking of the nature of tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry. [Rare.]

The whole art of *tragicomipastoral* farce lies in interweaving of the several kinds of the drama with each other, so that they can not be distinguished or separated.
Gay, What d'ye Call it (ed. 1715), Pref.

tragicus (traj'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *tragici* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), < *tragus*, q. v.] A muscle of the pinna of the ear which actuates the tragus. In man it is rudimentary, practically functionless, and confined to the part named; but its character in other mammals varies and may be very different.

tragopan (trag'ō-pan), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τράγος, a goat, + Πάν, Pan. Cf. *Ægipan.*] 1. A pheas-

ant of the genus *Ceriornis*, so called from the erectile fleshy horns on the head, suggestive of

Crimson Tragopan (*Ceriornis satyra*).

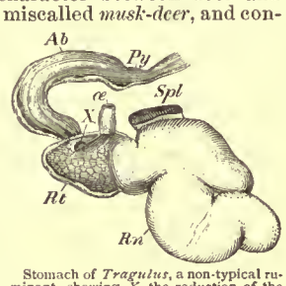
a faun or satyr; a horned pheasant. They are also called *satyrs*. One of the best-known is the crimson tragopan, *C. satyra*.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Ceriornis*. *Cuvier*, 1829.

Tragopogon (trag-ō-pō′gon), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called with ref. to the long pappus; < Gr. *τράγος*, goat, + *πώγων*, beard.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Scorzonereæ*. It is characterized by entire leaves and flower-heads with uniseriate acuminate involucral bracts, the achenes tapering into a long and slender or a very short beak, with plumose pappus. Over 50 species have been described, but not all are now accepted. They are natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and subtropical Asia. They are biennial or perennial herbs, often covered in places with floccose wool. They bear linear alternate clasping leaves which are commonly grass-like, and terminal yellow or bluish flower-heads on long peduncles. For *T. porrifolius* see *salsify*, and for *T. pratensis* see *goat's-beard*, *buck's-beard*, and *noon-flower*. Both species are locally naturalized in the United States.

Tragops (trā′gops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τράγος*, a goat, + *ὤψ*, face.] 1. A genus of reptiles. *Wagler*, 1830.—2†. In *mammal.*, a genus of goat-antelopes with four horns, as *Tragops bennetti*: synonymous with *Tetraceras*. See cut under *ravine-deer*.

tragule (trag′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *Tragulus*.] An animal of the genus *Tragulus;* one of the *Tragulidæ*.

Tragulidæ (trā-gū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of small ruminants intermediate in character between deer and swine, sometimes miscalled *musk-deer*, and confounded with the true musk-deer (of the genus *Moschus*), in consequence of their small size and the similar development of the canine teeth; the chevrotains. The placenta is diffuse, not cotyledonary; the stomach has but three compartments, the psalterium being rudimentary; there are no antlers; there are four complete toes on each foot, the second and fifth metapodials being complete; the scaphoid, cuboid, and outer cuneiform tarsal bones are united; the odontoid process of the axis is conical; there are no upper incisors; the upper canines are long, pointed, and projecting like tusks in the male; the lower canines are like incisors; and the molariform teeth are in continuous series, being three premolars and three molars above and below on each side.



Stomach of *Tragulus*, a non-typical ruminant, showing *X*, the reduction of the psalterium to a mere passage between *Rt*, the reticulum, and *Ab*, the abomasus. *Rn*, rumen; *œ*, esophagus; *Py*, pylorus; *Spl*, spleen.

Tragulina (trag-ū-lī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragulus* + *-ina*2.] Same as *Traguloidea*.

traguline (trag′ū-lin), *a.* [< *Tragulus* + *-ine*1.] 1. Goat-like: noting a group of antelopes represented by the steenbok, *Nanotragus tragulus*, and related forms. *Hamilton Smith*. See cut under *steenbok*.—2. Related to or belonging to the *Tragulina*, or chevrotains; traguloid.

traguloid (trag′ū-loid), *a.* [< *Tragulus* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to the *Traguloidea*, or having their characters.

Traguloidea (trag-ū-loi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tragulus* + *-oidea*.] One of the prime divisions of existent selenodont artiodactyls, or ruminants; the chevrotains, a superfamily consisting of the family *Tragulidæ* alone. Its characters are the same as those of the family. See *chevrotain*, *kanchil*, and cut under *Tragulidæ*. Also *Tragulina*.

Tragulus (trag′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *tragus*, < Gr. *τράγος*, a goat: see *tragedy*.] A genus of small Asiatic deer, typical of the family *Tragulidæ*, including *T. javanicus*, the napu of Java, and the kanchil, or pygmy chevrotain, *T. pygmæus*. The latter is very small, and is renowned for its

Pygmy Chevrotain (*Tragulus pygmæus*), male.

cunning in the Asiatic isles as the fox is with us, being said to feign death when snared, and then to leap up and run off when disentangled from the snare.

tragus (trā′gus), *n.*; pl. *tragi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *τράγος*, part of the inner ear, a particular use, in allusion to the bunch of hairs upon it, of *τράγος*, a goat, lit. 'nibbler,' < *τρώγειν*, *τραγεῖν*, nibble, gnaw.] 1. In *anat.*, a small gristly and fleshy prominence at the entrance of the external ear, projecting backward from the anterior edge of the orifice, and partly closing it: the projection opposite is the *antitragus*. See second cut under *ear*1.—2. In *zoöl.*, a corresponding process guarding the external meatus, sometimes capable of closing the orifice like a valve: in some animals, as bats, developing to enormous size and extraordinary shape, and believed to serve as a delicate tactile organ.—3. [*cap.*] [Haller, 1768.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Zoysiceæ* and subtribe *Anthephoreæ*. It is characterized by flowers in a spike composed of fascicles which are each formed of from three to five spikelets, the terminal spikelet sterile, the others usually fertile; and by the two or three glumes, the second larger, rigid, and echinate. The only species, *T. racemosus*, is widely diffused through tropical and temperate regions. It is a branching annual grass with soft flat leaves and flowers in a rather loose terminal bur-like spike, whence it is known as *burdock-grass*.

traictiset, *n.* An old form of *treatise*.

A booke, conteinyng a *traictise* of justice.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 248. (*Davies.*)

traiet, *v.* An old spelling of *tray*2.

traik (trāk), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *track*1, etc.; cf. also Sw. *tråka*, tug, trudge.] 1. To wander idly from place to place.—2. To wander so as to lose one's self or itself: chiefly applied to the young of poultry. *Jamieson.*—3. To be in a declining state of health; become very ill; give out. [Scotch in all uses.]

But for the kindness and helpfulness shown me on all hands I must have *traiked*.
Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years, xl., note 2).

To traik after, to follow in a lounging or dangling way; dangle after.

Coming *traiking after* them for their destruction.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

traik (trāk), *n.* [Cf. *traik*, *v.*] 1. A plague; a mischief; a disaster: applied both to things and to persons. *Jamieson.*—2. The flesh of sheep that have died of disease or by accident. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both uses.]

traiket (trā′ket), *p. a.* [Pp. of *traik*, *v.*] Very much exhausted; worn out. [Scotch.]

trail1 (trāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *traile*, *trayle;* < ME. *trail*, *traile*, *trayle*, the train of a dress, a sled, < OF. *traail*, a reel, prob. also the train of a dress, and a drag or sled; cf. Sp. *trailla*, a drag for leveling ground, a leash (< F. ?), = Pg. *tralha*, a drag-net (cf. Pr. *tralh*, traces, track); ML. *trahale*, a reel, prob. also the train of a dress, and a drag or sled; cf. L. *tragula*, a sled, *traha*, a sled, ML. *traga*, a sled, a harrow; < L. *traherc*, draw, drag: see *tract*1. Cf. *train*1, *v.* Hence *traill*, *v.* Cf. *trail*2. In some senses the noun is from the verb.] 1. A part dragged behind; something drawn after; a train; a rear appendage. Specifically—(*a*) The train of a skirt or robe.

Trayle or trayne of a clothe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 499.

(*b*) A trailing part or organ; a train: as, the *trail* of the peacock: often used figuratively.

A sudden star, it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 128.

It is no easy matter to picture to ourselves the blazing *trail* of splendour which in such a pageant [the coronation of Anne Boleyn] must have drawn along the London streets. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 175.

(*c*) In *artillery*, the lower end of the carriage; in field-artillery, that part of the carriage which rests on the ground when unlimbered. See cut under *gun-carriage*. (*d*) Any long appendage, real or apparent, as a line or streak marking the path just passed over by a moving body: as, the *trail* of a meteor; a *trail* of smoke.

When lightning shoots in glitt'ring *trails* along.
Rowe, Royal Convert.

(*e*) In *astron.*, the elongated image of a star produced upon a photographic plate, which is not made to follow the star's diurnal motion. The intensity of this trail is used as a measure of the star's brightness.

2. The track or mark left by something dragged or drawn along the ground or over a surface: as, the *trail* of a snail. Specifically—(*a*) The mark or scent left on the ground by anything pursued, as in hunting; the track followed by a hunter: especially in the phrase *on the trail*.

How cheerfully *on the* false *trail* they cry!
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 109.

These varlets pretend to be bent chiefly on their sundown meal, but the moment it is dark they will be *on our trail*, as true as hounds on the scent.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxi.

We were really *on the trail* of volcanic productions, and devoted most of our time to the hunt after them.
A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, x.

(*b*) A path or road made by the passage of something, as of animals or men; a beaten path, as across the prairies, a mountain, or a desert; a rude path.

A large part of the country of the Pacific coast has scarcely been penetrated outside of the roads or *trails* which lead from the seaports to the interior.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 722.

3. Figuratively, a clue; a trace.—4†. A vehicle dragged along; a drag; a sled; a sledge. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 37.—5. The act of playing upon, or of taking advantage of, a person's ignorance. See *trail*1, *v.*, 6.—**Built-up trail**, in *artillery*, a wrought-iron or steel trail of a gun-carriage composed of several pieces. It consists of two side-plates connected by three or more transoms, one or more assembling-bolts, and a lunette plate. In some forms the cheeks are separate plates of metal riveted to the trail-plates and the structure is stiffened by assembling-bolts; in others the trail-plate and cheek on each side are formed in a single piece. The latter is the more modern. The trail-plates are strengthened by angle-irons riveted to each edge, by flanging, or by T-rails. In some carriages the side- or trail-plates are metallic girders or brackets connected by transoms. This built-up system has superseded the solid wooden stock of the old forms of gun-carriage.—**To trash a trail.** See *trash*3. (See also *block-trail*, *bracket-trail*.) =**Syn. 2.** *Path*, *Track*, etc. See *way*.

trail1 (trāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *traile*, *trayle;* < ME. *trailen*, *traylen*, < OF. *trailler*, wind or reel (yarn), also trail game. The uses of the verb are mostly developed in E. from the noun.]

I. *trans.* 1. To draw along behind.

And bigg a cart of stone and lyme, . . .
Robin Redbreast he must *trail* it hame.
The Elphin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 279).

Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go.
Milton, S. A., l. 1402.

By the margin, willow-veil'd,
Slide the heavy barges *trail'd*
By slow horses. *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

2. To drag or draw loosely along the ground or other surface, as the train of a woman's dress.

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompons robe,
And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe?
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 73.

Some idly *trail'd* their sheep-hooks on the ground,
And some kept up a shrilly mellow sound
With ebon-tipped flutes. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

3. *Milit.*, to carry in an oblique forward position, with the breech or the butt near the ground, the piece or the pike being held by the right hand near the middle: as, to *trail* arms.

How proud,
In the service of my country, should I be
To *trail* a pike under your brave command!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

On Tuesday was sennight was the brave funeral of Sir John Barrow, at the king's charge. It was carried out of Durham House, with twelve hundred soldiers marching before it in arms of the companies of the city, with colours, spikes, and muskets *trailed*.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 281.

4. To beat down or make a beaten path through by frequent treading; make a beaten path through: as, to *trail* grass.—5. To hunt or follow up by the track or scent; follow in the trail or tracks of; track.

They [Indians] have since been *trailed* towards the Mescalero agency, and, it is believed, will soon be arrested by the troops. *Gen. Miles*, Government Report, Sept., 1886.

6. To draw out; lead on, especially in a mischievous or ill-natured way; play upon the ignorance or fears of. [Prov. Eng.]

I presently perceived she was (what is vernacularly termed) *trailing* Mrs. Dent: that is, playing on her ignorance; her trail might be clever, but it was decidedly not good-natured. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

To trail the oars. See *oar*1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hang down or drag loosely behind, as the train of a woman's dress.

And [she] was clothed in a riche robe that *trayled* to the grounde more than two fadome, that satte so well with hir bewte that all the worlde myght haue ioye her to beholden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 453.

Itending her yeolow locks, like wyrie gold
About her shoulders carelesliie downe *trailing*.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, i. 11.

2. To grow loosely and without self-support to a considerable length along the ground or over bushes, rocks, or other low objects; recline or droop and as it were drag upon the ground, as a branch. See *trailing plant*, below.—3. To move with a slow sweeping motion.

And through the momentary gloom
Of shadows o'er the landscape *trailing*.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

4. To loiter or creep along as a straggler or a person who is nearly tired out; walk or make one's way idly or lazily.

He *trails* along the streets.
Character of a Town-Gallant (1675), p. 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

We *trailed* wearily along the level road.
The Century, XXIII. 654.

5†. To reach or extend in a straggling way.

Cape Roxo is a low Cape and *trayling* to the sea-ward.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 615.

6. To fish with or from a trailer: as, to *trail* for mackerel.—**Trailing arbutus.** See *arbutus* and *Epigæa*.—**Trailing arm.** See *arm*[1].—**Trailing axle.** See *axle*.—**Trailing azalea.** See *Loiseleuria*.—**Trailing plant**, a plant unable to support itself, but neither on the one hand ascending by the aid of tendrils or by twining, nor on the other hand creeping and rooting or lying flat, but simply growing over such objects as may present themselves. The trailing habit may, however, be combined with the climbing or the creeping.

trail[2]† (trāl), *n.* [< ME. *traile*, < OF. (and F.) *trille*, a trellis, a latticed frame, < L. *trichila*, also in inscriptions *tricla*, *triclea*, *triclia*, an arbor, bower. Hence ult. *trellis*.] 1. A latticed frame; a trellis for running or climbing plants.

Owt of the preas I me with-drewhe ther-fere,
And sett me doun by-hynde a *traile*
Fulle of levis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 58.

2. A running ornament or enrichment of leaves, flowers, tendrils, etc., as in the hollow moldings of Gothic architecture; a wreath.

And over all of purest gold was spred
A *trayle* of yvte in his native hew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 61.

I bequeth to William Paston, my sone, my standing cuppe chased parcell gilt with a cover with myn armes in the botom and a flatte pece with a *trail* upon the cover.
Paston Letters, III. 186.

trail[2]† (trāl), *v. t.* [< *trail*[2], *n.*] To overspread with a tracery or intertwining pattern or ornament.

A Camis light of purple silk, . . .
Trayled with ribbands diverslie distraught,
Like as the workeman had their courses taught.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 2.

trail[3]† (trāl), *n.* [Abbr. of *entrail*, as orig. accented on the final syllable: see *entrail*[1].] Entrails; the intestines of game when cooked and sent to table, as those of snipe and woodcock, and certain fish; also, the intestines of sheep.

The thrush is presented with the *trail*, because the bird feeds on olives. *Smollett*, Travels, xviii.

T-rail (tē'rāl), *n.* A rail with a cross-section having approximately the form of a letter T. See *rail*[1], 5.

trailbaston†, *n.* [ME., also *traylbaston*, *trailebaston*, < OF. (AF.) *trailebaston*, *traylebaston*, prob. so called from the staves or clubs they carried, < *trailler*, trail, + *baston*, staff, club: see *trail*[1], *v.*, and *baston*, *baton*. Roquefort gives the OF. as *tray-le-baston*, as if < *traire*, draw, < L. *trahere* (or *traer*, < L. *tradere*, give up) + *le*, the, + *baston*, staff. This view is not tenable.] In *Eng. hist.*, one of a class of disorderly persons, banded robbers, murderers, and incendiaries, who gave great trouble in the reign of Edward I., and were so numerous that judges were appointed expressly for the purpose of trying them. See the phrases below.

People of good will have made reply to the king
How throughout the land is made a great grievance
By common quarrellers, who are by oath
Bound together to a compact;
Those of that company are named *Trailbastons*.
In fairs and markets they offer themselves to make an engagement,
For three shillings or four, or for the worth,
To beat a freeman who never did injury
To Christian body, by any evidence.
If a man offends any one of the confederacy,
Or a merchant refuses to give him credit with his wares,
In his own house, without other dealing,
He should be well beaten, or to make it up
He shall give of his money, and take acquittance.
If there be not some stop put to this turbulence,
A war of the commons will arise by chance.
Langtoft, Chronicle (ed. Wright), II. 361.

Court of Trailbaston. See *court*.—**Justices of Trailbaston**, "justices whose office was to make inquisition through the realm by the verdict of substantial Juries, upon all officers, as Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Escheators, and others, touching Extortion, Bribery, and other such grievances, as intrusions into other men's lands, Barretors, and breakers of the peace, with divers other offenders; by means of which inquisitions many were punished by death, many by ransom, and the rest flying the realm; the land was quieted, and the King gained great riches towards the support of his wars." *Cowel*.

a, Trail-board.

trail-board (trāl'bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the two curved pieces which extend from the stem to the figurehead. It is fastened to the knee of the head.

trail-car (trāl'kär), *n.* A street railway-car which is not furnished with motive power, but is designed to be pulled or trailed behind another to which the power is applied. [U. S.]

trailer (trā'lėr), *n.* [< *trail*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which trails. Specifically—(*a*) A trailing plant or trailing branch.

Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland, swings the *trailer* from the crag. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Lowest *trailer* of a weeping elm. *Lowell*.

The house was a stone cottage, covered with *trailers*.
The Century, XXVI. 279.

(*b*) On a vehicle, a short pointed bar sometimes suspended from the rear axle, and serving as a stop or brake in going up steep hills; a stopper. (*c*) A flexible or hinged contact piece pulled over a series of terminal plates so as to distribute electric currents.

2. An old style of vessel employed in mackerel-fishing about 1800. These vessels had outriggers or long poles on each side, the foremost about 17 feet long, the others decreasing in length to 5 feet aft, to the ends of which were fastened lines about 20 fathoms long, with a sinker of four pounds. To each of these lines was attached a bridle, reaching to the side of the vessel, where the fishermen stood to feel the bites.

3. A trail-car. [U. S.]

trail-eye (trāl'ī), *n.* An attachment at the end of the trail of a gun-carriage for limbering up. See cut under *gun*.

trail-handspike (trāl'hand*spīk), *n.* A wooden or metallic lever used to manœuver the trail of a field-gun carriage in pointing the gun.

trailing (trā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trail*[1], *r.*] Same as *trolling* and *trawling*. See *trailer*, 2.

trailing-spring (trā'ling-spring), *n.* A spring fixed in the axle-box of the trailing-wheels of a locomotive engine, and so placed as to assist in deadening any shock which may occur. *Weale*.

trailing-wheel (trā'ling-hwēl), *n.* 1. The hind wheel of a carriage.—2. In a railway locomotive in which the weight of the truck or of the rear of the engine requires support, a small wheel placed on each side behind the driving-wheel.

traill (trāl), *n.* [< *Traill* (see def.).] Traill's flycatcher, *Empidonax traillii*, one of the four commonest species of small flycatchers of eastern parts of the United States, originally named in 1832, by Audubon, as *Muscicapa traillii*, after Dr. Thomas Stewart Traill, editor of the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." See cut under *Empidonax*.

trail-net (trāl'net), *n.* A net drawn or trailed behind a boat, or by two persons on opposite banks, in sweeping a stream; a drag-net.

trail-plate (trāl'plāt), *n.* In a field-gun carriage, the ironwork at the end of the trail on which is the trail-eye.

traily (trā'li), *a.* [< *trail*[1] + *-y*[1].] Slovenly. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

train[1] (trān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *traine*, *trayne*; < ME. *trainen*, *traynen*, < OF. *trainer*, *trahiner*, F. *traîner* = Pr. *trainar* = Sp. *trajinar* = It. *trainare*, draw, entice, trail along, < ML. *trahinare*, drag along, trail, < L. *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1], and cf. *trail*[1], from the same source. Hence *train*[1], *n.* For the sense 'educate,' from the lit. sense 'draw,' cf. *educate*, ult. < L. *educare*, draw out.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or drag along; trail.

So he hath hir *trayned* and drawen that the lady myght no lenger crye ne brayen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 209.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
Approaching gross and huge; in hollow cube
Training his devilish enginery.
Milton, P. L., vi. 553.

2. To draw by artifice, stratagem, persuasion, or the like; entice; allure.

What pitie is it that any . . . man shulde . . . be *trayned* . . . in to this lothesome dungeon [idleness].
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 26.

We did *train* him on,
And, his corruption being ta'en from us,
We, as the spring of all, shall pay for all.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 21.

With pretext of doing him an unwonted honour in the senate, he *trains* him from his guards.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, Arg.

Martius Galeotti, who, by his impostures and specious falsehoods, has *trained* me hither into the power of my mortal enemy. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxviii.

3. To bring into some desired course or state by means of some process of instruction and exercise. (*a*) To educate; instruct; rear; bring up: often with *up*.

So was she *trayned up* from time to time
In all chaste vertue and true bounti-hed.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 3.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when [even when, R. V.] he is old he will not depart from it.
Prov. xxii. 6.

You have *trained* me like a peasant.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 71.

(*b*) To make proficient or efficient, as in some art or profession, by instruction, exercise, or discipline; make proficient by instruction or drill: as, to *train* nurses; to *train* soldiers.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his *trained* servants. Gen. xiv. 14.

Trained in camps, he knew the art
To win the soldier's hardy heart.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 4.

(*c*) To tame or render docile; exercise in the performance of certain tasks or tricks: as, to *train* dogs or monkeys.

Animals can be *trained* by man, but they cannot *train* themselves. They can be taught some accomplishments, formed to some new habits; but where man has not done this for them they remain uneducated.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 33.

(*d*) To fit by proper exercise and regimen for the performance of some feat; render capable of enduring the strain incident to a contest of any kind, by a course of suitable exercise, regimen, etc.; put in suitable condition, as for a race, by preparatory exercise, etc.: as, to *train* a boat's crew for a race. (*e*) To give proper or some particular shape or direction to by systematic manipulation or extension; specifically, in *gardening*, to extend the branches of, as on a wall, espalier, etc.

Tell her, when I'm gone, to *train* the rose-bush that I set
About the parlour-window.
Tennyson, May Queen, New-Year's Eve.

Why will she *train* that winter curl
In such a spring-like way?
O. W. Holmes, My Aunt.

4. To bring to bear; direct or aim carefully: as, to *train* a gun upon a vessel or a fort.

Again and again we set up the camera, and *trained* it upon a part of the picturesque throng.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVIII. 73.

To train a scent†, in *hunting*, same as *to carry a scent*. See phrase under *scent*.

I ha' seene one Sheepe worry a dozen Foxes,
By Moon-shine, in a morning before day,
They hunt, *trayne-scents* with Oxen, and plow with Dogges.
Brome, The Antipodes, i. 6.

To train fine. See *fine*[2].—**Syn. 3.** To school, habituate, inure. See *instruction*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be attracted or lured.

The highest soaring Hanke *traineth* to ye lure.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 35.

2. To exercise; impart proficiency by practice and use; drill; discipline.

Nature *trains* while she teaches; she disciplines the powers while she imparts information to the intellect.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, Int., p. 11.

3. To fit one's self for the performance of some feat by preparatory regimen and exercise.

So he resolved at once to *train*,
And walked and walked with all his main.
W. S. Gilbert, Perils of Invisibility.

4. To be under training, as a recruit for the army; be drilled for military service.—5. To travel by train or by rail: sometimes with an indefinite *it*. [Colloq.]

From Aberdeen to Edinburgh we *trained it* by easy stages. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 954.

6. To consort with; be on familiar terms with: as, I don't *train* with that crowd. Compare def. 4. [Slang.]—7. To romp; carry on. [Colloq. and vulgar, U. S.]—**To train off**, to go off obliquely: said of the flight of a shot.

train[1] (trān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *traine*, *trayne*; < ME. *trayn*, *trayne*, *treyne*, < OF. *train*, a train, retinue, course, etc., a drag, sled, etc., F. *train*, a train, retinue, herd (of cattle), pace, course, way, bustle, train of boats or cars, etc., = Pr. *trahi* = Sp. *trajin*, *trajino*, formerly *train*, *trayno*, = It. *traino*, a train (in various senses); cf. OF. *trahine*, f., a drag, dray, sled, drag-net, F. *traîne*, the condition of being dragged; from the verb: see *train*[1], *v.* Cf. *trail*[1], *n.*, from the

same ult. source.] 1. That which is drawn along behind, or which forms the hinder part; a trail. (*a*) The elongated part of a skirt behind when sufficiently extended to trail along the ground. Trains have long been an adjunct of full dress for women, frequently coming into fashion, and seldom abandoned for any length of time; at times they have reached a length of ten feet or more on the floor. A train of moderate length is called a *demi-train*.

A Baronesse may haue no *trayne* borne; but, haueing a goune with a *trayne*, she ought to beare it her self.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

She shall be dignified with this high honour —
To bear my lady's *train*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. 159.

But pray, what is the meaning that this transparent lady holds up her *train* in her left hand? for I find your women on medals do nothing without a meaning.
Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.

The Duke of Buckingham bore Richard's *train* [at Richard III.'s coronation]. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., iv.

(*b*) The tail of a comet or of a meteor,

Stars with *trains* of fire. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 117.

(*c*) The tail of a bird, especially when long, large, or conspicuous. See cuts under *Argus*, *peafowl*, *Phaethon*, *Phasianus*, *Promerops*, *Terpsiphone*, and *Trogonidæ*.

The *train* serves to steer and direct their flight, and turn their bodies like the rudder of a ship.
Ray, Works of Creation, p. 146.

(*d*) That part of the carriage of a field-gun which rests upon the ground when the gun is unlimbered or in position for firing; the trail.

2. A following; a body of followers or attendants; a retinue.

Sir, I invite your highness and your *train*
To my poor cell. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 300.

The muses also are found in the *train* of Bacchus.
Bacon, Fable of Dionysus.

Now the Shepherds, seeing so great a *train* follow Mr. Great-heart (for with him they were well acquainted), they said unto him, Good Sir, you have got a goodly company here. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow-nymphs, was sporting on the plain.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

My *train* consisted of thirty-eight persons.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 323.

3. A succession of connected things or events; a series: as, a *train* of circumstances.

God helpe the man so wrapt in Errours endlesse *traine!*
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 18.

Sir, I was five times made a bankrupt, and reduced from a state of affluence, by a *train* of unavoidable misfortunes.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

I starts light with Rob only; I comes to a branch; I takes on what I find there; and a whole *train* of ideas gets coupled on to him. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxviii.

4. In *mach.*, a set of wheels, or wheels and pinions in series, through which motion is transmitted consecutively: as, the *train* of a watch (that is, the wheels intervening between the barrel and the escapement); the going-*train* of a clock (that by which the hands are turned); the striking-*train* (that by which the striking part is actuated).—5. In *metal-working*, two or more pairs of connected rolls in a rolling-mill worked as one system; a set of rolls used in rolling various metals, especially puddled iron and steel; a roll-train.—6. A connected line of carriages, cars, or wagons moving or intended to be moved on a railway.

Clifford . . . could catch a glimpse of the *trains* of cars, flashing a brief transit across the extremity of the street.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

7. A string or file of animals on the march.

Goods were carried by long *trains* of pack-horses.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Camel *trains* wound like worms along the thread-like roads. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xii.

8. A line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine: same as *squib*, 2.

Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that 's done by the playing of the mine?
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

9. A company in order; a procession.

Which of this princely *train*
Call ye the warlike Talbot?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 34.

Forc'd from their homes, a melancholy *train*.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 319.

10. Suitable or proper sequence, order, or arrangement; course; process: as, everything is now in *train* for a settlement.

Lady Sneer. Did you circulate the report of Lady Brittle's intrigue with Captain Boastall?
Snake. That 's in as fine a *train* as your ladyship could wish. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

11. A kind of sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, etc. *Bartlett.*—12. The lure used to recall a hawk. *Halliwell.*—13. Something intended to allure or entice; wile; stratagem; artifice; a plot or scheme.

Yet first he cast by treatie and by *traynes*
Her to persuade that stubborne fort to yilde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 3.

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these *trains* hath sought to win me
Into his power. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 118.

14†. A snare; net; trap; ambush.

Most justly they the Cities scorne are made,
Who will be caught, yet see the *traine* that 's laid.
Heywood, Anna and Phillis (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 323).

You laid that *Train*, I'm sure, to alarm, not to betray, my Innocence. *Steele*, Tender Husband, v. 1.

15†. Treason; treachery; deceit.

Vndertaker of *treyne*, of talkyng but litill,
Neuer myrth in his mouthe meuyt with tong.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3789.

For als tyte mon I be taken
With tresoune and with *trayne*.
York Plays, p. 245.

Accommodation train. See *accommodation*.—**Cheap Trains Act**, a British statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 34), abolishing the duty on railway-fares not exceeding one penny per mile, and reducing the duties on higher fares.—**Epicyclic train.** See *epicyclic*.—**Limited train.** (*a*) A train the weight of which (or the number of cars) is limited, to correspond to the hauling power of the engine. (*b*) A train limited to first-class passengers.—**Merchant, mixed, parliamentary train.** See the adjectives.—**Puddle-bar train.** See *muck-rolls*.—**Rolling-mill train**, the system of grooved rollers by which iron bars are gradually drawn down from balls or blooms; a roll-train.—**Through train.** See *through*[1].—**Train of artillery.** See *artillery*.—**Train of prisms.** See *spectroscope*.—**Vestibuled train.** See *vestibule*, *v. t.*

train[2]† (trān), *n.* [Early mod. E. *traine*, *trayne*, *trane* (chiefly in comp. *train-oil*); < MD. *traen*, D. *traan* = MLG. *trān*, LG. *traan* (> G. *thran* = Sw. Dan. *tran*), train-oil, also in MD. liquor tried out by fire; a particular use of MD. *traen*, D. *traan* = OHG. *trahan*, MHG. *trahen*, *trān* (pl. *trahene*, *trehene*, also *traher*), G. *trähne*, a tear, akin to OHG. *zahar*, MHG. *zaher*, G. *zaher*, *zähre*, etc., a tear, = E. *tear:* see *tear*[2].] Same as *train-oil*.

The leakage of the *traine* doth fowle the other wares much. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 308.

trainable (trā'na-bl), *a.* [< *train*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being trained, educated, or drilled.

Youth [is] by grace and good councell *traynable* to vertue. *Lusty Juventus.*

train-band (trān'band), *n.* [Short for *trained band*, early mod. E. *trayned band;* also called *trained company.*] A force of citizen soldiery identified with London; especially, one company or division of this force. The service rendered by the train-bands to the Parliament during the civil war caused their dissolution by Charles II., but the force was reorganized later, and continued for many years.

There was Colonel Jumper's Lady, a Colonel of the *Train Bands*, that has a great Interest in her Parish.
Steele, Spectator, No. 376.

As to foreign invasion, the Lord Mayor has but to throw himself into the Tower, call in the *train bands*, and put the standing army of Beef-eaters under arms, and he might bid defiance to the world.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 309.

On several occasions during the civil war, the *train-bands* of London distinguished themselves highly.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

Sometimes used adjectively:

A *train-band* captain eke was he
Of famous London town.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

train-bearer (trān'bār'ėr), *n.* One who holds up the train of a robe; especially, such a person appointed to attend on the sovereign or some high official on an occasion of ceremony.

train-bolt (trān'bōlt), *n.* A bolt to which the training-tackle of a gun is hooked.

train-boy (trān'boi), *n.* A lad who sells newspapers, magazines, books, candy, and other articles on railway-trains. [U. S. and Canada.]

trained (trānd), *p. a.* [< *train*[1] + *-ed*[2]. In def. 2, pp. of *train*[1], *v.*] 1. Having a train.

He swooping went
In his *trained* gown about the stage.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

2. Formed or made proficient by training; educated; instructed; exercised; practised: as, a *trained* eye or judgment; *trained* nurses.

It is conceded that the object of the manual-training course is not to make artists or mechanics, but *trained* men and women. *New York Evening Post*, April 25, 1891.

Trained band, a body of trained men, especially soldiers. See *train-band*.

Each serving man, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our *train'd band*.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

trainel† (trā'nel), *n.* [< OF. **trainel* (cf. F. *traîneau*), dim. of *train*, a drag: see *train*[1].] A trail-net; a drag-net. *Holland.*

trainer (trā'nėr), *n.* [< *train*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who trains; an instructor.—2. One who trains or prepares men, etc., for the performance of feats requiring certain physical fitness, as an oarsman for a boat-race, a pugilist for a prize-fight, or a horse for racing.—3. A militiaman. [U. S.]—4. A wire or wooden frame upon which flowers or shrubs are trained.

train-hand (trān'hand), *n.* Same as *trainman*.

training (trā'ning), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trayning;* verbal n. of *train*[1], *v.*] 1. Practical education in some profession, art, handicraft, or the like; instruction coupled with practice in the use of one's powers: as, manual *training;* a sound business *training*.

The aim of historical teaching is the *training* of the judgment to be exercised in the moral, social, and political work of life.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 373.

Man's moral nature is dependent upon heredity, *training*, and environment. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 251.

2. The act or process of developing the physical strength and powers of endurance, or of rendering the system capable of performing some notable feat; also, the condition of being so prepared and capable.

A professed pugilist; always in *training*.
Dickens, Hard Times, i. 2.

3. In *gardening*, the art or operation of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a desired shape.—4. Drill; practice in the manual of arms and in simple manœuvers, such as is provided for in militia. Compare *train-band*, *training-day*.

After my cominge to Colchester, upon Fryday the 11th of this moneth in the afternoone, rydinge into a feild wher all Sr Thomas Lucasse his bande was at *trayninge*, I, after that Mr Thomas Seymor and I had beeholden the manner of the *trayning* of the bande, did invite Mr Seymor and myself to auppe with Sr Thomas Lucasse.
Sir John Smyth, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 90.

Hash, the brother of Margaret, at the Spring *training*, was punished not only by imprisonment, but also with an inconsiderable fine, for disorderly behavior on that occasion. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

Training to Arms Prohibition Act. See *prohibition*.—**Syn. 1.** *Nurture*, *Education*, etc. (see *instruction*); drill, schooling, breeding, tuition.

training-bit (trā'ning-bit), *n.* A wooden gag-bit used in training vicious horses. It has iron cheeks with a connecting iron passed through a wooden mouthpiece. *E. H. Knight.*

training-day (trā'ning-dā), *n.* A day appointed by law for drill and review of the militia or other citizen soldiery.

You must take something. It 's a *training day*, and that don't come only four times a year. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

training-halter (trā'ning-hâl'tėr), *n.* A form of halter made like a riding-bridle, but having short cheeks with rings for attaching bit-straps. *E. H. Knight.*

training-level (trā'ning-lev'el), *n.* An instrument for testing divergence from a true horizontal line: used especially in training guns.

training-pendulum (trā'ning-pen'dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum for facilitating the accurate elevation and depression of guns by means of colored alcohol or quicksilver contained in a tube. *Admiral Smyth.*

training-school (trā'ning-sköl), *n.* A school or college where practical instruction is given, especially in the art of teaching; a school in which instruction and practice in teaching are united; a normal school.

training-ship (trā'ning-ship), *n.* A ship equipped with officers, instructors, etc., for training lads to be seamen.

Besides some old war hulks at the station, there were a couple of *training-ships* getting ready for a cruise.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 13.

training-wall (trā'ning-wâl), *n.* A wall built up to determine the flow of water in a river or harbor.

trainless (trān'les), *a.* [< *train*[1] + *-less*.] Having no train: as, a *trainless* dress.

trainman (trān'man), *n.*; pl. *trainmen* (-men). A man employed on a railway-train, as a brakeman or a porter.

A special train was on the way from St. Paul with a double complement of engineers and *trainmen*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 566.

trainment† (trān'ment), *n.* [< *train*[1] + *-ment*.] Training.

And atill that precious *trainment* is miserably abused which should be the fountain of skill.
G. Harvey, Four Lettera.

train-mile (trān'mīl), *n.* One of the total number of miles run by all the trains of a line or system of railways during some specified period: a unit of work in railway accounts.

train-oil (trān'oil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trayne-oyle*, *trane-oil;* < *train*[2] + *oil*.] Oil drawn or

tried out from the blubber of a whale; especially, ordinary oil from the right whale, as distinguished from *sperm-oil*.

Make in a readiness all such caske as shalbe needfull for *traine oyle*, tallowe, or any thing else.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 300.

train-road (trān'rōd), *n.* 1. On railroads, a temporary construction-track for transportation of materials, etc.—2. In *mining*, a temporary track in a mine, used for light loads.

train-rope (trān'rōp), *n.* Same as *train-tackle*.

train-tackle (trān'tak'l), *n.* See *tackle*.

trainway (trān'wā), *n.* A platform hinged to a wharf, and forming a bridge from the wharf to the deck of a ferry-boat. *E. H. Knight*.

trainy† (trā'ni), *a.* [< *train*[2] + *-y*[1].] Greasy like train-oil.

Where huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 252.

traipse, *v.* and *n.* See *trapes*.

traist†, *n.* Same as *tracc*[2]. *Chaucer*.

traise[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *traisen, traysen, traissen, trasshen*, < OF. *traiss-*, stem of certain parts of *trair*, betray: see *tray*[3].] To betray.

This lechecraft, or lieled thus to be,
Were wel sittynge, if that I were a fend,
To *traysen* a wight that trewe is unto me.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 488.

She hath the *trasshed* withoute wene.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3231.

traise[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *trace*[1].

traison†, **traisoun**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *treason*.

trait (trāt, in Great Britain trā), *n.* [< OF. *trait, traict*, a line, stroke, feature, tract, etc., F. *trait*, a line, stroke, point, feature, fact, act, etc., = Pr. *trait, trag, trah* = It. *tratto*, a line, etc., < L. *tractus*, a drawing, course: see *tract*[1], *n.*, of which *trait* is a doublet. Cf. also *trace*[2], orig. *trais*, pl. of OF. *trait*.] 1. A stroke; a touch.

By this single *trait*, Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey.
W. Broome, Notes on the Odyssey, i. 9.

From talk of war to *traits* of pleasantry.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity: as, a *trait* of character.

He had all the Puritanic *traits*, both good and evil.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 8.

One of the most remarkable *traits* in modern Egyptian superstition is the belief in written charms.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 318.

traiterie†, *n.* An old spelling of *traitory*.

traitor (trā'tor), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *traitour*; < ME. *traitour, traytour, treitur*, < OF. *traitor, traitur, traiteur, traistre*, F. *traître* = Pr. *trahire, traire, trahidor, traidor, traitor* = Sp. Pg. *traidor* = It. *traditore*, < L. *traditor*, one who betrays, a betrayer, traitor, lit. 'one who delivers,' and hence in LL. also a teacher, < *tradere*, give up, deliver: see *tradition, tray*[3], and cf. *traditor*.] I. *n.* 1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one who is guilty of treason. See *treason*.

God wole not that it be longe in the Hondes of *Traytoures* ne of Synneres, be thei Cristene or othere.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 74.

Alle tho that ne wolde not come, he lete hem well wite that thei sholde haue as streyte Iustice as longed to theuis and *traytoures*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 205.

William's Fortune secures him as well at home against *Traitors* as in the Field against his Enemies.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion and sell my country. *Swift*.

2. One who betrays any trust; a person guilty of perfidy or treachery; one who violates confidence reposed in him.

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him.
Bacon.

=Syn. 1. *Rebel*, etc. See *insurgent*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a traitor; traitorous.

And there is now this day no gretter treson thanne a gentille woman to yeue her seiff to a *traitour* fals churle, blamed with vices, for there is mani of hem deceiued bi the foule and grete fals othes that the fals men vsen to swere to the women. *Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

Their silent war of lilies and of roses,
Which Tarquin view'd in her fair face's field,
In their pure ranks his *traitor* eye encloses.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 73.

traitor† (trā'tor), *v. t.* [< *traitor*, *n.*] To act the traitor toward; betray.

But time, it *traitors* me. *Lithgow*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

traitoress (trā'tor-es), *n.* [< *traitor* + *-ess*.] A female traitor; a traitress.

Fortune, . . .
The false *trayteresse* pervers.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 813.

traitorful† (trā'tor-fûl), *a.* [ME. *traitourfull*; < *traitor* + *-ful*.] Traitorous; treacherous.

My *traitourfull* torne [action] he turment my tene.
York Plays, p. 316.

traitorism (trā'tor-izm), *n.* [< *traitor* + *-ism*.] A betrayal. [Rare.]

The loyal clergy . . . are charged with *traitorism* of their principles. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 323. (*Davies.*)

traitorly† (trā'tor-li), *a.* [< *traitor* + *-ly*[1].] Treacherous; perfidious.

These *traitorly* rascals, whose miseries are to be smiled at, their offences being so capital. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 821.

traitorous (trā'tor-us), *a.* [Formerly also *traiterous*; < ME. *traitorous*; < *traitor* + *-ous*.] I. Guilty of treason; in general, treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

More of his [majesty's] friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 31.

2. Consisting in treason; characterized by treason; implying breach of allegiance; perfidious: as, a *traitorous* scheme or conspiracy.

Vol. My name's Volturtius,
I know Pomtinius.
Pom. But he knows not you,
While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 7.

traitorously (trā'tor-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *traiterously, treterously*; < *traitorous* + *-ly*[2].] In a traitorous manner; in violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws. *Clarendon*.

traitorousness (trā'tor-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being traitorous or treacherous; treachery. *Bailey*, 1727.

traitory† (trā'tor-i), *n.* [ME. *traitorie, traiteryc*, < OF.* *traitorie*, < *traitor*, a traitor: see *traitor*.] Treachery; betrayal; treason.

Tho com another companye
That had ydon the *traiterye*,
The harm, the grete wikkednesse,
That any herte couthe gesse.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1812.

traitress (trā'tres), *n.* [< F. *traîtresse*; as *traitor* + *-ess*.] A woman who betrays her trust; a perfidious woman; a female traitor: often used in a weakened, half-playful sense.

Ah, little *traitress!* none must know . . .
What vanity full dearly bought,
Joined to thine eye's dark witchcraft, drew
My spell-bound steps to Benvenue.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 28.

traject (trā-jekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *trajectus*, pp. of *trajicere* (LL. also rarely *transjacere*), throw or cast over, carry over, ship over, transport, also transfix, < *trans*, through, across, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1].] To throw or cast (across or through). [Rare.]

Thou knowst that to be Cerberus, and him
The ferriman who from the rivers brim
Trajected thee.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 236).

If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively.
Newton, Opticks, I. i., Exper. 10.

traject (traj'ekt), *n.* [< OF. *traject, trajet*, a ferry, a passage over, = It. *tragetto, tragitto*, < L. *trajectus*, a passage over, < *trajicere*, throw over: see *traject*, *v.* Cf. *treget*.] 1. A ferry; a passage or place for passing over water with boats (by some commentators said to mean the boat itself).

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed
Vnto the *tranect* [read *traiect*, i. e. *traject*, as in various modern editions], to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 54 (folio 1623).

2. A trajectory. [Rare.]

The *traject* of comets. *Is. Taylor*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. The act of throwing across or transporting; transmission; transference. [Rare.]

At the best, however, this *traject* [that of printing from Asia] was but that of the germ of life, which Sir W. Thomson, in a famous discourse, suggested had been carried to this earth from some other sphere by meteoric agency.
Athenæum. (*Imp. Dict.*)

trajection (trā-jek'shon), *n.* [= It. *trajezione*, < L. *trajectio*(*n-*), a crossing over, passage, transposition (of words), < *trajicere*, throw over, convey over: see *traject*.] 1. The act of trajecting; a casting or darting through or across; a crossing; a passage.

My due for thy *trajection* downe here lay.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 232).

Of this sort might be the spectre at the Rubicon, Cæsar hesitating that *trajection*. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 144.

2. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, transposition: same as *hyperbaton* (*a*). [Rare.]

Nor is the postposition of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the *trajection* here so great but the Latine will admit the same order of the words. *J. Mede*, Works (1672), iii. 1.

trajectory (trā-jek'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *trajectories* (-riz). [= F. *trajectoire*, trajectory, OF. the end of a funnel, also adj., passing over, < ML. **trajectorius*, neut. *trajectorium*, a funnel, < L. *trajicere*, pp. *trajectus*, throw over: see *traject*.] 1. The path described by a body moving under the action of given forces; specifically, the curve described by a projectile in its flight through the air. Compare *range*, 4.—2. In *geom.*, a curve or surface which cuts all the curves or surfaces of a given system at a constant angle. When the constant angle is a right angle, the trajectory is called an *orthogonal trajectory*.

trajetour†, *n.* Same as *tregetour*. *Gower*.

trajetry†, *n.* Same as *tregetry*.

tralation† (trā-lā'shon), *n.* [= It. *tralazione*, < L. *tralatio*(*n-*), equiv. to *translatio*(*n-*), a transferring, translation: see *translation*.] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper but more significant sense.

According to the broad *tralation* of his rude Rhemists.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 14.

tralatition† (tral-ā-tish'on), *n.* [Irreg. for *tralation* (after *tralatitious*).] A departure from the literal use of words; a metaphor.

tralatitious† (tral-ā-tish'us), *a.* [= It. *tralatizio*, < L. *tralaticius, tralatitius*, equiv. to *translaticius, translatitius*, < *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer: see *translate*.] Metaphorical; not literal.

Unless we could contrive a perfect set of new words, there is no speaking of the Deity without using our old ones in a *tralatitious* sense. *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, iv. 1.

tralatitiously† (tral-ā-tish'us-li), *adv.* Metaphorically; not in a literal sense.

Written Language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the Eye the same Letters and Words which are pronounced.
Holder, Elements of Speech, p. 8.

tralineate† (trā-lin'ē-āt), *v. i.* [After It. *tralignare*, degenerate, < L. *trans*, across, + *linea*, line: see *line*[2].] To deviate in course or direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard-kind?
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 396.

Trallian (tral'ian), *a.* [< L. *Trallianus* (< Gr. Τραλλιανός), of Tralles, < *Tralles*, also *Trallis*, < Gr. Τράλλεις, also Τράλλις, a city of Lydia.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Tralles, in Asia Minor, or its inhabitants.—**Trallian school**, a school of Greek Hellenistic sculpture of the third century B. C., of which the great surviving work is

Trallian School of Sculpture.—The group called the Farnese Bull, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

the large group known as the Farnese Bull, in the Museum at Naples. This important work, while transgressing the proper limitations of sculpture in the round, exhibits originality, vigor, skill in composition, and a high decorative quality. It is to be paralleled with the Laocoön group of the Rhodian school.

tralucet (trā-lūs'), *v. i.* [= It. *tralucere*, < L. *tralucere, translucere*, shine through: see *translucent*.] To shine through. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

tralucency† (trā-lū'sen-si), *n.* [< *tralucen(t)* + *-ey.*] Translucency. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

tralucent† (trā-lū'sent), *a.* [= It. *tralucente*, < L. *tralucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tralucere*, *translucere*, shine through: see *translucent.*] Transparent; translucent.

And fair *tralucent* stones, that over all
It did reflect. *Peele*, Honour of the Garter.

tram[1] (tram), *n.* [< OSw. **tram*, *trâm*, *trum*, a log, stock of a tree, Sw. dial. *tromm*, *trömm*, *trumm*, a stump, the end of a log, also a kind of sled, = Norw. *tram*, *tröm*, *trumm*, edge, brim, *tram*, a step, door-step, = Dan. dial. *trom*, end, stump, = Icel. *thrömr* (*thram-*), edge, brim, = MD. *drom*, a beam, balk, = MLG. *träme*, a cross-piece, a round of a ladder, a step of a chair, LG. *traam* (< G. or Scand.), a beam, balk, handle of a wheelbarrow or sled, = OHG. *drām*, *trām*, beam, balk (> MHG. *drāmen*, supply with beams or props), G. *tram*, a beam; forms in gradation, or in part identical, with ME. *thrum* = MD. *drom*, the end of a weaver's thread, thrum, = OHG. *drum*, *dhrum*, MHG. *drum*, G. *trumm*, thrum, end, stump of a tree; akin to L. *terminus*, end, Gr. *τέρμα*, end: see *thrum*[1] and *term.* Cf. OF. *trameau*, a sled, or dray without wheels. The senses and forms are involved, but the development seems to have been, 'end, fragment, stump, log, pole (shaft, handle), bar, beam, rail.' The E. word in the sense 'rail' seems to have been applied to a rail or plank in a tram-road or plank road, thence to the lines of rails or planks, and thence to the road itself. In the sense of 'car' or 'tram-car' it is prob. short for *tram-ear*, but *tram* as a 'mine-car' (def. 6) may represent the Sw. word in the sense 'a kind of sled.'] 1. A beam or bar: as, gallows *trams*. [Scotch.]—2. The shaft of a cart, wheelbarrow, or vehicle of any kind. [Scotch.]—3†. A plank road.

To the amendinge of the highwaye or *tram*, frome the weste ende of Bridgegait, in Barnard Castle, 20*s.*
Will of Ambrose Middleton, Aug. 4, 1555 (*Surtees Soc. [Publ.*, XXXVIII. 37, note).

4. One of the two parallel lines of rails which form a tramway.

Laying his *trams* in a poison'd gloom.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

5. A tramway. [Great Britain.]—6. A four-wheeled car or wagon used in coal-mines, especially in the north of England, for conveying the coals from the working-places to the pit-bottom, or from the pit-mouth to the place of shipment. The words *tram*, *corf*, *box*, *tub*, and *skip* are all in use in English collieries to designate some kind of a box-like receptacle, vehicle, or car by which coal is transported, either above or beneath the surface.

7. Same as *tram-ear.* [Great Britain.]

Lord Rosebery in his midnight address to the *tram* servants. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 723.

8. In a grinding-mill, position perpendicular to the face of the bedstone: said of a spindle. See *tramming.*

tram[1] (tram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trammed*, ppr. *tramming.* [< *tram*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To move or transport on a tramway.

An empty kibble is placed upon the trolley and *trammed* back along the level, where it is again loaded from a shoot (mill, pass) or by the shovel. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 455.

II. *intrans.* To operate a tram; also, to travel by tram. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. xvi. 2.

tram[2]† (tram), *n.* [ME. *tramme*, *traimme*; origin obscure.] A machine; a contrivance.

tram[3] (tram), *n.* [Cf. *tram*[2] and *trammel.*] A device, resembling a trammel, used for shaping oval molds, etc.

tram[4] (tram), *n.* [= G. Dan. *trame*, < F. *trame*, tram, weft, < It. *trama*, woof, weft, < L. *trama*, weft.] A kind of double silk thread, in which two or more strands or singles are twisted together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles, used for the weft or cross-threads of gros-de-Naples velvets, flowered silks, and the best varieties of silk goods. Also called *shute.*

trama (trā'mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *trama*, weft.] In *bot.*, the hyphal tissue which lies in the middle of the lamella on the pileus in hymenomycetous fungi. Also called *dissepiment*, and *intralamellar tissue.*

tramal (trā'mal), *a.* [< *trama* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of trama: as, *tramal* tissue.

tram-car (tram'kär), *n.* [< *tram*[1], 5, + *car*[1].] 1. A car used on a tramway; a tramway-car; a horse-car on a street-railway. Also called *tram.* [Great Britain.]—2. A car used in coal-mines: same as *tram*[1], 6.

Trametes (trā-mē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), < L. *trama*, weft: see *trama.*] A genus of polyporoid fungi, having the pores subrotund, obtuse, entire, often unequal in depth, and sunk in the surface of the pileus. The species grow on decaying wood.

trametoid (tram'e-toid), *a.* [< *Trametes* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Trametes.*

tram-line (tram'līn), *n.* [< *tram*[1] + *line*[2].] A tramway. [Great Britain.]

The problem of the commercial success of electrical propulsion on *tramlines* has been solved.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 67.

trammel (tram'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tramel*, *tramell*; < ME. *tramayle*, < OF. *tramail*, F. *tramail*, more commonly *trémail*, also *tramel*, *trameau* = Sp. *trasmallo* = Pg. *trasmalho*, a net (cf. Pg. *trambolha*, a clog or trammel for a horse), = It. *tramaglio*, dial. *tramagio*, *trimaj*, *tremagg*, a fish-net, bird-net, < ML. *tramaculа*, *tramagula*, also *tremaculum*, *tremacle*, *tremale*, *trimacle*, a fish-net, bird-net, trammel (the forms are confused, indicating uncertainty as to the etymology); prob. orig. ML. **trimacula*, lit. a 'three-mesh' net, i. e. a net of three layers (differing in size of meshes), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *macula*, a mesh: see *mail*[1], *maeula.* In defs. 5, 6, 7 the sense suggests a connection with *tram*[1], a bar or beam, but they are appar. particular uses of *trammel* in the sense of 'shackle.' Cf. *tram*[3].] 1. A net for fishing; a trawl-net or trawl; a drag-net. See *trammel-net.*

Nay, Cupid, pitch thy *trammel* where thou please,
Thou canst not fail to take such fish as these.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 3., Epig.

2†. A net for binding up or confining the hair.

Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye
In breaded *tramels*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 15.

3. A shackle; specifically, a kind of shackle used for regulating the motions of a horse, and making him amble.—4. Whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an impediment.

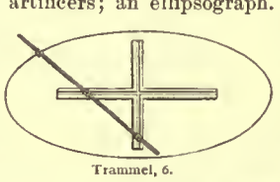
Prose . . . is loose, easy, and free from *trammels*.
Goldsmith, Pref. to Poetical Dict.

It is impossible not to be struck with his [William IV.'s] extreme good-nature and simplicity, which he cannot or will not exchange for the dignity of his new situation and the *trammels* of etiquette.
Greville, Memoirs, July 24, 1830.

5. An implement hung in a fireplace to support pots and other culinary vessels. Trammels are hung from the back-bar or from a crane; they are often so constructed in two parts that they can be lengthened and shortened.

Our own warm hearth seemed blazing free,
The crane and pendent *trammels* showed,
The Turks' heads on the andirons glowed.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

6. An instrument for drawing ellipses, used by joiners and other artificers; an ellipsograph. One part consists of a cross with two grooves at right angles; the other is a beam-compass which carries the describing pencil, and is guided by two pins which slide in the grooves.



Trammel, 6.

7. A beam-compass.

trammel (tram'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trammeled*, *trammelled*, ppr. *trammeling*, *trammelling.* [< *trammel*, *n.*] 1. To catch as in a net; make captive; restrain. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If the assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With his surcease success, . . .
We 'd jump the life to come. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 3.

While I am striving . . .
How to entangle, *trammel* up, and snare
Your soul in mine. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

2. To shackle; confine; hamper.

Mardonius would never have persuaded me, had dreams and visions been less constant and less urgent. What pious man ought to resist them? Nevertheless, I am still surrounded and *trammelled* by perplexities.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Xerxes and Artabanus.

3. To train slavishly; inure to conformity or obedience. [Rare.]

Hackneyed and *trammelled* in the ways of a court.
Pope, To Gay, Oct. 16, 1727.

trammeled, trammelled (tram'eld), *p. a.* 1. Caught; confined; shackled; hampered.—2. Having blazes or white marks on the fore foot and hind foot of one side, as if marked by trammels: said of a horse.—**Cross-trammeled**, having a white fore foot on one side and a white hind foot on the other, as a horse.

trammeler, trammeller (tram'el-ėr), *n.* [< *trammel* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which trammels or restrains.—2. One who uses a trammel-net.

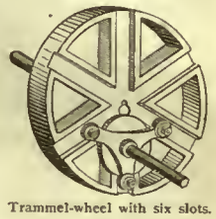
The net is love's, right worthily supported;
Bacchus one end, the other Ceres guideth;
Like *trammellers* this god and goddess sported
To take each foule that in their walkes abideth.
An Old-fashioned Love (1594). (*Imp. Dict.*)

trammelet† (tram'el-et), *n.* [< *trammel* + *-et.*] A snare.

Or like Aurora when with pearl she sets
Her long disheveld rose-crowned *trammelets*.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

trammelled, trammeller. See *trammeled, trammeler.*

trammel-net (tram'el-net), *n.* A sort of drag-net for taking fish. It now usually consists of three scines of similar form fastened together at their edges. The inner net is very loose and full, and of fine thread and small mesh. The two outer ones have a mesh from 3 to 6 inches long, and of coarser thread. The fish pass readily through the outer scines and strike the inner net, which is thus pocketed through one of the large meshes, the fulness of the inner net readily permitting this protrusion. The fish are thus held in a kind of pocket.



Trammel-wheel with six slots.

trammel-wheel (tram'el-hwēl), *n.* A mechanical device for converting a reciprocating into a circular motion. It consists of a wheel having on one side four slots, like a trammel, in which move two blocks placed on an arm connected with a piston-rod. The blocks slide in the grooves of the wheel, and cause it to make two revolutions to one stroke of the rod. Another form consists of a wheel with six slots, and a smaller wheel with three arms which travel in the slots. Also called *slosh-wheel.* *E. H. Knight.*

trammer (tram'ėr), *n.* [< *tram*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *coal-mining*, a putter or drawer. See *putter*[1], 2.

tramming (tram'ing), *n.* [< *tram*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The operation of adjusting the spindle of a millstone to bring it exactly perpendicular with the face of the bedstone. When so adjusted it is said to be *in tram*; when inclined to the face it is *out of tram.*

tramontana (trä-mon-tä'nä), *n.* [It.: see *tramontane.*] The north wind: commonly so called in the Mediterranean. The name is also given to a peculiar cold and blighting wind, very hurtful in the Archipelago.

tramontane (tra-mon'tān or trä-mon-tān'), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Formerly also *tramountain*, q. v.; < OF. *tramontain* = Sp. Pg. *tramontano*, < It. *tramontano*, beyond the mountains, < L. *transmontanus*, beyond the mountains, < *trans*, beyond, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain: see *mount*[1], *mountain.* Cf. *ultramontane.* II. *n.* < OF. (and F.) *tramontane* = Pr. *trasmontana*, *tramontana*, *tremontana*, the polar star, also the north wind, = Sp. Pg. It. *tramontana*, < L. *transmontana* (sc. *stella*), the polar star, thus named in Provence and in the north of Italy, because it is there visible beyond the Alps.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being or situated beyond the mountains—that is, the Alps: originally used by the Italians; hence, foreign; barbarous: then applied to the Italians as being beyond the mountains from Germany, France, etc. See *ultramontane.*

A dream; in days like these
Impossible, when Virtue is so scarce
That to suppose a scene where she presides
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief.
Cowper, Task, iv. 533.

2. Coming from the other side of the mountains: as, *tramontane* wind. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 367).

II. *n.* 1. One who lives beyond the mountains; hence, a stranger; a barbarian. See I.

A happiness
Those *tramontanes* ne'er tasted.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

Hush! I hear Captain Cape's voice—the hideous *tramontane!* *A. Murphy*, Old Maid, iii. 1.

2. The north wind. See *tramontana.*

tramosericeous (tram″ō-sē-rish'ius), *a.* [< L. *trama*, weft (see *tram*[4]), + LL. *sericeus*, silken: see *sericeous.*] In *entom.*, having a luster resembling that of satin, as the elytra of certain beetles.

tramoso (trä-mō'zō), *n.* See *lupine*[2].

tramountain†, *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tramountaine*, < OF. *tramontane*, the polar star, the north wind: see *tramontane.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *tramontane.* *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 49.

II. *n.* The pole-star.

I [Lucifer] schal telde vp my trone in the *tra mountayne*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 211.

tramp (tramp), *v.* [< ME. *trampen* = MLG. LG. *trampen* (MHG. freq. *trampeln*, > G. *trampeln*) =

Sw. Norw. *trampa* = Dan. *trampe*, tramp, stamp, tread, trample, a secondary verb, from a strong verb seen in Goth. *anatrimpan*, tread upon (press upon); perhaps ult. akin to *trap*, D. G. *trappen*, tread: see *trap*[1], *trap*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tread under foot; trample.

It is like unto the camamelo; the more ye tread it and *trampe* it, the sweter it smelleth, the thicker it groweth, the better it spreddeth.
T. Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith (1565). (*Latham.*)

2. To tread (clothes) in water, so as to cleanse or scour them. [Scotch.]—3. To travel over on foot: as, to *tramp* a country.

II. *intrans.* 1. To walk, especially to walk with heavy step; tread; march; go on foot.

How often did he . . . dread to look over his shoulder, lest he should behold some uncouth being *tramping* close behind him!
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 425.

He had *tramped* about the fields of the vacant farm, trying helplessly to look after things which he did not understand. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, v.

2. To go about as a vagrant or vagabond.

tramp (tramp), *n.* [< *tramp*, *v.*] 1. The sound made by the feet in walking or marching.

Then came the *tramp* of horse. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

The unmercifully lengthened *tramp* of my passing and returning footsteps. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 38.

2. An excursion or journey on foot; a walk.

It was his delight . . . to organize woodland *tramps*, and to start us on researches similar to his own.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 429.

We shook hands with them all, men, women, and children, resuming our *tramp* about eleven o'clock. We still kept the main traveled road. *The Century*, XL. 615.

3. A plate of iron worn by ditchers, etc., under the hollow of the foot, to save the shoe in pressing the spade into the earth.—4. An instrument for trimming hedges.—5. An itinerant mechanic: same as *tramper*, 2.—6. An idle vagrant; a homeless vagabond. Also *tramper*.

Another class, that of importunate sturdy *tramps*, has been perambulating the country, composed generally of young, idle, and insolent able-bodied men, unamenable to discipline, threatening and committing lawless acts of violence in the workhouses where they obtain nightly shelter. *A. Oxen*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 267.

The "sturdy beggars" who infested England two or three centuries ago reappear in our midst under the name of *tramps*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 280.

7. A freight-vessel that does not run in any regular line, but takes a cargo wherever the shippers desire: also used attributively, as in *tramp steamer*. Also called *ocean tramp*. [Slang.]

tramper (tram'pėr), *n.* [< *tramp* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tramps.—2. An itinerant mechanic; a workman in search of employment.—3. An idle vagrant; a homeless vagabond; a tramp; a gipsy.

They had suddenly perceived . . . a party of gipsies. . . . How the *trampers* might have behaved had the young ladies been more courageous must be doubtful; but such an invitation for attack could not be resisted.
Jane Austen, Emma, xxxix.

D'ye think his honour has naething else to do than to speak wi' like idle *tramper* that comes about the town?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

tramping-drum (tram'ping-drum), *n.* In the manufacture of leather, a stuffing-wheel with hollow trunnions, through which warm air or steam is circulated into and out of the drum, while saturating in it a quantity of leather with oil.

tram-plate (tram'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate laid as a rail: the earliest form of rail for railways.

trample (tram'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trampled*, ppr. *trampling*. [< ME. *trampelen*, *tramplen* = D. *trampelen* = LG. *trampeln* = MHG. *trampeln*, G. *trampeln*; a freq. of *tramp*.] **I.** *trans.* To beat or tread down by the tramping or stamping of feet, or by frequent treading; prostrate or crush by treading under foot; tread upon or tread down, literally or figuratively.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. Mat. vii. 6.

But that Humane and Diuine learning is now *trampled* vnder the barbarous foote of the Ottoman-Horse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

Was it not enough for thee to stoop so low for our sakes, but that thou shouldst be *trampled* on because thou didst it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

Squadrons of the Prince, *trampling* the flowers.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

In 1869 the present ruler of Austria and Dalmatia strove . . . to *trample* under foot the ancient rights of the freemen of the Bocche di Cattaro.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 236.

II. *intrans.* To tread with repeated force and shock; stamp; hence, to tramp roughshod; tread roughly or contemptuously.

My Muse, to some ears not unsweet,
Tempers her words to *trampling* horses' feete
More oft than to a chamber-melodie.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, lxxxiv.

Certaine others . . . gathered their ananas in the Indians gardens, *trampling* through them without any discretion. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 320.

'Tis the presumptuous and proud man alone who dares to *trample* on those truths which the rest of the world reverence. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

I *trample* on your offers and on you.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Sudden and steady the music, as eight hoofs *trample* and thunder. *Swinburne*, Hesperia.

trample (tram'pl), *n.* [< *trample*, *v.*] A frequent heavy or rough tread; a trampling.

Under the despiteful control, the *trample* and spurn of all the other damned. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

The sound is drawing close,
And speedier than the *trample* of speedy feet it goes.
W. Morris, Sigurd, ii.

trampler (tram'plėr), *n.* [< *trample* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who tramples.—2†. A lawyer.

Pity your *trampler*, sir, your poor solicitor.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

The *trampler* is in hast, O cleere the way,
Takes fees with both hands cause he cannot stay,
No matter wheth'r the cause be right or wrong,
So hee be payd for letting out his tongue.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

trampoose, *v. i.* See *trampous*.

trampot (tram'pot), *n.* [< *tram*[1] + *pot*.] In

Trampots.

1. Arched trampot, the arch at *c* straddling a driving-shaft when bevel-gearing is used; *a*, bridge-tree supporting the step *b*. 2. More common form of trampot, in which the movable step is adjustable to center by a quadrilateral arrangement of set-screws.

milling, the support in which the foot of the spindle is stepped.

trampous, trampoose (tram'pus, tram-pös'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trampoused*, *trampoosed*, ppr. *trampousing*, *trampoosing*. [Appar. < *tramp* + *-ous*, *-oose*, a merely capricious addition.] To tramp; walk or wander about. [Vulgar.]

Some years ago I landed near to Dover,
And seed strange sights, *trampoosing* England over.
D. Humphreys, The Yankee in England. (*Bartlett.*)

tramp-pick (tramp'pik), *n.* A kind of lever of iron, about 4 feet long and 1 inch in breadth and thickness, tapering away at the lower end and having a small degree of curvature there, somewhat like the prong of a dung-fork, used for turning up very hard soils. It is fitted with a rest, about 18 inches from the lower end, on which the workman presses with his foot.

tramroad (tram'rōd), *n.* [Formerly also (once) *dramroad* (a form appar. due to the D. cognate); < *tram*[1], a rail, + *road*.] A road in which the track for the wheels is made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or plates of iron laid in line; a tramway. See *tramway*.

tram-staff (tram'stȧf), *n.* In *milling*, a straightedge used to test the position of the spindle and millstone, and to test the surface of the stone. One form is called the *red-staff*, because it is rubbed with red chalk or other coloring matter, and leaves a red mark on all prominent points it encounters in passing over the surface of the stone.

tramway (tram'wā), *n.* [< *tram*[1], a rail, + *way*[1].] The earliest form of railroad. It consisted at first of trams of wood or flat stones, at a later period of wooden stringers covered with strap-iron, and lastly of iron rails. The first tramways were simply rude horse-railroads for the transportation of heavy freight. The term is now applied to all kinds of street-railroads, whether using engines, horses, a cable, or electricity. [Great Britain.]

The smelting furnaces are the centre of activity, and to them *tramways* and railways converge, bearing strings of trucks loaded with materials
Edinburgh Rev., CXVII. 211.

tram-wheel (tram'hwēl), *n.* The form of light, flanged, metallic wheel usual on tram-cars.

Tram-wheel.

tranation† (trā-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *tranare* (*transnare*), pp. *tranatus*, swim across, < *trans*, across, + *nare*, swim: see *natant*.] The act of passing over by swimming; transnatation.

trance[1] (tràns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *transe*, *traunce*, < OF. **transe*, passage (found only in the deflected sense: see *trance*[2]), = It. *transito*, passage, < L. *transitus*, a crossing over, transit: see *transit*. Cf. *trance*[2].] 1. A journeying or journey over a country; especially, a tedious journey. [Old and prov. Eng.]—2. A passage, especially a passage inside a house. [Scotch.]

But mair he look'd, and dule saw he,
On the door at the *trance*,
Spots o' his dear ladys bluid
Shining like a lance.
Lamaikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

trance[1]† (tràns), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *traunce*; < *trance*[1], *n.*] To tramp; travel.

Traunce the world over, you shall never purse up so much gold as when you were in England.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

trance[2] (tràns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *transe*, *traunce*; < ME. *trance*, *transe*, *traunce*, < OF. *transe*, extreme fear, dread, a trance or swoon (prob. also in orig. sense 'passage'), F. *transe*, extreme fear, = Sp. *trance*, critical moment, crisis, hour of death, transfer of goods, = Pg. *trance*, critical moment, crisis, hour of death, = It. *transito*, passage, decease, < L. *transitus*, a passage, < *transire*, pass over: see *transit*, and cf. *trance*[1]. Some derive F. *transe* directly from OF. *transi*, fallen in a swoon, amazed, half-dead, pp. of *transir*, fall in a swoon, lit. go over.] 1. A passing away or apart; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being; a state of insensibility to mundane things; a rapture; an ecstasy.

Now hast thou sit as in a *trance*, and seen
To thy soul's joy, and honour of thy house,
The trophies and the triumphs of thy men.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, v.

While they made ready, he fell into a *trance*, and saw heaven opened. Acts x. 10, 11.

Some haue their supernaturall *traunces* or ranishments: some dwell amongst men, some by themselues apart.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

2. A state of perplexity or bewilderment; amaze.

Both stood like old acquaintance in a *trance*,
Met far from home, wondering each other's chance.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1595.

3. In *med.*, catalepsy; ecstasy; the hypnotic state.

trance[2] (tràns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tranced*, ppr. *trancing*. [< *trance*[2], *n.* Cf. *entrance*[2].] 1. To entrance; place in or as in a trance or rapture.

The trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *tranced*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 218.

I trod as one *tranced* in some rapturous vision.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 17.

2. To hold or bind with or as with a charm or spell; overspread or shroud as with a spell; charm; enchant.

A *tranced* summer-night. *Keats*, Hyperion, i.

trancedly (tràn'sed-li), *adv.* In a trance-like or spell-bound manner; like one in a trance.

Then stole I up, and *trancedly*
Gazed on the Persian girl alone.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

tranché (F. pron. troṅ-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *trancher*, cut: see *trench*.] In *her.*, party per bend.

tranect†, *n.* See the quotation under *traject*.

traneen (trā-nēn'), *n.* [< Ir. *trainín*, *traithnín*, a little stalk of grass, the herb-bennet.] A grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*. *Britten and Holland.* [Irish.]—**Not worth a traneen**, not worth a rush.

trangam†, **trangamet**†, *n.* Same as *trangram*.

trangle (trang'gl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, one of the diminutives of the fesse, by some writers considered as a bar, by others as a closet or barrulet.

trangram† (trang'gram), *n.* [Also *trangam*, *trangame*, *trankum*; appar. an arbitrary var. of *tangram* or perhaps of *anagram*.] Something trumpery, unusual, or of no value; a gimcrack.

But go, thou *Trangame*, and carry back those *Trangames*, which thou hast stol'n or purloin'd.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

What a devil's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks, gentlemen? *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, iii. 6.

"But, hey-day, what, have you taken the chain and medal off from my bonnet?" "And meet time it was, when you usher, vinegar-faced rogue that he is, began to inquire what popish *trangam* you were wearing."
Scott, Abbot, xix.

trank (trangk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *glove-making*, an oblong piece taken from the skin, from which the shape of the glove is cut by a knife in a press. *E. H. Knight.*

tranka (trang'kȧ), *n.* A long cylindrical box balanced and juggled with by the feet of an acrobat.

trankeh (trang'ke), *n.* [Pers.] A large boat of a type used in the Persian Gulf.

trankum (trang'kum), *n.* Same as *trangram.*

That shawl must be had for Clara, with the other *trankums* of muslin and lace. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

tranlace† (tran-lās'), *v. t.* [< *tran-* for *trans-* + *lace.*] To transpose.

Here ye see how in the former rime this word life is *tranlaced* into liue, liuing, liuely, liuelode.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 170.

trannel (tran'el), *n.* [A var. of *trunnel*, ult. of *treenail.*] A treenail.

tranquil (trang'kwil), *a.* [< F. *tranquille* = Sp. *tranquilo* = Pg. It. *tranquillo*, < L. *tranquillus*, quiet, tranquil.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; not agitated; serene.

O, now for ever
Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 348.

=Syn. *Placid, Serene*, etc. See *calm*[1].

tranquilization, tranquillization (trang^{g}kwil-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *tranquilize* + *-ation.*] The act of tranquilizing, or the state of being tranquilized. Also spelled *tranquilisation, tranquillisation.*

tranquilize, tranquillize (trang'kwil-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tranquilized, tranquillized*, ppr. *tranquilizing, tranquillizing.* [< F. *tranquilliser* = Sp. *tranquilizar* = Pg. *tranquillizar* (cf. It. *tranquillare*, < L. *tranquillare*), make tranquil; as *tranquil* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To render tranquil or quiet; allay when agitated; compose; make calm or peaceful.

Religion haunts the imagination of the sinner, instead of *tranquillizing* his heart. *R. Hall.*

=Syn. To quiet, still, soothe, calm, lull, hush.

II. *intrans.* To become tranquil; also, to exert a quieting or calming effect.

I'll try as I ride in my chariot to *tranquilize.*
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lviii.

Also spelled *tranquilise, tranquillise.*

tranquilizer, tranquillizer (trang'kwil-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *tranquilize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which tranquilizes. Also spelled *tranquiliser, tranquilliser.*

tranquilizingly, tranquillizingly (trang'-kwil-ī-zing-li), *adv.* So as to tranquilize.

tranquillamente (tràng-kēl-là-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *tranquillo*, tranquil: see *tranquil.*] In *music*, tranquilly; calmly; in a quiet manner.

tranquillity (trang-kwil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *tranquillitee*, < OF. *tranquillité*, F. *tranquillité* = Pr. *tranquillitat, tranquilitat* = Sp. *tranquilidad* = Pg. *tranquillidade* = It. *tranquillità*, < L. *tranquillita(t-)s*, tranquilness, < *tranquillus*, tranquil: see *tranquil.*] The state or character of being tranquil; quietness; serenity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calmness.

Ne ever rests he in *tranquillity*,
The roring billowes beat his bowre so boystrously.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 58.

Preserving the *tranquillity* of our spirits and the evenness of our temper in the assault of infamy and disreputation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 33.

Power dwells apart in its *tranquillity*,
Remote, serene, and inaccessible.
Shelley, Mont Blanc, iv.

=Syn. *Quiet, Peace*, etc. (see *rest*[1]), serenity, placidness, calm, stillness.

tranquillo (tràn-kwēl'lō), *a.* [It., = E. *tranquil.*] In *music*, tranquil: noting a passage to be so rendered.

tranquilly (trang'kwil-li), *adv.* [< *tranquil* + *-ly*[2].] In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully.

tranquilness (trang'kwil-nes), *n.* Tranquillity.

trans-. [= F. *trans-, tré-*, OF. *trans-, tres-* = Sp. Pg. *trans-, tras-* = It. *trans-, tras-*, < L. *trans-*, prefix, *trans*, prep., across, over, beyond, on the other side of, in comp. across, over, through, through and through, beyond. Before a consonant the form varies between *trans-* and *tra-*, as in *transdere, tradere* (see *tradition, tray*[3]), *transducere, traducere* (see *traduce*), *translucere, tralucere*, etc. (see *tralucent, translucent*); before *s*, the form commonly becomes *tran-*, as in *transcendere*, for *transscendere* (see *transcend*), etc. This prefix appears in E. in other forms, as *tra-* in *traduce, traject*, etc., *tre-* in the obs. *treget*, etc., *tres-* in *trespass*, and reduced or partly absorbed in *traitor, treason, tray*[3], *betray*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'across, over, beyond, on the other side of, through,' as in *transfer*, 'carry over,' *transfuse*, 'pour over,' *transgress*, 'pass beyond,' etc., *transalpine*, 'beyond the Alps,' etc. (in the last use opposed to *cis-*). Besides its use in numerous English words taken from Latin words with this prefix, it is used to some extent as an English formative, as in *transdialect, transearth, transpierce, transview*, etc. It is commonly used in its literal sense, but also as implying complete change, as in *transfigure, transform*, etc. *Trans-* is also a frequent formative of recent technical words of science, in the concrete sense of 'athwart, across, crosswise, transversely, from side to side,' like *dia-* in the same cases: as, *transprocess*, equivalent to *transverse process*, or *diapophysis; transductor, transfrontal, transmedian, transection*, etc.

trans. An abbreviation of *transactions, translated* or *translator, transpose, transitive*, etc.

transact (tràns-akt'), *v.* [< L. *transactus*, pp. of *transigere* (> It. *transigere* = Sp. Pg. *transigir*), drive through, carry through, bring to an end, finish, complete, perform, < *trans*, through, + *agere*, drive, do: see *act.* The verb appears to have been suggested by the nouns *transactor* and *transaction.*] **I.** *trans.* To carry through; perform; conduct; manage; do.

Which pretences I am content to let alone, if they . . . will but *transact* the question wholly by Scripture and common sense. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, § 12.

In a country fully stocked in proportion to all the business it had to *transact*, as great a quantity of stock would be employed in every particular branch as the nature and extent of the trade would admit.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 9.

II. *intrans.* To conduct, arrange, or settle matters; deal; treat; negotiate.

God *transacts* with mankind by gentle and paternal measures. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 52.

transaction (tràns-ak'shon), *n.* [< F. *transaction* = Pr. *transactio* = Sp. *transaccion* = Pg. *transacção* = It. *transazione*, < LL. *transactio(n-)*, a completion, an agreement, < L. *transigere*, complete, perform, transact: see *transact.*] **1.** The management or settlement of an affair; a doing or performing: as, the *transaction* of business. —**2.** A completed or settled matter or item of business; a matter or affair either completed or in course of completion: as, a *transaction* of questionable honesty.

Indifferent to truth in the *transactions* of life, he was honestly devoted to truth in the researches of speculation. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

3. *pl.* The reports or publications containing the several papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, etc., which have been read or delivered at the meetings of certain learned societies. Those of the Royal Society of London are known as the *Philosophical Transactions.*

I have delivered him a Copy of the *Transactions* of Things that concerned their Company at Rheinsburgh.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 8.

4. In *civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement; the extinguishing of an obligation by an agreement by which each party consents to forego part of his claims in order to close the matter finally. It presupposes that each of the parties incurs some loss, otherwise the arrangement rather belongs to the class of donations. *Amos.*—**Personal transaction.** See *personal.*

transactor (tràns-ak'tor), *n.* [< OF. *transacteur* = Pg. *transactor*, < L. *transactor*, a manager, < *transigere*, pp. *transactus*, complete, transact: see *transact.*] One who transacts, performs, or conducts any business.

transalpine (tràns-al'pin), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transalpin* = Sp. Pg. It. *transalpino*, < L. *transalpinus*, < *trans*, across, + *Alpes*, Alps, *Alpinus*, Alpine, of the Alps: see *Alp*[2], *Alpine.*] **I.** *a.* Being or situated beyond the Alps, especially from Rome: as, *transalpine* Gaul: opposed to *cisalpine.* Compare *transmontane.*

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of a country beyond the Alps, generally with reference to Rome.

transandine (tràns-an'din), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Andes* + *-ine*[1].] Across the Andes; to or on the other side of the Andes: as, *transandine* explorations.

transanimate (tràns-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transanimated*, ppr. *transanimating.* [< *trans-* + *animate.*] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body. *Dean King*, Sermon, Nov., 1608. [Rare.]

transanimation (tràns-an-i-mā'shon), *n.* [= It. *transanimazione*; as *transanimate* + *-ion.*] Transmigration of the soul; metempsychosis; also, any doctrine or theory of reincarnation (as in the following extract).

Yf it may be graunted . . . that the spirites of dead men may reuine in other (after the opinion and *transanimation* of Pythagoras), we may thynke that the soule of Archimedes was reuined in Besson, that excellent Geometer of our tyme.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlvii).

trans-Appalachian (tràns-ap-a-lach'i-an), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Appalachian.*] Across the Appalachian range of mountains.

The *Trans-Appalachian* movement of Birds.
The Auk, Jan., 1891, p. 82.

transatlantic (tràns-at-lan'tik), *a.* [= F. *transatlantique* = Sp. *transatlántico*; as *trans-* + *Atlantic.*] **1.** Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; on the opposite side of the Atlantic from the country of the speaker or writer; specifically, in Europe, American.

I go to search where, dark and deep,
Those *Trans-atlantic* treasures sleep.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 21.

2. Crossing or passing across the Atlantic: as, a *transatlantic* line of steamers.

transaudient (tràns-â'di-ent), *a.* [< L. *trans-*, through, + *audien(t-)s*, ppr. of *audire*, hear: see *hearing.*] Permitting the passage of sound. [Rare.]

There were dwarfs, also, who danced and sang, and many a proprietor regretted the *transaudient* properties of canvas, which allowed the frugal public to share in the melody without entering the booth.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

transcalency (tràus-kā'len-si), *n.* [< *transcalen(t)* + *-cy.*] The property of being transcalent.

transcalent (tràns-kā'lent), *a.* [< L. *trans*, through, + *calen(t-)s*, ppr. of *calere*, be warm: see *calid.*] Pervious to heat; permitting the passage of heat. *E. Frankland*, Exper. Chem., p. 997.

transcend (tran-send'), *v.* [< OF. *transcender* = Sp. *transcender, trascender* = Pg. *transcender* = It. *transcendere, trascendere*, < L. *transcendere, transscendere*, climb over, step over, surpass, transcend, < *trans*, over, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan.* Cf. *ascend, descend.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To climb over or up; ascend; mount; reach or extend upward to.

The shore let her *transcend*, the promont to descry.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 71.

It will be thought a thing ridiculous . . .
. . . that any poet, void
Of birth, or wealth, or temporal dignity,
Should with decorum *transcend* Cæsar's chair.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.
Howell. (*Latham.*)

2. To pass over; go beyond; overpass; overstep.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

The great will see that true love cannot be unrequited. True love *transcends* the unworthy object.
Emerson, Friendship, p. 206.

We may indeed require rigid proof of whatever *transcends* our experience, but it is not only Orientals who say that "With God all things are possible."
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 77.

3. To surpass; outdo; excel; exceed.

Secret scorching flames,
That far *transcend* earthly material fires,
Are crept into me, and there is no cure.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind;
As if she could not or she would not find
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind.
Dryden, Epitaph for Monument of a Lady at Bath.

4†. To cause to climb or pass; lift; elevate.

To that People thou a Law hast giv'n
Which from grosse earth *transcendeth* them to heav'n.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 530.

=Syn. **2.** To overstep.—**3.** To outstrip, outdo.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To climb; mount; pass upward or onward.

But to conclude an impossibility from a difficulty, or affirm whereas things not easily sink they do not drown at all, besides the fallacy, is a frequent addition in human expression, and an amplification not unusual as well in opinions as relations; which oftentimes give indistinct accounts of proximities, and without restraint *transcend* from one another. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 15.

2. To be transcendent; excel.

transcendant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *transcendent.*

transcendence (tran-sen'dens), *n.* [= F. *transcendance* = Sp. *transcendencia, trascendencia* = Pg. *transcendencia* = It. *transcendenza, trascendenza*, < LL. *transcendentia*, < L. *transcenden(t-)s*, transcendent: see *transcendent.*] The character of being transcendent; elevation; loftiness; exaggeration.

In a most weak and debile minister, great power, great *transcendence*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 40.

transcendency (tran-sen'den-si), *n.* [As *transcendence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *transcendence.*

"It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man and the security of a God;" . . . this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed.
Bacon, Adversity (ed. 1887).

transcendent (tran-sen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *transcendant*; < OF. (and F.) *transcendant* = Pr. *trenscendant* = Sp. *transcendente*,

trascendente = Pg. *transcendente* = It. *trascendente* = G. *transscendent*, < L. *transcenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *transcendere*, surpass, transcend: see *transcend*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Surpassing; excelling; superior or supreme; extraordinary: as, *transcendent* worth.

Clothed with *transcendent* brightness.
Milton, P. L., i. 86.

The Lords accused the Commons for their *transcendant* misbehaviour. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 2, 1675.

2. In *scholastic philos.*, not included under one of the ten categories; higher than the categories.—**3.** In *Kantian philos.*, transcending experience; unrealizable in experience; not an object of possible experience.

For any question or theorem which might pass beyond possible experience Kant reserved the term *transcendent*.
Adamson, Fichte, p. 112.

4. Transcending the universe of matter; not essentially connected with the universe; not cosmic: as, a *transcendent* deity.—**Transcendent judgment, univocation,** etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** Preeminent, surpassing, supereminent, unequaled, unparalleled, unrivaled, peerless.

II. *n.* **1.** That which surpasses or excels; anything greatly superior or supereminent.

This power of remission is a *transcendant*, passing through all the parts of the priestly offices.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 200.

2. In *metaph.*: (*a*) A reality above the categories or predicaments. The transcendents were said to be six: Ens, Res (thing), Aliquid (something), Unum (one), Verum (true), Bonum (good); or five, Ens being omitted. (*b*) That which is altogether beyond the bounds of human cognition and thought. Compare I., 3.—**3.** In *math.*, a transcendental expression or function.

transcendental (tran-sen-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *transcendantal* = Sp. *transcendental*, *trascendental* = Pg. *transcendental* = It. *trascendentale* = G. *transscendental*; as *transcendent* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same as *transcendent*, I.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain as we do, yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these and of all other things.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

2. In *philos.*: (*a*) In Aristotelian philosophy, extending beyond the bounds of a single category. The doctrine implied is that every strictly univocal predicate is contained under one of the ten predicaments; but there are certain predicates, as *being* (*ens*), *one*, *true*, *good*, which are univocal in a modified but not very clearly defined sense, which extend over all the predicaments or categories. (*b*) In Cartesian philosophy, predicable both of body and of spirit. *Clauberg.* (*c*) Pertaining to the existence in experience of a priori elements; a priori. This is chiefly a Kantian term, but was also used by Dugald Stewart. See *Kantianism*, *category*, *a priori*.

Transcendental and transcendent do not mean the same thing. The principles of the pure understanding, which we explained before, are meant to be only of empirical, and not of *transcendental* application, that is, they cannot transcend the limits of experience. A principle, on the contrary, which removes those landmarks, nay, insists on our transcending them, is called transcendent.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), II. 256.

The belief which all men entertain of the existence of the material world (I mean their belief of its existence independently of that of percipient beings), and their expectation of the continued uniformity of the laws of nature, belong to the same class of ultimate or elemental laws of thought with those which have been just mentioned. The truths which form their objects are of an order so radically different from what are commonly called truths, in the popular acceptation of that word, that it might perhaps be useful for logicians to distinguish them by some appropriate appellation, such, for example, as that of metaphysical or *transcendental* truths. They are not principles or data . . . from which any consequence can be deduced, but form a part of those original stamins of human reason, which are equally essential to all the pursuits of science, and to all the active concerns of life.
D. Stewart, Collected Works (ed. Hamilton), III. 44.

(*d*) In Schellingistic philosophy, explaining matter and all that is objective as a product of subjective mind.—**3.** Abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, every-day, or common thought and experience; hence, vague; obscure; fantastic; extravagant.

The soul, as recognized in the philosophy of the lower races, may be defined as an ethereal surviving being, conceptions of which preceded and led up to the more *transcendental* theory of the immaterial and immortal soul, which forms part of the theology of the higher nations.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 21.

4. Not capable of being produced by the algebraical operations of addition, multiplication, involution, and their inverse operations. The commonest transcendental functions are e^x, $\log x$, $\sin x$, etc.—**Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduction.** See *reproduction*.—**Transcendental amphiboly.** See *amphiboly*.—**Transcendental analytic,** that part of transcendental logic which treats of the elements of pure intellectual cognition and the principles without which generally no object can be thought; the decomposition of our collective cognition a priori into the elements of pure intellectual cognition.—**Transcendental anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Transcendental apperception,** the original invariable self-consciousness, in which every thought is brought to logical unity.—**Transcendental cognition.** Same as *transcendental knowledge*.—**Transcendental critic,** the doctrine of the correctness of human cognition, showing how far it is to be trusted, and what elements are subjective, what objective.—**Transcendental curve.** See *curve*.—**Transcendental deduction,** the explanation of the way in which concepts a priori can refer to objects.—**Transcendental dialectic,** the destructive part of transcendental logic, showing how the speculative reason falls into fallacies, owing to the nature of the mind.—**Transcendental equation.** See *equation*.—**Transcendental esthetic,** the Kantian doctrine of the forms of pure sensibility, space, and time.—**Transcendental exposition,** the definition of a concept as a principle from which the possibility of other synthetical cognitions a priori can be understood.—**Transcendental function, geometry, idealism.** See the nouns.—**Transcendental ideality,** the mode of existence of space and time according to the Kantian theory—that they are real in the sense of truly belonging to real phenomenal objects, but unreal in so far as they are elements imported by the mind.—**Transcendental imagination,** the reproductive synthesis which takes place in all perception.—**Transcendental knowledge.** (*a*) As used by Kant, knowledge concerning our a priori concepts of objects. (*b*) Knowledge a priori. *Sir W. Hamilton.*—**Transcendental locus,** a locus which in the ordinary system of coördinates is represented by a transcendental equation.—**Transcendental logic,** the critic of thought; the theory of the origin of our knowledge in those elements of conception which cannot be attributed to sense.—**Transcendental object,** the unknown real object, according to the Kantian theory. See *universal*.—**Transcendental paralogism.** See *paralogism*.—**Transcendental perfection,** that perfection which consists in the presence of all that is necessary to the essence of the thing to which it belongs.—**Transcendental philosophy.** See *philosophy*.—**Transcendental place,** the fact that a concept belongs either to sensibility on the one hand, or to the pure understanding on the other; the determination of an object either to be a phenomenon or to be a thing in itself.—**Transcendental quantity.** (*a*) The degree with which a quality is possessed.

There is also another quantity improperly so call'd, which consists not in the extension of parts, but in the perfection and vertue of every thing. Hence uses it to be call'd the quantity of perfection and quantity of vertue. For the essential perfections of things and vertues are compos'd of divers degrees, as the quantity of a heap or mole of several parts. This, because diffus'd almost through all the categories, uses to be call'd a *transcendental quantity*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman (1697), I. v. 2.

(*b*) The value of a transcendental function.—**Transcendental reality.** Same as *absolute reality* (which see, under *absolute*).—**Transcendental reflection,** the faculty by which, according to Kant, we are immediately aware of the faculty which has furnished a concept, whether sense or understanding. See *reflection*.—**Transcendental relation, schema, surface,** etc. See the nouns.—**Transcendental synthesis,** a synthesis performed by the mind which occurs without reference to the nature of the intuitions, but refers merely to their spatial or temporal form.—**Transcendental topic,** the doctrine of transcendental places.—**Transcendental truth.** (*a*) The conformity of an object to the logical principle of consistency. (*b*) A first principle.—**Transcendental unity,** a unity brought about by the mind's action in cognition.

II. *n.* A transcendent conception, such as thing, something, one, true, good.

transcendentalism (tran-sen-den'tal-izm), *n.* [< *transcendental* + *-ism*.] **1.** The character of being transcendental. Specifically—**2.** In *philos.*, in general, the doctrine that the principles of reality are to be discovered by the study of the processes of thought. (*a*) Originally, the critical philosophy of Kant. (*b*) Usually, the principles of F. W. J. von Schelling. Especially applied in this sense to the teachings of Hedge, Emerson, and other American followers of Schelling.

transcendentalist (tran-sen-den'tal-ist), *n.* [< *transcendental* + *-ist*.] An adherent of some form of transcendentalism; especially, an American follower of Schelling.

transcendentality (tran*s*-sen-den-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *transcendental* + *-ity*.] The character of being transcendental. [Rare.]

transcendentalize (tran-sen-den'tal-īz), *v. t.* To render transcendental; interpret from a transcendental point of view.

transcendentally (tran-sen-den'tal-i), *adv.* In a transcendental manner; from a transcendental point of view; a priori.

transcendently (tran-sen'dent-li), *adv.* In a transcendent manner; surpassingly; extraordinarily.

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South*, Sermons.

transcendentness (tran-sen'dent-nes), *n.* Transcendence.

transcendible (tran-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< *transcend* + *-ible*.] Capable of being climbed or passed over.

It appears that Romulus slew his brother because he attempted to leap over a sacred and inaccessible place, and to render it *transcendible* and profane.
Translation of Plutarch's Morals, ii. 354. (*Latham.*)

transcension† (tran-sen'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **transcensio(n-)*, < *transcendere*, surpass, transcend: see *transcend*.] A passing over or beyond.

Many a shady hill,
And many an echoing valley, many a field
Pleasant and wishful, did his passage yield
Their safe *transcension*.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 185.

transcolate (trans'kō-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transcolated*, ppr. *transcolating*. [< L. *trans*, through, + *colare*, pp. *colatus*, filter, strain: see *colander*.] To strain; cause to pass through, or as through, a sieve or colander; filter; percolate. [Rare.]

The lungs are, unless pervious like a spunge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

transcolation (trans-kō-lā'shon), *n.* [< *transcolate* + *-ion*.] The act of transcolating, or the state of being transcolated; percolation. [Rare.]

Mere *transcolation* may by degrees take away that which the chymists call the fined salt; and for the volatile salt of it, which being a more spirituous thing, it is not removable by distillation, and so neither can it be by *transcolation*. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, iii. 4. (*Latham.*)

transcontinental (trans-kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* [< *trans-* + *continent* + *-al*.] Across the continent; on the other side of a continent: as, a *transcontinental* journey; *transcontinental* railways.

transcorporate† (trans-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *transcorporatus*, pp. of **transcorporare*, pass from one body into another, < L. *trans*, over, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporate*, *v.*] To pass from one body to another; transmigrate, as the soul. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

transcribbler (tran-skrib'lėr), *n.* [< *trans-* + *scribble* + *-er*[1].] One who transcribes hastily or carelessly; hence, a mere copier; a plagiary. [Contemptuous.]

He [Aristotle] has suffered vastly from the *transcribblers*, as all authors of great brevity necessarily must.
Gray, To T. Wharton, Sept. 11, 1746.

transcribe (tran-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transcribed*, ppr. *transcribing*. [= F. *transcrire* = Pr. *transcriure* = Sp. *transcribir* = Pg. *transcrever* = It. *trascrivere*, *trascrivere*, < L. *transcribere*, *transscribere*, write again in another place, transcribo, copy, < *trans*, over, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **1.** To copy out in writing: as, to *transcribe* the text of a document; to *transcribe* a letter.

They work daily and hard at the Catalogue, which they intend to Print; I saw 10 thick Folios of it fairly *transcrib'd* for the Press. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 107.

2. In *music*, to arrange (a composition) for performance by a different voice or instrument from that for which it was originally written.

transcriber (tran-skrī'bėr), *n.* [< *transcribe* + *-er*[1].] One who transcribes; a copier or copyist.

I pray you desire your servants, or whoever else are the *transcribers* of my bookes, to keepe them from blotting and soyling. *W. Dugdale* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 175).

transcript (tran'skript), *n.* [= F. *transcrit* = It. *transcritto*, *trascritto*, < ML. *transcriptum*, a copy, neut. of L. *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribere*, copy, transcribe: see *transcribe*.] **1.** A writing made from and according to an original; a copy.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South*, Sermons.

2. A copy of any kind; an imitation.

The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian.
Glanville.

transcription (tran-skrip'shon), *n.* [< F. *transcription* = Sp. *transcripcion*, *trascripcion* = It. *trascrizione*, < LL. *transcriptio(n-)*, a transcription, transfer, < L. *transcribere*, pp. *transcriptus*, transcribe: see *transcribe*.] **1.** The act of transcribing or copying: as, errors of *transcription*.

[This] was by *transcription* successively corrupted, until it arrived in a most depraved copy at the press.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

2. A copy; a transcript.—**3.** In *music*, the arrangement (usually with more or less modification or variation) of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed. Also called *scoring*.

transcriptional (tran-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [< *transcription* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to transcription: as, *transcriptional* errors.

transcriptive (tran-skrip'tiv), *a.* [< L. *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribere*, transcribe, + *-ive*[1].] Concerned with, occurring in, or performing transcription; having the character of a transcript or copy.

He is to be embraced with cautton, and as a *transcriptive* relator. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

transcriptively (tran-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* By transcription; by mere copying or imitation.

Not a few *transcriptively*, subscribing their names unto other mens endeavours, and merely transcribing almost all they have written. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

transcur† (tráns-kėr'), *v. i.* [= It. *trascorrere* = Sp. *trascurrir*, *transcurrir*, < L. *transcurrere*, run across, over, by, or through, < *trans*, over, through, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] To run or rove to and fro.

By the fixing of the mind upon one object of cogitation, whereby it doth not spatiate and *transcur*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 720.

transcurrence† (tráns-kur'ens), *n.* [< L. *transcurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *transcurrere*, run over: see *transcur*.] A roving hither and thither.

transcurrent (tráns-kur'ent), *a.* [< L. *transcurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *transcurrere*, run across: see *transcur*.] In *entom.*, extending crosswise or transversely: specifying the metanotal postfrena of a beetle, which diverge from the median line of the back to the bases of the hinder wings.

transcursion† (tráns-kėr'shon), *n.* [< LL. *transcursio(n-)*, a passing over, a lapse (of time), < L. *transcurrere*, run over: see *transcur*.] A rambling; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howell.*

transcursive† (tráns-kėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *transcursus*, pp. of *transcurrere*, run over, + *-ive*.] Rambling.

In this *transcursive* reportory. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

transdialect (tráns-dī'a-lekt), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *dialect*.] To translate from one dialect into another. [Rare.]

The fragments of these poems, left us by those who did not write in Doric, are in the common dialect. It is plain then they have been *transdialected*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. § 3.

transduction (tráns-duk'shon), *n.* [< L. *transducere*, *traducere* (pp. *transductus*, *traductus*), lead over, < *trans*, over, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *traduce*, *traduction*.] The act of leading or carrying over. [Rare.]

transductor (tráns-duk'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *transducere*, pp. *transductus*, lead over: see *traduce*.] In *anat.*, that which draws across: specifying a muscle of the great toe.—**Transductor hallucis**, a transverse muscle of the sole of the human foot, acting upon the great toe; the transversus pedis.

transe†. An obsolete spelling of *trance*[1], *trance*[2].

transearth† (tráns-ėrth'), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *earth*[1].] To transplant.

Fruits of hotter countries *transearth'd* in colder climates have vigour enough in themselves to be fructuous according to their nature. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 19.

transect (tran-sekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *section*.] To cut across; dissect transversely.

The meshes of the dotted substance, as described by other authors, are only the *transected* sheaths of the tubules. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 488.

transection[1] (tran-sek'shon), *n.* [< *transect* + *-ion*.] In *anat.*, the dissection of a body transversely; transverse section: correlated with *longisection*. *Wilder*, N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 2, 1884, p. 114.

transection[2]†, *n.* See *transexion*.

transelement† (tráns-el'ē-ment), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *element*.] To change or transform the elements of.

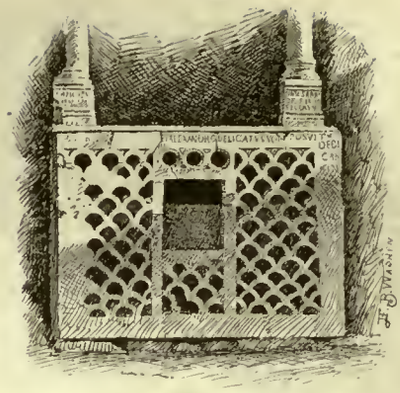
For, as he saith wee are *transelemented*, or trans-natured, and changed into Christe, euen so, and none otherwise, wee sale, the breade is *transelemented*, or changed into Christes body. *Bp. Jewell*, Reply to Harding, p. 238.

transelementate† (tráns-el-ē-men'tāt), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *element* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *transelement*. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, xii.

transelementation† (tráns-el'ē-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *transelementate* + *-ion*.] The change or transformation of one element into another.

He [Minutius Felix] describes the Pagan systems, not much unlike that of Epicurus of old, and our later Atheists, who ascribe all to chance or *transelementation*. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 104.

transenna (tran-sen'ä), *n.* [< L. *transenna*, *trasenna*, plaited work, a net, a lattice.] In *Christian antiq.*, a carved latticework or grating of marble, silver, etc., used to inclose shrines, as those of martyrs. It allowed the sacred coffer to be seen, but protected it from being handled. See cut in next column.



Transenna in Church at the entrance of the Catacombs of St. Alexander, Rome.

transept (tran'sept), *n.* [Formerly erroneously *transcept*; = F. *transept*, < L. *trans*, across, + *septum*, *sæptum*, a partition, inclosure: see *septum*.] In *arch.*, the transverse arm of a cruciform church; technically, one of the two sub-

Salisbury Cathedral, from the northeast, showing the two Transepts.

divisions of this arm, one on each side of the body of the church, generally described as the *north* or the *south* transept. Some medieval churches, particularly in England, have two transepts, as shown in the cut. See plans under *basilica*, *cathedral*, and *squint*.

His body was buried in the south *Transcept* or large south Isle joyning to the Choir of St. Peter's Church in Westminster. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. 145.

transept-aisle (tran'sept-īl), *n.* An aisle of a transept where, as is commonly the case in cathedrals and large medieval churches, the transept is divided, like the body of the church, into nave and aisles. See plan under *cathedral*.

Where there are no *transept aisles*, as in the east transept of Lincoln, there are, of course, no vertical divisions in the façade [end of transept]. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 160.

transeptal (tran-sep'tal), *a.* [< *transept* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a transept.

Transeptal towers occur elsewhere in England only in the collegiate church of Ottery, in Devonshire, where the cathedral served as a model. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 802.

transeunt (tran'sē-unt), *a.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *eun(t-)s*, ppr. of *ire*, go. Cf. *transient*.] Passing outward; operating outside of itself: opposed to *immanent*.

The functions of the subject or psyche . . . may be exhaustively divided into (1) sense-presentation. . . . (3) volitionally reactive redintegration, with its two stages, immanent and *transeunt* action. *Athenæum*, No. 3289, p. 631.

transexion† (tran-sek'shon), *n.* [Erroneously *transection*; < *trans-* + *sex* + *-ion*.] Transformation as regards sex; change of sex.

It much impeacheth this iterated *transection* of hares if that be true which Cardan and other physitians affirm, that transmutation of sex is only so in opinion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

transfard†. A corrupt form of *transferred*.

transfeminate† (tráns-fem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *femina*, woman, + *-ate*[2].] To change from female to male.

Cardan and other physitians affirm that transmutation of sex is only so in opinion, and that these *transfeminated* persons were really men at first, although succeeding years produced the manifesto or evidence of their virilities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

transfer (tráns-fėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transferred*, ppr. *transferring*. [= F. *transférer* = Sp. *transferir*, *trasferir* = Pg. *transferir* = It. *transferire*, *trasferire*, < L. *transferre*, pp. *translatus*, bear across, carry over, transfer, translate, < *trans*, over, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** To convey from one place or person to another; transport; transmit; pass or hand over: usually followed by *to* (*unto*, *into*), sometimes by *on* (*upon*): as, to *transfer* a thing from one hand *to* the other.

In things right true my heart and eyes have erred,
And *to* this false plague are they now *transferr'd*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvii.

The war being now *transferred into* Munster, the series both of matters and times calleth me thither also. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1601.

They forgot from whence that ease came, and *transferred* the honour of it *upon* themselves. *Bp. Atterbury.*

2. To make over the possession or control of; convey, as a right, from one person to another; sell; give: as, to *transfer* a title to land by deed, or the property in a bill of exchange by indorsement.

The lucrative right of supplying the Spanish colonies in America with negroes was *transferred* from a French company to the English. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. To convey by means of transfer-paper, as a written or drawn design to the lithographic stone from which it is to be printed.—**4.** To remove from one background to another for decorative purposes. In embroidering, this is done by attachment to a new background, the embroidered pattern being carefully cut out with so much of the old material as supports it, and sewed upon a new piece of stuff; in lace-making, the sprigs, flowers, or pattern of lace are removed from their old background and sewed strongly upon a new réseau or mesh.

transfer (tráns'fėr), *n.* [< *transfer*, *v.*] **1.** Removal or conveyance from one place or person to another; transference.

The conviction of this reconciled the nation to the *transfer* of authority into other hands. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

The Messrs. Betts, transit agents at Suez, had also exerted themselves greatly in expediting the *transfer* of the troops. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 34.

2. The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift, or otherwise. In law it usually implies something more than a delivery of possession. *Transfer* in English law corresponds to *conveyance* in Scots law, but the particular forms and modes used under the two systems differ very materially. See *conveyance*, *conveyancing*.

3. That which is transferred. Particularly—(*a*) The print or impression on transfer-paper of a writing, engraving, or drawing intended to be transferred to a stone for printing. (*b*) A reversed impression taken by laying any material upon an original in copying-ink or any other vehicle that will print, and applying pressure. (*c*) *Milit.*, a soldier transferred from one troop or company to another. **4.** In *railway transportation*: (*a*) A point on a railway where the cars are ferried or transferred over a river or bay. (*b*) A ferry-boat or barge for transporting freight-cars. (*c*) The system or process of conveying passengers and baggage in vehicles from one railway-station in a city to another railway-station or to a steamer: as, a *transfer* company. [U. S.] (*d*) A ticket issued to a passenger on a line of transportation, giving passage on a connecting line or branch.—**5.** In the United States Post-office Department, the loan of funds from one account to another by authority of the postmaster-general. *Glossary of Postal Terms.*—**6.** In *naval tactics*. See *advance*, 12.—**Land-transfer Act, Transfer of Land Act.** See *land*[1].

transferability (tráns-fėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *transferable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character or condition of being transferable. Also *transferrability*, *transferribility*.

Its easy and safe *transferability*, its use in paying foreign bills of exchange. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 3.

transferable (tráns-fėr'a-bl), *a.* [Also *transferrable*; = F. *transférable*; as *transfer* + *-able*. Cf. *transferrible*.] Capable of being transferred, or conveyed from one place or person to another; specifically, capable of being legitimately passed into the possession of another, and legally conveying all appertaining rights, etc., to the new holder: as, that ticket or pass is not *transferable*.

Paper bills of credit, . . . made *transferable* from hand to hand, like bank-notes. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

transferal, transferral (tráns-fėr'al), *n.* [< *transfer* + *-al*.] Transfer; transference.

The individual cannot transfer to the nation that which is involved in his vocation. Since it is the realization of personality, there can be no *transferal* of it, but the individual is to work in it, and to work it out. *E. Mulford*, The Nation, xiv.

transfer-book (tráns'fėr-bůk), *n.* A register of the transfer of property, stock, or shares from one party to another.

transfer-day (tråns'fėr-dā), *n.* One of certain regular days at the Bank of England for registering transfers of bank-stock and government funds in the books of the corporation. *Simmonds.*

transferee (tråns-fėr-ē'), *n.* [< *transfer* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a transfer is made.

transfer-elevator (tråns'fėr-el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* An elevator or crane for transferring the cargo of one vessel to another, and for similar service. *E. H. Knight.*

transference (tråns'fėr-ens), *n.* [Also *transferrence*; < *transfer* + *-ence.*] 1. The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another; the passage or conveyance of anything from one place or person to another; transfer.

There is . . . a never-ceasing *transference* of solid matter from the land to the ocean—*transference*, however, which entirely escapes cognizance by the sight, since the matter is carried down in a state of invisible solution.
Huxley, Physiography, viii.

2. In *Scots law*, that step by which a depending action is transferred from a person deceased to his representatives; revival and continuance.

transferential (tråns-fe-ren'shal), *a.* [< *transference* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to or involving transference.

So the Energy of Kinesis is seen to be a mere *transferential* mode from one kind of separation to another.
Nature, XXXIX. 290.

transfer-gilding (tråns'fėr-gil″ding), *n.* In *ceram.*: (*a*) Gilding done by transferring to biscuit a pattern of any sort in oil, and then applying gold in the form of powder, when a sufficient amount clings to the surface to allow of burnishing. (*b*) Gilding done by transferring gold with oil or some other medium from the paper to the biscuit.

transfer-ink (tråns'fėr-ingk), *n.* In *lithog.*, a mixture of tallow, wax, soap, and shellac with fine dry black, which, after manipulation with water, is used as the medium for writing or drawing on, or of transfer to, a lithographic stone.

transferography (tråns-fe-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *transfer* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The act or art of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, etc. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

transfer-paper (tråns'fėr-pā″pėr), *n.* 1. In *lithog.*, paper coated in a thin film with a preparation of glue, starch, and flake-white, which readily receives an impression of transfer-ink, and as readily transfers it to a stone.—2. See *paper.*

transfer-press (tråns'fėr-pres), *n.* Same as *transferring-machine.*

transfer-printing (tråns'fėr-prin″ting), *n.* 1. The process of making an impression on transfer-paper.—2. Printing from a stone that has been prepared with a transfer.—3. In *ceram.*, a common method of decorating the surface of fine earthenware used for table-service, etc. An engraving is made upon a copperplate, and impressions of this on paper are applied to the ware. The process is of two kinds. (*a*) Press-printing is done upon the biscuit. The color which is applied to the copperplate is mixed with oil, and is kept hot during the process of mixing and application. When this has been printed upon paper, the latter is laid upon the ware, and is rubbed forcibly upon the back; it is then plunged into water, and the paper is washed off, while the color mixed with oil remains upon the biscuit. The oil is then entirely driven away by heat in the hardening-kiln. This is necessary, because the glaze would otherwise be rejected by the oily color. (*b*) Bat-printing is done upon the glaze, the engraved copperplate being oiled and then cleaned off, so that the oil remains in the engraved lines; this is transferred to a surface of glue, and from that to the already glazed pottery, upon which the design appears in pure oil, the color being afterward dusted upon it, and adhering to the oil until fired in the enamel-kiln.

transferral, *n.* See *transferal.*

transferrence (tråns-fėr'ens), *n.* See *transference.*

transferrer (tråns-fėr'ėr), *n.* [< *transfer* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which transfers; an implement used in transferring something.

A system of vessels which continues . . . to be the *transferrer* of nutriment from the places where it is absorbed and prepared to the places where it is needed for growth and repair.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 406.

Specifically—2. One who makes a transfer or conveyance.—3. In an air-pump, a base-plate for a receiver, by means of which it can be withdrawn from the pump when exhausted. *E. H. Knight.*

transfer-resistance (tråns'fėr-rē-sis'tans), *n.* In electrolytic or voltaic cells, an apparent resistance to the passage of the current from the metal to the liquid, or vice versa.

transferribility (tråns-fėr-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *transferrible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] See *transferability.*

transferrible (tråns-fėr'i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *transferivel* = It. *trasferibile*; as *transfer* + *-ible.*] See *transferable.*

transferring-machine (tråns-fėr'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus used for transferring an engraving on a steel plate to a soft steel roller which may be hardened and used for printing. It is especially used for preparing printing-blocks or -rollers for bank-notes. Also called *transfer-press.* *E. H. Knight.*

transfer-work (tråns'fėr-wėrk), *n.* Decoration by transferring or transfer-printing.

transfigurate (tråns-fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfigurated*, ppr. *transfigurating.* [< L. *transfiguratus*, pp. of *transfigurare*, transform, transfigure: see *transfigure.*] To transfigure. [Rare.]

High heaven is there
Transfused, *transfigurated.*
Byron, Prophecy of Dante, iv.

transfiguration (tråns-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< F. *transfiguration* = Pr. *transfiguratio* = Sp. *transfiguracio* = Pg. *transfiguração* = It. *trasfigurazione*, < L. *transfiguratio(n-)*, a change of form, < *transfigurare*, transfigure: see *transfigure.*] 1. A change of form or appearance; particularly, the change in the personal appearance of Christ, in the presence of three of his disciples (Peter, James, and John), described in Mat. xvii. 1–9; hence, some similar transformation. Of the nature and source of Christ's transfiguration the Scripture offers no explanation. It took place on "an high mountain apart," generally supposed to be either Mount Hermon or Mount Tabor.

2. [*cap.*] A festival observed in the Greek, the Roman Catholic, and the Anglican Churches on August 6th, in commemoration of Christ's transfiguration. =**Syn. 1.** See *transform, v. t.*

transfigure (tråns-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfigured*, ppr. *transfiguring.* [< ME. *transfiguren*, < OF. (and F.) *transfigurer* = Pr. *transfigurar*, *trasfigurar* = Sp. Pg. *transfigurar* = It. *transfigurare*, *trasfigurare*, < L. *transfigurare*, change the figure or form of, < *trans*, over, + *figurare*, form, shape, < *figura*, form, figure: see *figure.*] 1. To transform; change the outward form or appearance of: specifically used of the transfiguration of Christ.

I noot wher she be womman or goddesse;
But Venus is it, soothly as I gesse.
. . . Venus, if it be thy wil,
Yow in this gardyn thus to *transfigure.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 247.

And Merlyn com to Vlfyn, and *transfigured* hym to the semblaunce of Iurdan, and than sente hym to the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up into an high mountain apart, and was *transfigured* before them; and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. Mat. xvii. 2.

2. To give an elevated or glorified appearance or character to; elevate and glorify; idealize: often with direct or indirect allusion to the transfiguration of Christ.

There on the dais sat another king,
Wearing his robes, his crown, his signet-ring;
King Robert's self in features, form, and height,
But all *transfigured* with angelic light!
It was an Angel.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Robert of Sicily.

=**Syn.** *Transmute*, etc. See *transform.*

transfigurement (tråns-fig'ūr-ment), *n.* [= It. *transfiguramento*, *trasfiguramento*; as *transfigure* + *-ment.*] A transfiguration. [Rare.]

When love dawned on that world which is my mind,
Then did the outer world wherein I went
Suffer a sudden strange *transfigurement.*
R. W. Gilder, The Celestial Passion, When Love Dawned.

transfission (tråns-fish'on), *n.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *fissio(n-)*, a cleaving: see *fission.*] Transverse fission; cross-section, as a natural process of multiplication with some low animals.

transfix (tråns-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *transfixus*, pp. of *transfigere* (> It. *trafiggere*), transfix, < *trans*, through, + *figere*, fix, fasten: see *fix.*] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; transpierce: as, to *transfix* one with a dart or spear; also, to fasten by something sharp thrust through.

Her trembling hart . . .
Quite through *transfixed* with a deadly dart.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 21.

=**Syn.** *Pierce*, etc. See *penetrate.*

transfixation (tråns-fik-sā'shon), *n.* [< *transfix* + *-ation.*] Same as *transfixion.* *Lancet*, 1889, I. 273.

transfixed (tråns-fikst'), *a.* In *her.*, represented as pierced with a spear, sword, or other weapon, which is always specified.

transfixion (tråns-fik'shon), *n.* [= F. *transfixion* = Sp. *transfixion* = Pg. *transfixão*; as *transfix* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of transfixing, or piercing through; the act of piercing and thus fastening.—2. The state of being transfixed or pierced. [Rare.]

Christ shed blood . . . in his scourging, in his affixion, in his *transfixion.*
Bp. Hall, Sermon, Gal. ii. 20.

3. In *surg.*, a method of amputating by piercing the limb transversely with the knife and cutting from within outward.

In cutting the posterior flap by *transfixion* . . . the surgeon should always support it with his left hand.
Bryant, Surgery, p. 941.

transfluent (tråns'flö-ent), *a.* [< L. *transfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *transfluere*, flow or run through, < *trans*, through, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.*] 1. Flowing or running across or through: as, a *transfluent* stream.—2. In *her.*, represented as running or pouring through: thus, a bridge of three arches sable, water *transfluent* azure.

transflux (tråns-fluks'), *n.* [< L. *trans*, through, + *fluxus*, a flowing: see *flux*, and cf. *transfluent.*] A flowing through or beyond. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

transforate (tråns'fō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transforated*, ppr. *transforating.* [< L. *transforatus*, pp. of *transforare* (> It. *traforare* = Pr. *transforar*, *trasforar*), pierce through, < *trans*, through, + *forare*, bore, pierce: see *foramen.* Cf. *perforate.*] To bore through; perforate; specifically, in *surg.*, to perforate repeatedly (the base of the fetal skull) in performing craniotomy.

transforation (tråns-fō-rā'shon), *n.* [< *transforate* + *-ion.*] The act of transforating, as in craniotomy.

transform (tråns-fôrm'), *v.* [< ME. *transformen*, < OF. (and F.) *transformer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *transformar* = It. *transformare*, *trasformare*, < L. *transformare*, change the shape of, transform, < *trans*, over, + *formare*, form, shape, < *forma*, form: see *form.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To change the form of; metamorphose; change to something dissimilar.

Love may *transform* me to an oyster.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 25.

But ah! by constant heed I know
How oft the sadness that I show
Transforms thy smiles to looks of woe.
Cowper, To Mary.

The delicately-reared imaginations of great investigators of natural things have from time to time given birth to hypotheses—guesses at truth—which have suddenly *transformed* a whole department of knowledge.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 8.

2. Specifically, in *alchemy*, to change into another substance; transmute.

The victor sees his fairy gold
Transformed, when won, to drossy mould.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 31.

3. To change the nature, character, or disposition of.

Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind.
Rom. xii. 2.

These dispositions, that of late *transform* you
From what you rightly are. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 242.

4. In *math.*, to alter from one figure or expression to another differing in form but equal in quantity. See *transformation*, 4. =**Syn. 1–3.** *Transform*, *Transmute*, *Transfigure*, and *Metamorphose* agree in representing a thorough change, *transform* being the most general word. *Transform* is the only one that applies to change in merely external aspect, as by a change in garments, but it applies also to internal change, whether physical or spiritual: as, the caterpillar is *transformed* into the butterfly; the drunkard is *transformed* into a self-controlling man. *Transmute* is founded upon the idea of a rearrangement of material, but it really notes the highest degree or the most remarkable forms of change, a complete change of nature, amounting even to the miraculous or the impossible: as, to *transmute* iron into gold; the word is figurative when not applied to physical change. *Transfigure* is controlled in its signification by the use of the word in connection with the change in the appearance of Jesus Christ, as related in Mat. xvii., Mark ix., and Luke ix. It applies only to a change in aspect by which a spiritual uplifting seems to exalt and glorify the whole person, and especially the countenance. *Metamorphose* now seems figurative when not used with scientific exactness according to the definitions under *metamorphosis.*

II. *intrans.* To change in appearance or character; undergo transformation; be metamorphosed: as, some insects *transform* under ground; the pupa *transforms* into the imago.

Merlin that was with hem *transformed* in to the semblaunce of a yonge knyght of xv yere age.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

His hair *transforms* to down.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

transformable (tråns-fôr'mą-bl), *a.* [< *transform* + *-able.*] Capable of being transformed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 47.

transformance† (tråns-fôr'mans), *n.* [< *transform* + *-ance.*] A transformation; a semblance; a disguise.

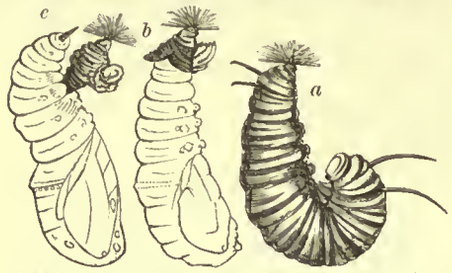
Take such a *transformance* as you may be sure will keep you from discovery. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 4.

transformation (tråns-fôr-mā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *transformation* = Sp. *transformacion, trasformacion* = Pg. *transformação* = It. *transformazione, trasformazione*, < LL. *transformatio(n-)*, a change of shape, < L. *transformare*, change the shape of: see *transform.*] 1. The act or operation of transforming, or the state of being transformed; a change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, condition, or the like.

Transformation of apostate man
From fool to wise, from earthly to divine,
Is work for Him that made him.
Cowper, Task, v. 695.

The *transformation* of barren rock into life-supporting soil takes countless ages.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 378.

2. In *biol.*, metamorphosis, in any sense; especially, the metamorphosis of those organisms which undergo obvious and great changes of form, as that of insects in passing from the larval to the imaginal state. *Metamorphosis* is the more frequent technical term. By some zoölogists *transformation* is restricted to the series of changes which



Danais archippus, ideal figures, showing transformation: *a*, larva suspended; *b*, pupa forming with larva-skin still attached; *c*, the same, showing manner of withdrawing from larva-skin.

every germ undergoes in completing the embryonic condition, as those observed within the egg; while *metamorphosis*, according to the same authorities, designates the alterations which are undergone after exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and mode of life of the individual. But this distinction of the synonymous words is seldom maintained. See *metamorphosis*, 2, 4, and compare *transformism.*

3. The change of one metal into another; transmutation of metals, according to the alchemists. —4. In *math.*, a passage in the imagination from one figure or expression to another different in form but equal in quantity. Thus, the volume of an oblique prism is ascertained by a transformation of it into a right prism of equal volume. Especially —(*a*) The passage from one algebraical expression to another in other terms. (*b*) The passage from one equation to another expressive of the same relation, by substituting for the independent variables it involves their values in terms of another set of such variables equal in number to the old ones. This is called a *transformation of the equation;* but when this defines a locus, and one set of coördinates is substituted for another, it is inaccurately but universally called a *transformation of the coördinates.* (*c*) A correspondence. If in the transformation of coördinates the new coördinates are conceived to be measured in a different space or locus in quo, a projection or correspondence has taken place, and this, being still called a *transformation, gives rise to such phrases as a transformation between two planes.* Thus, if in the equation of a conic we substitute $x = 1/x'$, $y = 1/y'$, $z = 1/z'$, we effect a transformation of the equation. This may be regarded as signifying a mere transformation of coördinates; but if x', y', z' are conceived to be coördinates of a corresponding point in the same or another plane, and measured similarly to x, y, z, we have a transformation between the planes, which transforms the conic into a unicursal quartic. The whole analytical theory being identical under the two interpretations, the word *transformation* has been unadvisedly transferred from one application to the other. 5. In *pathol.*, a morbid change in a part, which consists in the conversion of its texture into one which is natural to some other part, as when soft parts are converted into cartilage or bone. Such transformation is generally a degenerative or retrograde metamorphosis.—6. In *physiol.*, the change which takes place in the component parts of the blood during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary system of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. There are three kinds of change, designated by the terms *intussusception, apposition*, and *secretion.*—7. In *physics*, change from solid to liquid or from liquid to gaseous state, or the converse. This change usually results merely from change of temperature or pressure, or both, without any alteration in the atomic constitution of the bodies concerned, as the change of water into steam.

8†. The shape to which some person or thing has been transformed.

If it should come to the ear of the court how I have been transformed, and how my *transformation* has been washed and cudgelled, they would melt me out of my fat drop by drop. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 98.

Arguesian transformation, a transformation between two spaces where the relation between the two sets of point- or line-coördinates is defined by the equations $xx' = yy' = zz' = ww'$. Every surface will thus be transformed into a surface having the edges of the tetrahedron of reference as nodal lines.—**Bäcklund's transformation**, a transformation between two pseudospherical surfaces having equal negative curvature.—**Bilinear transformation**, a transformation defined by a lineolinear equation.—**Biquadratic transformation**, a transformation by substituting for one set of variables others that are biquadratic functions of them.—**Birational transformation**, a transformation where the variables of each of the two sets are rational functions of those of the other act. When the variables are homogeneous coördinates, and the transformation is not linear, there is a certain nodal locus whose correspondence is indeterminate.—**Caseous** or **cheesy transformation.** See *caseous.*—**Cremona transformation**, a birational transformation between two planes. Every curve in one plane is transformed into a curve of the same deficiency in the other plane, and there are certain nodal points through which all such curves pass, having certain lines as multiple tangents.—**Cubic transformation**, a transformation by substituting for one set of variables others that are cubic functions of them.—**Degree of a transformation.** See the quotation.

When the points of a space S have a (l, 1) correspondence with those of another space *s* in such a manner that the planes and the right lines of *s* correspond to surfaces F of m^{th} order, and to curves C of the n^{th} order in the former space S, I say that the *transformation* of *s* into S is *of the* m^{th} *degree*, and that the inverse *transformation* is *of the* n^{th} *degree.* *Cremona.*

Determinant of a linear transformation. See *determinant.*—**Hessian transformation**, a transformation of a ternary quantic, obtained by substituting for the homogeneous variables the umbræ A_1, A_2, A_3, which are such that A_1A_1, A_1A_2, etc., are the minors of the Hessian of the quantic.—**Homographic transformation.** (*a*) A transformation between two planes or spaces such that the point-coördinates in one correspond to tangential coördinates in the other. (*b*) A transformation by means of a lineolinear equation connecting the old variable with the new one. Such a transformation is called *homographic* because it does not alter the value of an anharmonic ratio.—**Imaginary transformation.** See *imaginary.*—**Infinitesimal transformation**, a transformation in which the variables are increased by infinitesimal amounts. The infinitesimal transformation ξ, η is that which results from the substitution of $x + \epsilon\xi$ for x and $y + \epsilon\eta$ for y, where ϵ is infinitesimal. If this substitution can be made in a differential equation by virtue of that equation, the equation is said to admit the infinitesimal transformation ξ, η.—**Landen's transformation** [named after its discoverer, the English mathematician John Landen (1719–90)], a transformation of an elliptic integral of the first species by which its modulus is changed from k to the arithmetico-geometrical mean of k' and unity.—**Lie's transformation**, a transformation in which to all the lines tangent to one surface at each point correspond all the spheres tangent to another surface at a corresponding point.—**Linear transformation**, a transformation by means of a system of equations giving the values of the old variables as linear functions of the new.—**Line-point transformation**, a transformation in which lines correspond to points.—**Modular transformation of an elliptic integral.** See *modular.*—**Modulus of a linear transformation.** See *modulus.*—**Order of a transformation.** Same as *degree of a transformation.*—**Orthogonal transformation**, a linear transformation in which the sum of the squares of the variables remains unchanged.—**Polar transformation.** (*a*) A transformation in which two variables r and θ are replaced by two others r' and θ', by means of the equations $\theta = m\theta'$, $\log r = m \log r'$. The geometrical effect is that of passing from the stereographic to Lagrange's map-projection (which see, under *projection*). (*b*) A transformation by means of polar triangles in spherical trigonometry.—**Quadratic** or **quadric transformation**, a transformation in which each of the old variables is a quadratic function of the new ones; especially, a quadratic Cremona transformation where to a right line in either of two planes corresponds a conic in the other, with three nodal points.—**Rational transformation.** See *rational.*—**Reciprocal transformation**, a transformation by means of the equations $x : y : z = x_1^{-1} : y_1^{-1} : z_1^{-1}$. —**Transformation by symmetric functions**, a transformation of an equation by substituting for the variable a rational function of the roots by means of the properties of symmetric functions.—**Transformation of energy.** See *correlation of energies*, under *energy.*—**Tschirnhausen transformation**, the expression of any rational function of an unknown by means of a given algebraic equation in that unknown, as an integral function of a degree less than that of the given equation.—**Unimodular transformation.** See *unimodular.*—**Syn.** See *transform, v. t.*

transformation-scene (tråns-fôr-mā'shọn-sēn), *n.* *Theat.*, a scene which changes in sight of the audience; specifically, a gorgeous scene at the conclusion of the burlesque of a pantomime, in which the principal characters are supposed to be transformed into the chief actors in the immediately following harlequinade.

transformative (tråns-fôr'mą-tiv), *a.* [< L. *transformatus*, pp. of *transformare*, transform (see *transform*), + *-ive.*] Having power or a tendency to transform.

transformator (tråns-fôr'mā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *transformator*, < L. *transformare*, transform: see *transform.*] In *elect.*, same as *transformer.*

transformer (tråns-fôr'mėr), *n.* One who or that which transforms. The alternate-current transformer, which is the one most extensively used in electricity, is an apparatus similar to an induction-coil, consisting of two coils of insulated wire wound on an iron core for the purpose of furnishing, by means of a current of small quantity and high potential in one circuit, a current of large quantity and low potential in another circuit. One of the coils, called the primary, of comparatively high resistance and large number of turns, is included in the high-potential circuit, while the other is included in the low-potential circuit. The mechanical transformer consists of a motor driven by a high-potential current, combined with a dynamo driven by this motor, and furnishing a current of potential and quantity adapted to the circumstances where it is to be used. This form is applicable to direct as well as to alternating currents.

transformism (tråns-fôr'mizm), *n.* [< *transform* + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, the fact or the doctrine of such modification of specific characters in any organism as suffices to change one species into a different species, whether immediately or in the course of time; transmutation of species (see *transmutation*, 1 (*c*)). The term has nothing to do with the transformation or metamorphosis which any organism may undergo in the course of its individual life-cycle. It has attached to some extreme views of the natural possibilities of transmutation, as of a plant into an animal, a horsehair into a hairworm, and the like—nothing of this sort being known as a fact in nature. But in the scientific conception of the term, *transformism*, like *transmutation* in its biological sense, is simply the doctrine of descent with modification on accepted principles of evolution, and, so understood, commands the assent of nearly all biologists. See *Darwinism, evolution*, 2 (*a*), *selection*, 3, *species*, 5, *transmutation*, 1 (*c*), and *transpeciation.*

On the other hand, we may suppose that crayfishes have resulted from the modification of some other form of living matter; and this is what, to borrow a useful word from the French language, is known as *transformism.*
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 318.

transformist (tråns-fôr'mist), *n.* [< *transform* + *-ist.*] A believer in or an advocate of the doctrine of transformism, in any sense.

Agardh . . . was a little too earnest a *transformist*, and believed that certain algæ could become animals.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVIII. 257.

transformistic (tråns-fôr-mis'tik), *a.* [< *transformist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to transformism or to transformists.

In the chapter on the first appearance of man, the various *transformistic* theories are passed in review.
Nature, XXXV. 389.

transfreight†, *v. i.* A corrupt form of *transfrete.* *Waterhouse*, Apology (1653), p. 52. (*Latham.*)

transfretation† (tråns-frē-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *transfretatio(n-)*, crossing over a strait, < *transfretare*, cross over a strait: see *transfrete.*] The act of passing over a strait or narrow sea.

She had a rough Passage in her *Transfretation* to Dover Castle. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 22.

transfrete† (tråns-frēt'), *v. i.* [Also, corruptly, *transfreight;* < OF. *transfreter* = Sp. *transfretar*, < L. *transfretare*, cross over a strait, convey over a strait, < *trans*, over, + *fretum*, a strait: see *frith*[2].] To pass over a strait or narrow sea.

Shortely after that kyng Henry had taryed a convenient space, he *transfreted* and arryved at Dover, and so came to his maner of Grenewiche. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 7.

transfrontal (tråns-fron'tal), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *fron(t-)s*, front: see *frontal.*] Traversing the frontal lobe of the brain: specifying certain fissures of that lobe. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 152.

transfrontier (tråns-fron'tēr), *a.* [< *trans-* + *frontier.*] Beyond the frontier, or of or pertaining to what is beyond the frontier: as, the *transfrontier* tribes (that is, usually, the tribes beyond the frontier of the Anglo-Indian empire).

Of the new maps, 4,062 were published during the year, and heavy demands continue to be made for *transfrontier* maps, and maps of Upper Burmah. *Science*, XIV. 216.

transfuge (tråns'fūj), *n.* [< F. *transfuge* = Sp. *tránsfuga, tránsfugo, trásfuga, trásfugo* = Pg. It. *transfuga*, < L. *transfuga*, a deserter, < *transfugere*, desert, flee over to the other side, < *trans*, over, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.*] A deserter, in the military sense.

The protection of deserters and *transfuges* is the invariable rule of every service in the world.
Lord Stanhope, To George Ticknor, May 12, 1855.

transfugitive (tråns-fū'ji-tiv), *n.* [< *trans-*, over, + *fugitive.* Cf. *transfuge.*] Same as *transfuge.* *Eclectic Rev.* (*Worcester.*)

transfund (tråns-fund'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *transfundir* = It. *transfondere*, < L. *transfundere*, pour out from one vessel into another, < *trans*,

over, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3]. Cf. *transfuse*.] To transfuse.

Transfunding our thoughts and our passions into each other. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

transfuse (tråns-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transfused*, ppr. *transfusing*. [= F. *transfuser*, < L. *transfusus*, pp. of *transfundere*, pour out from one vessel into another: see *transfund*.] 1. To pour out of one vessel into another; transfer by pouring.

All the unsound juices taken away, and sound juices immediately *transfused*. *Arbuthnot*.

2. In *med.*, to transfer (blood) from the veins or arteries of one person to those of another, or from an animal to a person; also, to inject into a blood-vessel (other liquids, such as milk or saline solutions), with the view of replacing the bulk of fluid lost by hemorrhage or drained away in the discharges of cholera, etc.—3. To cause to pass from one to another; cause to be instilled or imbibed.

Into thee such virtue and grace
Immense I have *transfused*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 704.

And that great Life, *transfused* in theirs,
Awaits thy faith. *Whittier*, Chapel of the Hermits.

transfuser (tråns-fū'zėr), *n.* [< *transfuse* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which transfuses. *The Nation*, XLIX. 319.

transfusible (tråns-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [< *transfuse* + *-ible*.] Capable of being transfused. *Boyle*, Works, II. 121.

transfusion (tråns-fū'zhọn), *n.* [< F. *transfusion* = Sp. *transfusion* = Pg. *transfusão* = It. *transfusione*, < L. *transfusio*(*n-*), a pouring from one vessel into another, < *transfundere*, pp. *transfusus*, pour from one vessel into another: see *transfuse*.] 1. The act of transfusing, or of pouring, as a liquid, out of one vessel into another; hence, in general, transmission; transference.

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a "caput mortuum." *Sir J. Denham*.

Their wild, imaginative poetry, scarcely capable of *transfusion* into a foreign tongue. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.

2. In *med.*, the transmission of blood from one living animal to another, or from a human being or one of the lower animals into a human being, with the view of restoring the vigor of exhausted subjects or of replacing the blood lost by hemorrhage; also, the intravenous injection of other liquids, such as milk or saline solutions, in order to restore the circulating fluid to its normal volume, as after severe hemorrhage. This operation is of old date, but seems to have ended generally in failure until about 1824, the chief cause of failure probably being the want of due precautions to exclude the air during the process.

Mem. that at the Epiphanie, 1649, when I was at his house, he then told me his notion of cureing diseases, &c., by *transfusion* of blood out of one man into another, and that the hint came into his head reflecting on Ovid's story of Medea and Jason. *Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Potter).

Direct or immediate transfusion, the transmission of blood directly from the veins of the donor into those of the recipient.—**Indirect or mediate transfusion**, the injection into the veins of the recipient of blood which has been first allowed to flow into a bowl or other vessel and there defibrinated.—**Peritoneal transfusion**, the injection of defibrinated blood into the peritoneal cavity, with a view to its absorption into the system.

transfusionist (tråns-fū'zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *transfusion* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in the surgical process of transfusion; one who advocates that process.

The early *transfusionists* reasoned, in the style of the Christian Scientists, that the blood is the life.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 808.

transfusive (tråns-fū'siv), *a.* [< L. *transfusus*, pp. of *transfundere*, transfuse, + *-ive*.] Tending or having power to transfuse.

transfusively (tråns-fū'siv-li), *adv.* So as to transfuse; in a transfusive manner. [Rare.]

The Sunne . . . his beames *transfusively* shall run
Through Mars his Sphere, or loves benigner Star.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 278.

transgangetic (tråns-gan-jet'ik), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Gangetic*.] On the opposite side of the Ganges; pertaining or relating to regions beyond the Ganges.

transgress (tråns-gres'), *v.* [< F. *transgresser*, a freq. form (due in part to the noun *transgression*) of OF. *transgredir* = Sp. *transgredir*, *trasgredir* = Pg. *transgredir* = It. *transgredire*, *trasgredire*, < L. *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, step across, step over, transgress, < *trans*, over, + *gradi*, step, walk: see *grade*[1]. Cf. *aggress*, *congress*, *digress*, *progress*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pass over or beyond; go beyond.

'Tis time my hard-mouth'd coursers to control,
Apt to run riot, and *transgress* the goal.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 669.

The Furies, they said, are attendants on justice, and if the sun in heaven should *transgress* his path they would punish him. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence—2. To overpass, as some law or rule prescribed; break or violate; infringe.

It is evident that Aristotle *transgressed* the rule of his own ethics. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Whilst men continue social units, they cannot *transgress* the life principle of society without disastrous consequences. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 488.

3†. To offend against (a person); disobey; thwart; cross; vex.

I never
Blasphem'd 'em, uncle, nor *transgress'd* my parents.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Infringe upon*, *Encroach upon*, etc. (see *trespass*, *v. i.*), pass, transcend, overstep, contravene.

II. *intrans.* To offend by violating a law; sin.

The troubler of Israel, who *transgressed* in the thing accursed. 1 Chron. ii. 7.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transgressed*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 260.

transgressible (tråns-gres'i-bl), *a.* [< *transgress* + *-ible*.] Liable to transgression, or capable of being transgressed. *Imp. Dict.*

transgression (tråns-gresh'ọn), *n.* [< F. *transgression* = Pr. *transgressio* = Sp. *transgresion*, *tragresion* = Pg. *transgressão* = It. *transgressione*, *trasgressione*, < L. *transgressio*(*n-*), a passing over, transposition, also a transgression of the law, < *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, pass over: see *transgress*.] The act of transgressing; the violation of any law; disobedience; infringement; trespass; offense.

Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law: for sin is the *transgression* of the law. 1 John iii. 4.

They that are in the flesh . . . live in sin, committing many actual *transgressions*.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of those of Riper Years.

=**Syn.** *Sin*, *Trespass*, etc. (see *crime*), infraction, breach.

transgressional (tråns-gresh'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *transgression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving transgression. [Rare.]

Forgive this *transgressional* rapture; receive my thanks for your kind letter. *Bp. Burnet*, Life, I. p. xlix.

transgressive (tråns-gres'iv), *a.* [< LL. *transgressivus*, that goes or passes over, < L. *transgredi*, pass over: see *transgress*.] Inclined or apt to transgress; faulty; sinful; culpable.

Permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

transgressively (tråns-gres'iv-li), *adv.* 1. In a transgressive manner; by transgressing.—2. In *geol.*, unconformably.

Let us suppose, for example, that a mountain range consists of upraised Lower Silurian rocks, upon the upturned and denuded edges of which the Carboniferous Limestone lies *transgressively*. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 371.

transgressor (tråns-gres'ọr), *n.* [< ME. *transgressour*, < OF. *transgresseur* = Pr. *transgressor* = Sp. *transgresor*, *trasgresor* = Pg. *transgressor* = It. *trasgressore*, < L. *transgressor*, an infringer, transgressor, < *transgredi*, pp. *transgressus*, pass over: see *transgress*.] One who transgresses; one who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner; an offender.

Good understanding giveth favour; but the way of *transgressors* is hard [the way of the treacherous is rugged, R. V.]. Prov. xiii. 15.

transhape (tràn-shāp'), *v. t.* [< *tran(s)-* + *shape*.] Same as *trans-shape*. [Rare.]

transhape (tràn-shāp'), *n.* [< *transhape*, *v.*] A transformation.

If this displease thee, Midas, then I'll shew thee,
Ere I proceed with Cupid and his love,
What kind of people I commerc'd withal
In my *transhape*.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, p. 16. (*Halliwell*.)

tranship (tràn-ship'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transhipped*, ppr. *transhipping*. [Also *trans-ship*; < *tran(s)-* + *ship*.] To convey from one ship, car, or other conveyance to another; also, to transfer in this way and convey to some destination.

Sunday, August 4th. This day . . . the loading was completed, and all the baggage and presents put on board the large junks, to be *transhipped* into smaller ones.
Lord Macartney, Works, II. 180.

The system of pipe transport from the wells to the railway station, whence they are to be *transhipped* either to the refinery or the sea-board. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 568.

transhipment (tràn-ship'ment), *n.* [Also *transshipment*; < *tranship* + *-ment*.] The act of transhipping. See *tranship*.

When this lantern was attempted to be landed here for the purpose of *transhipment* to Montevideo.
Morning Chronicle, Dec. 2, 1719. (*Jodrell*.)

transhuman (tràns-hū'man), *a.* [< *trans-* + *human*.] More than human; superhuman. [Rare.]

Words may not tell of that *transhuman* change.
Cary, tr. of Dante's Purgatory, i. 68.

transhumanize (tràns-hū'man-īz), *v. t.* [< *transhuman* + *-ize*.] To elevate or transform to something beyond what is human; change from a human into a higher, purer, nobler, or celestial nature. [Rare.]

Souls purified by sorrow and self-denial, *transhumanized* to the divine abstraction of pure contemplation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 43.

transience (tran'shens), *n.* [< *transient*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Transientness; also, that which is transient or fleeting.

Man is a being of high aspirations, "looking before and after," whose "thoughts wander through eternity," disclaiming alliance with *transience* and decay; existing but in the future and the past. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 332.

transiency (tran'shen-si), *n.* [As *transience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *transience*.

Poor sickly *transiencies* that we are, coveting we know not what. *Carlyle*, Reminiscences, I. 251.

transient (tran'shent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *transien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *transire*, go over, pass over, pass through, < *trans*, over, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1]. Cf. *ambient* and *transeunt*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Passing across, as from one thing or person to another; communicated.

Thus indeed it is with healthiness of the body: it hath no *transient* force on others, but the strength and healthiness of the minde carries with it a gracious kinde of infection. *Hales*, Remains, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.

Transient in a trice
From what was left of faded woman-slough
To sheathing splendors and the golden scale
Of harness. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Passing with time; of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable; temporary: as, a *transient* impression.

How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest,
Measured this *transient* world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 554.

A spirit pervaded all ranks, not *transient*, not boisterous, but deep, solemn, determined.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

3. Hasty; momentary; passing: as, a *transient* glance of a landscape.

He that rides post through a country may, from the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke*.

4. In *music*, intermediate—that is, serving as a connective, but unessential in itself: as, a *transient* chord, modulation, or note. Compare *passing-note*.—**Transient act.** See *act*.—**Transient action.** See *immanent action*, under *action*.—**Transient cause.** See *cause*, 1.—**Transient chord.** See *chord*, 4.—**Transient effect**, in *painting*, a representation of an appearance in nature produced by a cause that is not permanent, as the shadow cast by a passing cloud. Also expressed by *accident*.—**Transient matter.** Same as *matter of generation* (which see, under *matter*).=**Syn. 2.** *Transient*, *Transitory*, *Fleeting*. Strictly, *transient* marks the fact that a thing soon passes or will soon pass away; as, a *transient* impression; a *transient* shadow. *Transitory* indicates that lack of permanence is in the nature of the thing: as, *transitory* pleasure; this *transitory* life. *Fleeting* is by figure a stronger word than *transient*, though in the same line of meaning. See list under *transitory*.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which is temporary, passing, or not permanent.

For before it can fix to the observation of any one its object is gone: Whereas, were there any considerable thwart in the motion, it would be a kind of stop or arrest, by the benefit of which the soul might have a glance of the fugitive *transient*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Specifically—2. A transient guest. [Colloq.]

Many surroundings (to coin a word to describe us summer *transients*) now flit along these streams.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 496.

transiently (tran'shent-li), *adv.* In a transient manner; in passing; for a short time; not with continuance; transitorily.

I touch here but *transiently* . . . on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden*.

transientness (tran'shent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being transient; shortness of continuance; speedy passage. *Winer*, Grammar of New Testament, p. 281.

transiliac (tràns-il'i-ak), *a.* [< *trans-* + *iliac*[1].] Extending transversely from one iliac bone to the other: as, the *transiliac* axis or diameter of the pelvic inlet.

transilience (tràn-sil'i-ens), *n.* [< *transilien*(*t-*) + *-ce*.] Same as *transiliency*.

transiliency (tràn-sil'i-en-si), *n.* [As *transilience* (see *-cy*).] A leap from one thing to another. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii. [Rare.]

transilient (tràu-sil'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *transili-en(t-)s*, ppr. of *transilire*, *transsilire*, leap or spring across or over, < *trans*, over, + *salire*, leap, jump: see *salient*.] Leaping or extending across, as from one base of support to another.—**Transilient fibers**, nerve-fibers passing from one convolution of the brain to another not immediately adjacent.

transillumination (tràns-i-lū-mi-nā'shǒn), *n.* [< L. *trans*, through, + LL. *illuminatio(n-)*, illumination.] A shining through; the process of causing light to pass through; specifically, in *med.*, the throwing of a strong light through an organ or portion of the body as a means of diagnosis.

It [a tooth] was translucent by electric *transillumination*, showing that the pulp was living.
Lancet, 1890, I. 480.

transincorporation (tràns-in-kôr-pǒ-rā'shǒn), *n.* [< *trans-* + *incorporation*.] Transmigration of the soul; metempsychosis. [Rare.]

Its contents are full of curious information, more particularly those on the *transincorporation* of souls.
W. Robberds, Memoir of W. Taylor, II. 305.

transinsular (tràns-in'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *insula*, island: see *insular*.] In *anat.*, traversing the insula of the brain: said of a fissure of the island of Reil. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 149.

transire (tràns-ī'rē), *n.* [< L. *transire*, go across, cross over: see *transient*, *transit*.] A custom-house permit to let goods pass or be removed. *Anderson*, Law Dict.

transischiac (tràns-is'ki-ak), *a.* [< *trans-* + *ischiac*.] Extending transversely from one ischiac bone to the other: as, the *transischiac* diameter of the pelvic outlet.

transisthmian (tràns-ist'mi-an), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *isthmus*, isthmus.] Extending across an isthmus: used chiefly with reference to the isthmus of Suez, or to that joining North and South America.

A *trans-isthmian* canal will be a military disaster to the United States. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 822.

transit (tràn'sit), *n.* [< F. *transit* = Sp. *tránsito* = Pg. *transito* = It. *transito*, a going over, a passing, passage, transition, < L. *transire*, pp. *transitus*, go across, pass: see *transient*. Cf. *exit*, *circuit*. See also *trance*[1], *trance*[2].] **1.** The act of passing; a passing over or through; a passage; the act of moving, or the state of being conveyed; also, the act or process of causing to pass; conveyance: as, the *transit* of goods through a country; the problem of rapid *transit* in cities.

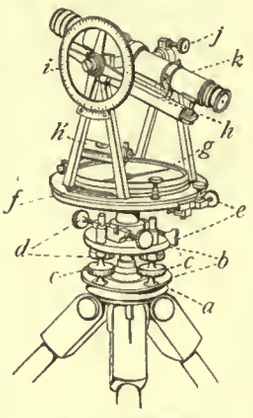
For the adaptation of his [man's] moral being to an ultimate destination, by its *transit* through a world full of moral evil, the economy of the world appears to contain no adequate provision. *Whewell.*

The necessity of subjecting the thousands of tons of provisions consumed daily by a large army to such long and complicated *transits* limits the transportation by wagons considerably, and renders the powerful assistance of steam indispensable, both by water and by rail.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 202.

2. A line of passage or conveyance through a country: as, the Nicaragua *transit*.—**3.** In *astron.*: (*a*) The passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place. The right ascension of such a body is the sidereal time of its upper transit. (*b*) The passage of a celestial body (specifically either of the planets Mercury and Venus) across the sun's disk, or of a satellite, or the shadow of a satellite, across the face of its primary. The passage of the moon across the sun's face, however, is called an *eclipse*. The planet Mercury passes across the sun's face usually at intervals either of 13 or of 7 years, transits at the planet's ascending node occurring in November, and those at the descending node in May. November transits have occurred or will occur in 1651, 1664, 1677, 1690, 1697, 1710, 1723, 1736, 1743, 1756, 1769, 1776, 1782, 1789, 1802, 1815, 1822, 1835, 1848, 1861, 1868, 1881, 1894, 1907, 1914, 1927, 1940, 1953, 1960, 1973, 1986, 1999, and May transits in 1674, 1707, 1740, 1753, 1786, 1799, 1832, 1845, 1878, 1891, 1924, 1937, 1970, 2003. Owing to the proximity of Mercury to the sun, its transits do not have the astronomical importance of those of Venus, as they are less suitable for determining the solar parallax. Transits of Venus occur at intervals of 8, 122, 8, 105, 8, 122, . . . years, and always in June or December. They are of great importance to the astronomer, for they afford an excellent method of determining the sun's parallax. The actual calculation of this from a transit is very intricate, as many slight corrections and sources of error have to be considered. The principle involved, however, will be understood from the diagram, in which AB represents the earth, and V and S Venus and the sun. Observers at A and B see Venus projected on the sun's disk at A′ and B′ respectively, the observations being made simultaneously. The apparent positions A′, B′ are carefully determined by photography, by micrometric measures, or otherwise; and a subsequent comparison of notes gives the angle α. If R and r denote the respective distances of the earth and Venus from the sun, the angle β is given by the equation $\alpha : \beta = r : R$. The ratio $r : R$ is known with great precision from the sidereal periods of Venus and the earth, and since α was found by observation, the foregoing equation determines β. The angle AB′B (being the angle subtended by the earth's diameter at the sun's distance) is equal to double the solar parallax, or to 2π. From the triangle AVB′ it follows that $\beta = \alpha + 2\pi$, or $\pi = \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\alpha(R/r - 1)$. The transit of 1769 was observed by expeditions sent out expressly for the purpose by the British, French, Russian, and other governments. The celebrated expedition of Captain Cook to Otaheite was one of them. The transits of December 8th, 1874, and December 6th, 1882, were also observed by various government expeditions. The next two transits of Venus will take place on June 8th, 2004, and June 6th, 2012, respectively. The satellites of Mars, Uranus, and Neptune are too small to be seen in transit, and even Titan is an unsatisfactory object to follow across the face of Saturn. Great interest attaches, however, to transits of the satellites of Jupiter, or of the shadows of these satellites. When one of them crosses a dark belt it can usually be followed entirely across the disk as a round shining spot. The brightness of the satellites is variable, however, and sometimes they look like dusky or even black spots when seen against the disk of the planet. The transit of a satellite's shadow is readily observed. The shadow may be on the disk when the satellite casting it is off, or the two may be seen on the disk at the same time. The shadows are not always black, but are sometimes so bright as to be invisible. They are often, and perhaps usually, different in size from the satellites casting them; and they have repeatedly been seen elliptical in outline. On a few occasions comets are thought to have been seen in transit.

Transit of Venus.

4. An abbreviation of *transit-circle* or *transit-instrument*.—**5.** An instrument used in surveying for measuring horizontal angles. It resembles a theodolite, but is not intended for very precise measurement. Most transits read only to the nearest minute of arc, though some read to the nearest half-minute, or twenty seconds, or even ten seconds.—**Lower transit.** Same as *subpolar transit*.—**Stoppage in transit.** See *stoppage*.—**Subpolar transit**, a transit across that part of the meridian which lies below the pole.—**Upper transit**, a transit across that part of the meridian which lies above the pole, or on the zenith side of it. Transits are always understood to be upper, unless distinctly called subpolar.



Surveyors' Transit.

a, tripod stand; *b*, leveling-plates; *c*, leveling-screws; *d*, tangent screws; *e*, clamping-screws; *f*, vernier; *g*, compass; *h*, *h′*, levels; *i*, vertical circle; *j*, clamping-screw; *k*, telescope.

transit (tràn'sit), *v. t.* [< *transit*, *n.*] To pass over the disk of, as of a heavenly body.

It was also well known that Venus would *transit* the northern part of the sun during the forenoon of the 9th of December, 1874. *Science*, XVI. 303.

transitation†, *n.* Passage; lapse.

He obulated a rurall person, and interrogating him concerning the *Transitation* of the time, . . . found him a meere simplician, whereas if in his true speech he had asked him what was the clocke, . . . his ignorance might of the simplician haue beene informed.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), [p. 205.

transit-circle (tràn'sit-sėr″kl), *n.* An astronomical instrument for observing the transit of a heavenly body across the meridian. It consists of a telescope mounted upon a fixed axis which is perpendicular to the plane of the meridian and carries a finely graduated circle. In the sidereal focus of the telescope cross-wires are placed; by observing the instant at which a star passes the center of the field of view, and, taking the corresponding reading of the circle, the right ascension and declination of the object are determined if the clock error is known; or, vice versa, the clock error and latitude of the observer are determined if the right ascension and declination of the star are known. The instrument is now more usually called the *meridian-circle* (which see). Compare *transit-instrument*.

transit-compass (tràn'sit-kum″pas), *n.* Same as *transit*, 5.

transit-duty (tràn'sit-dū″ti), *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.

transit-instrument (tràn'sit-in″strǒ-ment), *n.* An astronomical instrument for observing the passage of a celestial body across the meridian: often used in the same sense as *transit-circle*, but properly an instrument whose chief object is the determination of the time of transit. The circle fixed to the axis of the ordinary transit-instrument is intended simply as an aid in setting the instrument properly, and not for the determination of zenith distance or declination. The idea of having an instrument fixed in the plane of the meridian is as old at least as the time of Ptolemy. The first transit-instrument, as the word is now understood, was constructed in 1689 by the Danish astronomer Olaus Roemer. In 1704 Roemer constructed a private observatory near Copenhagen, into which he put a transit-instrument combined with a vertical circle for measuring declinations. This was the first transit-circle made.—**Prime vertical transit-instrument.** See *prime*.

transition (tràn-sish'ǒn), *n.* [< F. *transition* = Pr. *transitio* = Sp. *transicion* = Pg. *transição* = It. *transizione*, < L. *transitio(n-)*, a passing over or away, < *transire*, go or pass over: see *transient*, *transit*.] **1.** Passage from one place, state, or act to another; change: as, a sudden *transition* from anger to mirth; a state of *transition*.

Thence, by a soft *transition*, we repair
From earthly vehicles to these of air.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 49.

What sprightly *transitions* does she make from an opera or a sermon to an ivory comb or a pincushion!
Addison, Spectator, No. 45.

When Bunyan passed from this horrible condition [of doubt] into a state of happy feeling, his mind was nearly overthrown by the *transition*. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 33.

2. In *rhet.*, a passing from one subject to another.

So here the archangel paused
Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restored. . . .
Then, with *transition* sweet, new speech resumes.
Milton, P. L., xii. 5.

3. In *music*, same (usually) as *modulation*. Sometimes, however, the term is used more precisely either for a sudden, abrupt shift from one tonality to another unrelated to it, or for a modulation without change of mode. The latter is the technical usage of the tonic sol-faists.

4. In *geol.*, the English form of the name (used attributively or as an adjective) given by Werner to certain strata which he investigated in northern Germany, and found to have, to a certain extent, the mineral character of the so-called primitive rocks, while also exhibiting indications of a mechanical origin, and even containing occasional fossils, thus indicating a transition or passage from primary to secondary. The name was afterward extended so as to embrace rocks of similar character in other regions. The argillaceous sandstone called by the Germans *grauwacke* (see *graywacke*) formed a part of the transition formation, and it was the rocks previously called *grauwacke* and *transition limestone* which Murchison studied in England and Wales, and to which, having worked out their order of succession, he gave the name of *Silurian*. See *Silurian*.

5. In *art hist.*, an epoch or stage of change from one style or state of development in art to the next succeeding; especially, in Greek art, the stage of change from the archaic to the bloom of art, and in medieval art, that from the round-arched or Romanesque to the Pointed style.—**Transition resistance.** See *resistance*.—**Transition-tint.** See *specific rotatory power*, under *rotatory*.—**Transition tumor**, a tumor which, upon recurring after removal, tends to assume a malignant form.

transitional (tràn-sish'ǒn-al or -sizh'ǒn-al), *a.* [< *transition* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to transition; containing, involving, or denoting transition; changing; passing: as, the *transitional* stages of a tadpole; the *transitional* plumage of a molting bird. [The word may have a strong sense, like *metamorphic* or *transmutational* (see def. 3), but is usually much weaker, and more nearly synonymous with *transitory* or *transient*.]

One of the commonest *transitional* rocks deserves in several respects a further description.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 66.

At Parenzo, the real charm is to be found in the traces which it keeps of the great *transitional* ages when Roman and Teuton stood side by side.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 100.

Every period, however original and creative, has a *transitional* aspect in its relation to the years before and after. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 14.

2. In *biol.*, of intermediate or intergraded character between two or more species, genera, etc., and thus, as it were, exhibiting or illustrating a transition from one to another form of organic life; transmutational: as, a *transitional* specimen; also, pertaining to or effecting such transmutation: as, a *transitional* theory; a *transitional* process.—**3.** Specifically, in *art*, relating to, characterizing, or belonging to an epoch or stage of change from one style or state of development to the next succeeding, and especially to that between archaism and full development in Greek art, and to that between the Romanesque and the Pointed in medieval art.—**Transitional epithelium.** See *epithelium*.

transitionally (tràn-sish'ǒn-al-i or -sizh'ǒn-al-i), *adv.* In a transitional manner. *Nature*, XLI. 514.

transitionary (trân-sish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *transition* + *-ary.*] Same as *transitional. Imp. Dict.*

transitive (trân'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transitif* = Pr. *transitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *transitivo* = D. *transitief* = G. Sw. Dan. *transitiv*, < LL. *transitivus*, transitive, passing over (applied to verbs), < L. *transire*, pass or go over: see *transit.*]

I. *a.* 1. Having the power of passing, or making transition; passing over into something.

Cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 70.

Acts may be called *transitive* when the motion is communicated from the person of the agent to some foreign body: that is, to such a foreign body on which the effects of it are considered as being material, as where a man runs against you, or throws water in your face.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vii. 13.

2. Effected by, or existing as the result of, transference or extension of signification; derivative; secondary; metaphorical. [Rare.]

Although by far the greater part of the *transitive* or derivative applications of words depend on casual and unaccountable caprices of the feelings or the fancy, there are certain cases in which they open a very interesting field of philosophical speculation. *D. Stewart.*

3. In *gram.*, taking a direct object; followed by a substantive in an accusativo relation; said of a verb, or of the action expressed by a verb. *Transitive* is opposed to *intransitive;* but the distinction, though practically valuable, is only of minor importance, since no transitive verb is in English incapable of intransitive use, and also many intransitives can be used transitively, and verbs that are transitive in one language are the opposite in another, and so on. Abbreviated *t.* and *trans.*

4. Serving as a medium or means of transition. [Rare.]

An image that is understood to be an image can never be made an idol; or, if it can, it must be by having the worship of God passed through it to God; it must be by being the analogical, the improper, the *transitive*, the relative (or what shall I call it) object of Divine worship.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. ii. 6.

Transitive copula, a copula which signifies a transitive relation.—**Transitive function**, a function which admits a system of transitive substitutions.—**Transitive group.** See *group*[1].—**Transitive relation.** See *relation*, 3.

II. *n.* A transitive verb.

transitively (trân'si-tiv-li), *adv.* In a transitive manner.

transitiveness (trân'si-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being transitive.

transitivity (trân-si-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The character of being transitive, as a group.

transitorily (trân'si-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a transitory manner; for a little while.

I make account to be in London, *transitorily*, about the end of August. *Donne*, Letters, xliii.

transitoriness (trân'si-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being transitory; short continuance; evanescence; transientness.

The worldly man is at home in respect of his affections; but he is, and shall be, a meer sojourner in respect of his *transitoriness*. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 202. (*Latham.*)

We . . . are reminded of the *transitoriness* of life by the mortuary tablets under our feet.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 173.

transitorious† (trân-si-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *transitorius*, transitory: see *transitory.*] Transitory.

Saynt Eanswyde, abbesse of Folkstane in Kent, inspyred of the deuyll, dyffyned christen marryage to be barren of all vertues, to haue but *transytoryouse* frutes, and to be a fylthye corruptyon of virginitie.
Bp. Bale, Eng. Votaries, i.

transitory (trân'si-tō-ri), *a.* [< ME. *transitorie*, < OF. **transitorie*, *transitoire* = F. *transitoire* = Pr. *transitori* = Sp. *transitorio* = It. *transitorio*, < L. *transitorius*, having a passageway, LL. passing, transitory, < *transire*, pass over: see *transit.*] 1. Passing without continuing; lasting only a short time; unstable and fleeting; speedily vanishing.

For the Richesse of this World, that is *transitorie*, is not worthe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 294.

Considering the chances of a *transitory* life, I would not answer for thee a moment.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 19.

2†. Occurring or done in passing; cursory. [Rare.]

That adventure . . . gave him also a *transitary* view of that excellent Lady whom the supreme Moderator of all things had reserved for him.
H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 3.

Chose transitory. See *chose*[2].—**Transitory action**, in *law*, an action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, or slander: distinguished from *local actions*, which must be brought in the place where the property to be affected is, or where the transaction in question occurred, etc.—**Transitory venue.** See *venue*[1].

=Syn. 1. *Fleeting*, etc. (see *transient*), temporary, evanescent, ephemeral, momentary, short-lived.

transit-trade (trân'sit-trād), *n.* In *com.*, the trade which arises from the passage of goods through one country or region to another.

transjordanic (tráns-jôr-dan'ik), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *Jordanus*, Jordan.] Situated across or beyond the Jordan. [Rare.]

Abalaa. The Egyptian name of a *transjordanic* town.
Cooper, Archaic Dict., p. 8.

translatable (tráns-lā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *translate* + *-able.*] Capable of being translated, or rendered into another language; that may be expressed in other words or terms.

What is really best in any book is *translatable*—any real insight or broad human sentiment. *Emerson*, Books.

translatableness (tráns-lā'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being translatable. *Athenæum*, March 4, 1882, p. 278.

translate (tráns-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *translated*, ppr. *translating.* [< ME. *translaten*, < OF. (obs.) *translater* = Pr. *translatar* = Sp. *trasladar* = It. *translatare*, < ML. *translatare*, transfer, translate, < L. *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, bring over, carry over, transfer: see *transfer.* Cf. *tralation.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another; transfer; specifically, in *mech.*, to impart to (a particle or body) a motion in which all its parts move in the same direction.

By turning, *translating*, and removing the [land] marks into other places they may destroy their enemies navies, be they never so many.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

The weeping Niobe, *translated* hither
From Phrygian mountains.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

After dinner you may appear again, having *translated* yourself out of your English cloth cloak into a light Turkey grogram. *Dekker*, Guil's Hornbook, p. 97.

Now let the two parts while superposed be *translated* to any other position, then the piece B may be slid off and back to its original position. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 660.

2. To transfer from one office or charge to another. In *eccles. law:* (*a*) To remove from one see to another: said of a bishop.

At home, at this time, died John Peers, Archbishop of York, in whose place succeeded Matthew Hatton, *translated* from the See of Durham. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 381.

(*b*) In Scottish Presbyterian churches, to transfer from one pastoral charge to another: said of a clergyman.

3. To remove or convey to heaven without death.

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should not see death. Heb. xi. 5.

4†. To put into an ecstasy; ravish; put out of or beside one's self.

He [St. Paul] was *translated* out of himself to behold it [Heaven]; but being returned into himself could not express it. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 49.

5†. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another: as, to *translate* a disease.—6. To change into another form; transform.

Unnethe the peple hir knew for hir fairnesse,
Whan she *translated* was in swich richesse.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, i. 329.

Re-enter Puck, and Bottom with an ass's head. . . .
Quince. Bless thee, Bottom! bless thee! thou art *translated.* *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 122.

Poets that can men into stars *translate*,
And hurle men downe under the feete of Fate.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

7. To render into another language; express the sense of (something expressed in the words of one language) in the words of another language; interpret.

And zee schulle undirstonde, that I have put this boke out of Latyn into Frensche, and *translated* it azen out of Frensche into Englysache, that every man of my naciouu may undirstonde it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. xi.

Neither of the rivals [Pope and Tickell] can be said to have *translated* the "Iliad," unless, indeed, the word translation be used in the sense which it bears in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." *Macaulay*, Addison.

8. To explain by using other words; express in other terms; hence, figuratively, to present in another form.

Translating into his own clear, pure, and flowing language what he found in books well known to the world, but too bulky or too dry for boys and girls.
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

There is a magnificent series of stalls, which are simply the intricate embroidery of the tombs *translated* into polished oak. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 247.

9. To make clear or evident to the mind or to the senses without speech; convey to the mind or the senses, as by experience.—10. To manufacture from old material; especially, in cheap shoemaking, to make (shoes or boots) by using parts of old ones. [Slang.]

Among these things are blankets, . . . *translated* boots, mended trowsers.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 110.

11. In *teleg.*, to retransmit (a message). See *translation*, 7. =Syn. 7 and 8. *Render, Interpret, Translate, Construe. Render* is the most general in its meaning, but is usually followed by *into:* as, to *render* Gray's "Elegy" *into* Latin verse; *to render* a learned discourse *into* vernacular. *Interpret*, like *render*, does not necessarily mean to change to another language, but it does mean, as *render* need not, to change to intelligible form, generally by following the text closely: as, to *interpret* an inscription; to *interpret* an address by a foreigner. *Translate* is literally to turn from one language to another, which is presumably one's own, unless another is mentioned, but the word has, figuratively, the meaning of *interpret.* To *construe* is to *translate* or to *interpret*, generally by following along word by word or clause by clause; hence the word is very often used of the work of a beginner: as, the painful *construing* of a sentence of Cæsar's "Commentaries." In its figurative use it retains much of this meaning: as, I cannot *construe* his language in any other way. See *explain.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To be engaged in translating, or practise translation.

All these my modest merit bade *translate*,
And own'd that nine such poets made a Tate.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 189.

2. In *teleg.*, to retransmit a message automatically over another line, or over a continuation of the same line.

translating-screw (tráns-lā'ting-skrō), *n.* A screw used to move any part of a machine or apparatus relatively to another part or parts, either as a part of some general action of the machine or for purposes of adjustment; specifically, in breech-loading ordnance, a screw for moving in or out the wedge in the fermeture.

translation (tráns-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *translation*, *translacion*, < OF. (and F.) *translation* = Pr. *translatio* = Sp. *translacion*, *traslacion* = Pg. *translação* = It. *traslazione*, *traslazione*, < L. *translatio*(*n*-), transference, transplanting, version, transferring, translation, < *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer, translate: see *translate*, *transfer.*] 1. The act of translating. (*a*) The removing or conveying of a thing from one place to another; transportation; removal.

Made and done was the *translacion* [to Paris] . . .
Off hed and of the glorious body [of St. Louis].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6206.

The solemn *translation* of St. Elphege's body from London to Canterbury is taken especial notice of in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 1023.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 352, note.

(*b*) The removal of a person from one office to another, or from one sphere of duty to another; specifically, the removal of a bishop from one see to another; in Scotland, the removal of a clergyman from one pastoral charge to another.

Does it follow that a law for keeping judges independent of the crown by preventing their *translation* is absolutely superfluous? *Brougham.*

We can quite understand . . . Richard I. meditating the *translation* of the Archbishop of Monreale to Canterbury. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 134.

(*c*) The removal of a person to heaven without death.

Time, experience, self-reflections, and God's mercies make in some well-tempered minds a kind of *translation* before death. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 6.

(*d*) The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

The chiefest of his [King Athelstan's] Works for the Service of God and Good of his Subjects was the *Translation* of the Bible into the Saxon Tongue.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 10.

At best, the *translation* of poetry is but an imitation of natural flowers in cambric or wax.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 324.

2. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version; the reproduction of a literary composition in a language foreign to that of the original.

The English *Translation* of the Bible is the best *Translation* in the World. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 20.

3†. In *rhet.*, transference of the meaning of a word or phrase; metaphor.

Metaphors, far-fet, hinder to be understood; and, affected, lose their grace; or when the person fetcheth his *translations* from a wrong place. *B. Jonson.*

4. In *med.*, a change in the seat of a disease; metastasis.

His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his lungs.
Harvey.

5. The process of manufacturing from old material. [Slang.]

Translation, as I understand it (said my informant), is this—to take a worn old pair of shoes or boots, and by repairing them make them appear as if left off with hardly any wear, as if they were only soiled.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 40.

6. In *mech.*, motion in which there is no rotation; rotation round an infinitely distant axis.

A change of place in which there is no rotation is called a *translation.* In a rotation the different parts of the body are moving in different ways, but in a *translation* all parts move in the same way. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 12.

7. In *teleg.*, the automatic retransmission of a message received on one line over another, or over a continuation of the same line. This is used on long lines to increase speed of working, and also at receiving-stations, and the translation is made from the line-circuit to a local circuit containing a local battery and the

receiving-instrument, the object being to obtain a strong current to work the sounder or recorder.—**Energy of translation, equation of translation, principle of translation, surface of translation.** See *energy*, etc. —**Translation of a feast,** the postponement to some future day of the observance of a feast, when the day of its ordinary observance falls upon a festival of superior rank.=**Syn. 1.** (*d*) *Translation, Version*, rendering. *Translation* and *version* are often the same in meaning. *Translation* is rather the standard word. *Version* is more likely to be employed in proportion to the antiquity of the work: as, the Syriac *version;* Dryden's *version* of the Nun's Priest's Tale; it is also more commonly used of the Bible than of other books: as, a comparison of the authorized with the revised *version*. Where *translations* differ, they are often spoken of as *versions*, as Lord Derby's and Mr. Bryant's *translations* or *versions* of Homer. *Version* applies more to the meaning, *translation* more to the style. Each has meanings not shared by the other.

translational (trȧns-lā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *translation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of translation. See *translation*, 6.

The whole *translational* energy . . . must ultimately become transformed . . . into vibrational energy.
Philos. Mag., 5th scr., XXX. clxxxii. 95.

translatitious† (trȧns-lā-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *translaticius, translatitius*, handed down, transmitted, hereditary, < *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer, translate: see *translate*. Cf. *tralatitious*.] 1. Transmitted; transferred; hereditary.

I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigene, or *translatitious*. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. iv. § 8.

2. Same as *tralatitious*.

A delegated *translatitious* Majesty we allow.
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, vii. 179.

translative (trȧns′lā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *translativo, traslativo* = It. *traslativo;* as *translate* + *-ive*.] Relating or pertaining to translation; especially, involving transference of meaning; metaphorical. [Rare.]

If our feete Poeticall want these qualities, it can not be sayd a foote in sence *translative* as here.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

translator (trȧns-lā′tọr), *n.* [= F. *translateur* = It. *traslatore* (cf. Sp. Pg. *trasladador* = It. *traslatatore*), < L. *translator*, one who transfers or interprets, < *translatus*, pp. of *transferre*, transfer, translate: see *translate*.] One who or that which translates.

The changer and *translator* of kyngedoms and tymes.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, v.

Specifically—(*a*) One who renders something spoken or written in one language into another: as, he held the office of public *translator*.

A noble author would not be pursued too close by a *translator*. We lose his spirit when we think to take his body. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

(*b*) A cobbler of a low class, who manufactures boots and shoes from the material of old ones, selling them at a low price to second-hand dealers. [Slang.]

The cobbler is affronted if you don't call him Mr. *Translator*. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 73. (*Davies.*)

(*c*) *pl.* Second-hand boots mended and sold at a low price. [Slang.]

A costermonger . . . will part with everything rather than his boots, and to wear a pair of second-hand ones, or *translators* (as they are called), is felt as a bitter degradation by them all.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 51.

(*d*) In *teleg.*, a sensitive receiving-instrument used for retransmitting a message, or for translation: commonly called a *relay*. (*e*) Any instrument for converting one form of energy into another: thus, the magneto-electric engine which transforms the power of a steam-engine into electricity is a *translator*.

translatory (trȧns′lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *translate* + *-ory*.] 1. Transferring; serving to translate.

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Same as *translational*.

The *translatory* velocity of the whirlwind itself.
The Atlantic, XLIX. 331.

translatress (trȧns-lā′tres), *n.* [< *translator* + *-ess*.] A woman who translates, in any sense of that word.

Your great Achilles, Cardinal Perron (in French; as also his noble *Translatress*, misled by him, in English), . . . hath made bold with the Latin tongue.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, I. vi. § 29.

translavation† (trȧns-lā-vā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *lavatio(n-)*, a washing: see *lave*[1].] A laving or lading from one vessel into another.

This *translavation* ought so long to be continued out of one vessell into another, untill such time as it have done casting any residence downward.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18.

transleithan (trȧns-lī′thạn), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Leitha* (see def.) + *-an*.] Beyond the Leitha, a river flowing partly along the boundary between Hungary and the archduchy of Austria: noting that division of the empire of Austria-Hungary which has its seat in Budapest. Compare *Austrian*[1].

transliterate (trȧns-lit′ẹ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transliterated*, ppr. *transliterating*. [< L. *trans*, over, + *litera*, letter: see *letter*[3], *literate*.] To express or write, as words of a language having peculiar alphabetic characters, in the alphabetic characters of another language; spell (the same, or approximately the same, sound) in different characters.

Greek names *transliterated* into a Latin alphabet are subject to the laws of Latin phonology.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I., Pref., p. ix.

transliteration (trȧns-lit-ẹ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *transliterate* + *-ion*.] The act of transliterating; the rendering of a letter or letters of one alphabet by equivalents in another.

The *transliteration* does not profess to give all the exact vocalic differences. *The Academy*, June 28, 1890, p. 448.

transliterator (trȧns-lit′ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< *transliterate* + *-or*[1].] One who transliterates; one who makes a transliteration.

It seems to have been the object of the *transliterator* to represent, at least approximately, in Anglo-Saxon letters the current pronunciation of the Greek words.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 128.

translocalization (trȧns-lō″kạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *trans-* + *localization*.] Same as *translocation*.

Patients often unfold a train of reminiscence extempore upon any theme, and sometimes cannot repeat the same pseudo-experience twice alike, *translocalizations* in time being especially common. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 538.

translocate (trȧns-lō′kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *translocated*, ppr. *translocating*. [< L. *trans*, over, + *locatus*, pp. of *locare*, place: see *locate*.] To cause to change place, or to exchange places; put in a different relative position; displace; dislocate.

In the Batrachians the ribs have been *translocated* from the original position on the intercentrum to the neurapophyses. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 944.

translocation (trȧns-lọ-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *trans-* + *location*.] The act of translocating, or the state of being translocated. Also *translocalization*.

The *translocation* of the souls of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 13.

transluce† (trȧns-lūs′), *v. t.* [< L. *translucere*, shine across or through: see *translucent*.] To shine through.

Let Joy *transluce* thy Beauties' blandishment.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

translucence (trȧns-lū′sens), *n.* [< *translucen(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *translucency*.

translucency (trȧns-lū′sen-si), *n.* [As *translucence* (see *-cy*).] The property of being translucent.

The spheres
That spight thy crystalline *translucencie*.
Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. C iv. b. (*Latham.*)

translucent (trȧns-lū′sent), *a.* [< L. *translucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *translucere*, shine across or through, < *trans*, over, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucent*. Cf. *tralucent*.] 1. Transmitting rays of light, without being transparent, as alabaster.

The subtle essence acted on him like a charmed draught, and caused the opaque substance of his animal being to grow transparent, or at least *translucent;* so that a spiritual gleam was transmitted through it with a clearer lustre than hitherto. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

2. Transparent; clear.

The golden ew'r a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool, *translucent* springs.
Pope, Odyssey, i. 180.

translucently (trȧns-lū′sent-li), *adv.* In a translucent manner. *Drayton*, Edward IV. to Mistress Shore, Annotation 3.

translucid (trȧns-lū′sid), *a.* [= F. *translucide* = Sp. *traslucido* = Pg. *translucido* = It. *translucido, traslucido*, < L. *translucidus, traslucidus*, shining through, < *translucere*, shine through: see *translucent*. Cf. *lucid*.] Translucent.

Flowers whose purple and *translucid* bowls
Stand ever mantling with aërial dew.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.

translunar (trȧns-lū′nạr), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] Being beyond the moon: opposed to *sublunary*. *Drayton*, To Henry Reynolds.

translunary (trȧns′lū-nạ-ri), *a.* Same as *translunar*.

transmarine (trȧns-mạ-rēn′), *a.* [< F. *transmarin* = Pg. *transmarino* = Sp. It. *transmarino, trasmarino*, < L. *transmarinus*, beyond or from beyond sea, < *trans*, over, + *mare*, sea, *marinus*, of the sea, marine: see *marine*.] Located or existing beyond the sea.

Their Dutch appellations are really too hard
To be brought into verse by a *transmarine* Bard.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 19.

transmeable (trȧns′mē-ạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *transmeare, trameare*, go over or through (see *transmeate*), + *-able*.] Capable of being transmeated or traversed. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

transmeate (trȧns′mē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmeated*, ppr. *transmeating*. [< L. *transmeatus, trameatus*, pp. of *transmeare, trameare*, go over or through, < *trans*, over, + *meare*, go, pass: see *meatus*. Cf. *permeate*.] To pass over or beyond. *Coles.* [Rare.]

transmeation (trȧns-mē-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *transmeate* + *-ion*.] The act of transmeating, or passing through. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

transmedian (trȧns-mē′di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *trans-* + *median*.] **I.** *a.* Passing or lying across the median line of the body, as a muscle. Also *mediotransverse*.

II. *n.* The transmedian muscle of a brachiopod. *T. Davidson*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 193.

transmeridional (trȧns-mẹ-rid′i-ọ-nạl), *a.* [< *trans-* + *meridian* + *-al* (see *meridional*).] Crossing a meridian; forming an angle with a meridian.

How the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean shores came to have general *transmeridional* trends is a question which must find its solution in the events of Mesozoic and Cænozoic geological history.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 355.

transmew† (trȧns-mū′), *v. t.* [Also *transmue;* < ME. *transmewen, transmuen, transmuwen*, < OF. *transmuer* = Pr. *transmudar, trasmudar* = Sp. *transmutar, trasmutar* = Pg. *transmudar* = It. *transmutare, trasmutare*, < L. *transmutare*, change into another form: see *transmute*. Cf. *mew*[3].] To transmute; transform; metamorphose.

Thow moost me ferst *transmuwen* in a stoon.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 467.

Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 35.

To *transmew* thyself from a holy hermit into a sinful forester. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xx.

transmigrant (trȧns′mi-grạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *transmigran(t-)s*, ppr. of *transmigrare*, transmigrate: see *transmigrate*.] **I.** *a.* Passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body; migrating. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* 1. One who migrates or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement; a colonist.

There are other . . . implicit confederations. That of colonies, or *transmigrants*, towards their mother nation.
Bacon, Holy War.

2. One who passes into another state or body. *Imp. Dict.*

transmigrate (trȧns′mi-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *transmigrated*, ppr. *transmigrating*. [< L. *transmigratus*, pp. of *transmigrare* (> It. *trasmigrare* = Sp. *transmigrar, trasmigrar* = F. *transmigrer*), remove from one place to another, < *trans*, over, + *migrare*, depart, migrate: see *migrate*. Cf. *emigrate, immigrate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To migrate; pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it.

This complexion . . . is evidently maintained by generation, . . . so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* amit it, not without commixture.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

2. To pass from one body into another; be transformed; specifically, to become incarnate in a different body; metempsychosize.

It [the crocodile] lives by that which nourisheth it; and, the elements once out of it, it *transmigrates*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 51.

Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela records in the 12th century of the Druses of Mount Hermon: "They say that the soul of a virtuous man is transferred to the body of a new-born child, whereas that of the vicious *transmigrates* into a dog, or some other animal."
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 13.

II. *trans.* To cause to pass or migrate from one region or state of existence to another.

Excellent Spirits are not by Death extinguished or neglected, but are rather *transmigrated* from the earth, to reigne with the Powers above.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 463.

transmigration (trȧns-mi-grā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *transmigracioun*, < OF. (and F.) *transmigration* = Sp. *transmigracion, trasmigracion* = Pg. *transmigração* = It. *trasmigrazione*, < LL. *transmigratio(n-)*, < L. *transmigrare*, transmigrate: see *transmigrate*.] The act of transmigrating; passage from one place, state, or form into another.

Lately hath this peerlesse man [Isaac Casabonus] made a happy *transmigration* out of France into our renowned island of great Britaine. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 43.

What see I on any side but the *transmigrations* of Proteus? *Emerson*, History.

Specifically—(*a*) In *physiol.*, the passage of cells through a membrane or the wall of a vessel: as, the *transmigration*

of the white blood-corpuscles from the capillaries into the surrounding tissues in commencing inflammation. (*b*) The supposed passing of the soul into another body after death; metempsychosis; reincarnation.

> In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
> Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee.
> *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

The theory of the *Transmigration* of Souls, which has indeed risen from its lower stages to establish itself among the huge religious communities of Asia, great in history, enormous even in present mass, yet arrested and as it seems henceforth unprogressive in development; but the more highly educated world has rejected the ancient belief, and it now only survives in Europe in dwindling remnants. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 2.

transmigrationism (tråns-mi-grā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *transmigration* + *-ism*.] The theory or doctrine of metempsychosis. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 103.

transmigrator (tråns′mi-grā-tọr), *n.* [< *transmigrate* + *-or*[1].] One who transmigrates.

transmigratory (tråns-mī′grā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *transmigrate* + *-ory*.] Passing from one place, body, or state to another.

transmisst, *v. t.* [< L. *transmissus*, pp. of *transmittere*, transmit: see *transmit*.] To transmit.

> *Bag.* Any reversions yet? nothing *transmiss'd*?
> *Kime.* No gleanings, James? no trencher exalecta?
> *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary (1651). (*Nares.*)

transmissibility (tråns-mis-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *transmissible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being transmissible.

> Lately the *transmissibility* of acquired mental faculties has come to be an acknowledged fact.
> *E. Montgomery*, Mind, IX. 370.

transmissible (tråns-mis′i-bl), *a.* [= OF. *transmissible* = Pg. *transmissivel*, < L. as if **transmissibilis*, < *transmittere*, pp. *transmissus*, transmit (see *transmit*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being transmitted, in any sense.

> Wisely discarding those establishments which have connected with hereditary possessions in the soil, and *transmissible* dignities in the state. *Everett*, Orations, I. 216.

transmission (tråns-mish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *transmission* = Sp. *transmision*, *trasmision* = Pg. *transmissão* = It. *trasmissione*, < L. *transmissio(n-)*, a sending over, passage, < *transmittere*, send over, transmit: see *transmit*.] 1. The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transmittal; transference.

> Although an author's style may lose somewhat by *transmission*, it loses little in prose if it is good for anything; not so in poetry.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Alfieri and Metastasio.

2. In *biol.*, specifically, same as *heredity*.

> An organism, as a rule, inherits — that is to say, is born with — the peculiarities of its parents; this is known as *Transmission*. *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 13.

3. In *physics*, a passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body, or of radiant heat through a diathermanous body.

> Each transparent substance has its own rate of *transmission* for ether-waves of each particular frequency.
> *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 459.

transmissive (tråns-mis′iv), *a.* [< L. *transmittere*, pp. *transmissus*, transmit (see *transmit*), + *-ive*.] Transmitted; derived from one to another; sent.

> His praise, eternal on the faithful stone,
> Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his Son.
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, I. 308.

transmit (tråns-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmitted*, ppr. *transmitting*. [= F. *transmettre* = Sp. *transmitir*, *trasmitir* = Pg. *transmittir* = It. *trasmettere*, < L. *transmittere*, *tramittere*, cause to go across, send over, despatch, transmit, < *trans*, over, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*.] 1. To send over, onward, or along; hand along or down; transfer; communicate: as, to *transmit* a letter or a memorial; to *transmit* despatches.

> Whatever they learn and know is *transmitted* from one to another. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.
>
> To solicite this Peace, Peter Reuben the famous rich Painter of Antwerp . . . as Agent was *transmitted* hither. *H. L'Estrange*, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 106.
>
> Resolving to *transmit* to posterity not only their names and blood, but their principles also.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

2. To suffer to pass through; conduct.

> A love which pure from soul to soul might pass,
> As light *transmitted* through a crystal glass.
> *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, v. 1.
>
> The shell of sense, growing daily thinner and more transparent, *transmitted* the tremor of his quickened spirit. *H. James, Jr.*, Passionate Pilgrim, p. 107.

Bevel-gear transmitting dynamometer. Same as *balance-dynamometer*.

transmittable (tråns-mit′a-bl), *a.* [< *transmit* + *-able*.] Transmissible.

transmittal (tråns-mit′al), *n.* [< *transmit* + *-al*.] Transmission.

> The *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland. *Swift.*

Letter of transmittal, a written official communication from one person to another, notifying or advising the recipient that other documents, which usually accompany the letter, are sent or otherwise made over to him by the writer. The phrase is official or technical in various departments of the United States government.

transmittance (tråns-mit′ans), *n.* [< *transmit* + *-ance*.] The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transmission; transfer.

transmitter (tråns-mit′ėr), *n.* [< *transmit* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which transmits.

> The one *transmitter* of their ancient name,
> Their child. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Specifically — (*a*) In *teleg.*, the sending or despatching instrument, especially that under the automatic system, in which a paper strip with perforations representing the Morse or a similar alphabet is passed rapidly through an instrument called an *automatic transmitter*, in which contacts are made by metallic points wherever a perforation occurs, and are prevented where the paper is unpierced. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) In *telephony*, the microphonic or other apparatus, together with the funnel for receiving the voice and converging the waves of sound upon the thin iron diaphragm. See *telephone*.

transmittible (tråns-mit′i-bl), *a.* [< *transmit* + *-ible*.] 1. Transmissible. — 2†. Capable of being put or projected across.

> A *transmittible* gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall.
> *Marquis of Worcester*, Century of Inventions, § 73. [(*Latham.*)

transmogrification (tråns-mog′ri-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *transmogrify* + *-ation*.] The act of transmogrifying, or the state of being transmogrified. [Humorous and contemptuous.]

> But of all restorations, reparations, and *transmogrifications*, that inflicted upon the "Cnidian Venus" [an undraped statue, which has been partially draped in painted tin] of the Vatican is the most grotesque.
> *The Nation*, March 20, 1884, p. 250.

transmogrify (tråns-mog′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmogrified*, ppr. *transmogrifying*. [Formerly also *transmography*; a substitute for *transform*, the termination *-mography* simulating a Gr. origin (cf. *geography*, etc.), *-mogrify* a L. origin (cf. *modify*).] To transform into some other person or thing, as by magic; convert or transform in general. [Humorous and contemptuous.]

> I begin to think . . . that some wicked enchanters have *transmographied* my Dulcinea.
> *Fielding*, Love in Several Masques, v. 4.
>
> Jonathan was for an instant paralysed by our impudence; but just as we were getting before the wind, he yawed, and let drive his whole broadside; and fearfully did it *transmogrify* us. *M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, iii.

transmontane (tråns-mon-tān′), *a.* [< ME. *transmontane*, < OF. *transmontane*, < L. *transmontanus*, beyond the mountains, < *trans*, beyond, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain, *montanus*, of a mountain: see *mountain*. Cf. *tramontane*, *tramontain*. Cf. also *ultramontane*.] Across or beyond a mountain or mountains.

> In that Lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may see the Sterre *transmontane*, that is cleped the Sterre of the See, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the Lode Sterre.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 180.
>
> *Trans-montane* commerce. *Science*, III. 220.

transmorphism (tråns-môr′fizm), *n.* [< L. *trans*, over, + Gr. *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] The evolution of one thing from another; the transformation of one thing into another.

> The Democriteans evolve the higher from the lower by the operation of chance. Proof there is none, and we will therefore substitute for the guess of *transmorphism* the assertion of a metaschematism intentionally devised for ethical ends by the moral ruler of the world.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 417.

transmovet (tråns-möv′), *v. t.* [< L. *transmovere*, remove, transfer, < *trans*, over, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To transform.

> Next Saturne was, . . .
> That to a Centaure did him selfe *transmove*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 43.

transmuet (tråns-mū′), *v. t.* See *transmew*.

transmutability (tråns-mū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *transmutable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being transmutable; susceptibility of change into another nature or substance; transmutableness.

transmutable (tråns-mū′ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *transmutable*, < OF. **transmutable* = Sp. *transmutable*, < L. as if **transmutabilis*, < *transmutare*, transmute: see *transmute*.] Capable of being transmuted, or changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

> Oure 5 essencie is the instrument of alle vertues of thing *transmutable* if thei be putt in it, encreessynge an hundrid foold her worchingis.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

> The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

transmutableness (tråns-mū′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Transmutability.

> Some learned modern naturalists have conjectured at the easy *transmutableness* of water. *Boyle*, Works, III. 60.

transmutably (tråns-mū′ta-bli), *adv.* With or through transmutation; with capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

transmutant (tråns-mū′tant), *a.* In *math.*, replacing facients of a covariant by first derived functions of a contravariant, or facients of a contravariant by first derived functions of a covariant.

transmutatet (tråns′mū-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *transmutatus*, pp. of *transmutare*, change, shift, transfer: see *transmute*.] To transmute; change.

> Here fortune her faire face first *transmutated*.
> *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil. (*Nares.*)

transmutatet (tråns′mū-tāt), *a.* [< L. *transmutatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Transmuted; changed.

> As if the fiery part of the candle were annihilated, or *transmutate*, as some philosophers imagine, when the candle goeth out, and were not fire and in action still.
> *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

transmutation (tråns-mū-tā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *transmutacioun*, < OF. *transmutacion*, F. *transmutation* = Pr. *transmutacio* = Sp. *transmutacion*, *trasmutacion* = Pg. *transmutação* = It. *trasmutazione*, < L. *transmutatio(n-)*, a changing, a shifting, < *transmutare*, change, transmute: see *transmute*.] 1. The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted; change into another substance, form, or nature.

> I sele to you truly that this is the hizeste maistrie that may be in *transmutacioun* of kynde, for riȝt fewe lechis now lyuynge knowe this prinytee.
> *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.
>
> Within our experimental range of knowledge there is no *transmutation* of elements, and no destruction or creation of matter. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 193.
>
> (*a*) In *alchemy*, the changing of baser metals into metals of greater value, especially into gold or silver.
>
> The conversion . . . as if silver should be turned to gold, or iron to copper . . . is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 338.
>
> (*b*) In *geom.*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square; transformation. (*c*) In *biol.*, the change of one species into another by any means; transpeciation; transformism. The history of the idea or of the fact runs parallel with that of *transformism*, from an early crude or vulgar notion akin to that involved in the alchemy of metals (see above) to the modern scientific conception of transmutation as an evolutionary process, or the gradual modification of one species into another by descent with modification through many generations.
>
> The *transmutation* of plants one into another is "inter magnalia naturæ": for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; . . . but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 525.
>
> As a paleontologist I have from the beginning stood aloof from this new theory of *transmutation* now so widely admitted by the scientific world.
> *Agassiz*, quoted in Dawson's Nature and the Bible, [App. B, p. 241.

2. Successive change; alternation; interchange.

> This wrecched worldes *transmutacioun*,
> As wele or wo, now poure and now honour.
> *Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 1.
>
> And the constant change and *transmutation*
> Of action and of contemplation.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, iii.

Transmutation glaze, a name given to certain porcelain glazes which have an iridescent changeable luster. = **Syn. 1.** See *transform*, *v. t.*

transmutationist (tråns-mū-tā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *transmutation* + *-ist*.] One who believes in transmutation, as of metals in alchemy or of species in natural history; a transformist. See *transformism*, and *transmutation*, 1 (*a*) (*c*).

> Naturalists, being convinced by him [Darwin] as they had not been by the *transmutationists* of fifty years' earlier date, were compelled to take an entirely new view of the significance of all attempts at framing a "natural" classification. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 809.

transmutative (tråns-mū′ta-tiv), *a.* [< *transmutate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by transmutation.

> It is this conception which later developed into the theory of an actual *transmutative* development of lower into higher organisms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 815.

transmute (tråns-mūt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transmuted*, ppr. *transmuting*. [< late ME. *transmuten*, < L. *transmutare*, change, transmute, < *trans*, over, + *mutare*, change: see *mute*[2], *mew*[3]. Cf. *transmew*, the earlier form.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; transform.

Lord, what an alchymist art thou, whose skill
Transmutes to perfect good from perfect ill!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 4.

A state of feeling in which the reasons which had acted on her conscience seemed to be *transmuted* into mere self-regard. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

=**Syn.** *Metamorphose*, etc. See *transform*.

transmuted (tråns-mū′ted), *p. a.* 1. Changed into another substance, form, or nature.—2. In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*.

transmuter (tråns-mū′tėr), *n.* [< *transmute* + *-er*[1].] One who transmutes. *Imp. Dict.*

transmutual (tråns-mū′tū-al), *a.* [< *trans-* + *mutual*.] Reciprocal; commutual. *Coleridge. Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

transnaturation (tråns-naṯ-ū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *transnature* + *-ation*.] The act or process of changing the nature of anything; the state of being changed in nature. [Rare.]

Save by effecting a total *transnaturation* or stagnation of the human mind, how could a language be prevented from undergoing changes? *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 280.

transnature (tråns-nā′ṯūr), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *nature*.] To transfer or transform the nature of. See the quotation under *transelement*.

trans-Neptunian (tråns-nep-tū′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *trans*, beyond, + *Neptunus*, Neptune, + *-ian*.] In *astron.*, being beyond the planet Neptune.

transnominate† (tråns-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *nominatus*, pp. of *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To change the name of. [Rare.]

He [Domitian] also *trans-nominated* the two months of September and October to Germanicus and Domitian.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 523.

transnormal (tråns-nôr′mạl), *a.* [< *trans-* + *normal*.] Exceeding or beyond what is normal; abnormal by excess; supernormal.

The distinctive features which already his [Euripides's] quickwitted contemporaries found mirrored in his *trans-normal* productions.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxiii.

transoceanic (tråns-ō-shē-an′ik), *a.* [< L. *trans*, beyond, + *oceanus*, ocean, + *-ic*.] 1. Located or existing beyond the ocean: as, a *transoceanic* country; of or pertaining to what is across the ocean.—2. Crossing the ocean: as, the *transoceanic* flight of a bird; relating to the crossing of the ocean: as, a *transoceanic* theory of the dispersion of human races.

I maintain against all the world that no man knows anything about the *transoceanic* power of migration.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 439.

transom (tran′sum), *n.* [Formerly *transome*, late ME. *traunsom;* prob., through an OF. form not found, < L. *transtrum*, a cross-bank in a vessel, a thwart, in arch. a cross-beam, a transom; appar. < *trans*, across, + suffix *-trum*. Some take it to be an accom. form of a supposed Gr. **θρανιστρον*, < *θρᾶνος*, a bench, bank.] 1. In *arch.*, a horizontal bar of timber or stone across a window; also, the cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it. See *mullion*.

Transtra; Seates whereon rowers sit in shippes boates, or galeis; also a *transome* goyng ouerthwarte an house. Vitruvius. *Cooper*, Thesaurus (ed. 1565).

All seemed of gold—the wall, the columns which run up to the central golden roof, and the *transoms* which connect them. *The Century*, XL. 196.

2. Same as *transom-window*, 2. [U. S.]

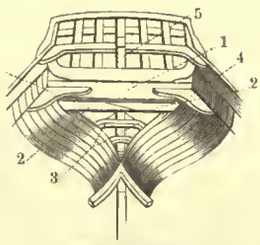
The dome lights and *transoms* are of rich mosaic glass, in admirable keeping with the woodwork.
The Century, XXXVIII. 367.

3†. A slat of a bedstead.

Ve *Transome* of a bed; trabula.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Item, to John Heyth a materas with a *traunsom*, a peire shetes, a peire biankettes, and a coverlight.
Paston Letters, III. 288.

4. *Naut.*, one of several beams or timbers fixed across the stern-post of a ship to strengthen the after part and give it the figure most suitable to the service for which the vessel is intended. See also cut under *counter*.—5. In a saw-pit, a joist resting transversely upon the strakes.—6. One of two beams of wood or metal secured horizontally to the side frames of a railway car-truck. They are placed one on each side of the swing-bolster.—7. In *gun.*, a piece of wood or iron joining the cheeks of gun-carriages, whence the terms *transom-plates*, *transom-bolts*, etc.—8. In *surv.*, a piece of wood made to slide upon a cross-staff; the vane of a cross-staff.—**Deck-transom**, a beam or framework across the stem of a vessel, supporting the after part of the deck.



Transoms and Frame of Ship, inside of Stern.
1, main transom; 2, 2, half transoms; 3, transom; 4, 4, transom-knees; 5, stern-post.

transomed (tran′sumd), *a.* Fitted with a transom or with transoms, as a door or window. *Colonial and Indian Exhibition* (1886), p. 100.

transomer†, *n.* [Late ME., < *transom* + *-er*[2].] A transom.

Canvas in the Warderop and fyne Lynen Clothe of dyuers sortes. . . . Item, iiij *transomers*.
Paston Letters, I. 480.

transom-knee (tran′sum-nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a knee bolted to a transom and after-timber.

transom-window (tran′sum-win′dō), *n.* 1. A window divided by a transom.—2. A window over the transom of a door. Also called *transom*.

transpadane (tråns-pā′dān), *a.* [< L. *transpadanus*, < *trans*, beyond, + *Padus*, Po, *Padanus*, of or pertaining to the river Po.] Situated beyond the river Po, especially with reference to Rome.—**Transpadane Republic**, a republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte, out of Lombardy, and modeled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Cispadane Republic into the Cisalpine Republic.

Is it to the Cispadane or to the *Transpadane* republics, which have been forced to bow under the galling yoke of French liberty, that we address all these pledges of our sincerity? *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

transpalatine (tråns-pal′a-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *trans-* + *palatine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Transverse, as a palatine bone which extends on either side from the median line.

II. *n.* The transpalatine bone of certain sauropsidan vertebrates.

transpalmar (tråns-pal′mär), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *palma*, palm: see *palm*[1], *palmar*.] Situated across the palm of the hand; lying crosswise in the palm.—**Transpalmar muscle**, the transpalmaris.

transpalmaris (tråns-pal-mā′ris), *n.*; pl. *transpalmares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *transpalmar*.] The transpalmar muscle of the hand; the palmaris brevis. See *palmaris*. *Coues*, 1887.

transpanamic (tråns-pa-nam′ik), *a.* [< *trans-* + *Panama* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Existing or located on the other side of the Isthmus of Panama from the position of the speaker. [Rare.]

The Formicariidæ . . . thin out very much in the *Transpanamic* subregion on the north.
P. L. Sclater, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XV. 176.

transpare† (trans-pãr′), *v. i.* [= It. *trasparere*, *trasparire*, < ML. *transparere*, shine through, < L. *trans*, through, + *parere*, appear: see *appear*.] To appear through something else; be visible through something.

But through the yce of that vniust disdaine,
Yet still *transpares* her picture and my paine.
Stirling, Aurora, Sonnet xcix.

transparence (trans-pãr′ens), *n.* [Formerly also *transparance;* < F. *transparence* = Sp. *transparencia*, *trasparencia* = Pg. *transparencia* = It. *trasparenzia*, *trasparenza*, < ML. *transparentia*, < *transparen(t-)s*, transparent: see *transparent*.] Same as *transparency*.

(The casements standing wide)
Clearly through that *transparance* is espy'de
This Glutton, whom they by his habit knew.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 575.

But breezes played, and sunshine gleamed, . . .
Reddened the fiery hues, and shot
Transparence through the golden.
Wordsworth, Yarrow Revisited.

transparency (tråns-pãr′en-si), *n.* [As *transparence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The property or state of being transparent; that state or property of a body by which it admits of the passage of rays of light so that forms, colors, and brightness of objects can be seen through it; diaphaneity.

The clearness and *transparency* of the stream.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn, I. 367).

Their silver wings flashing in the pure *transparency* of the air. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, vi.

2. Something intended to be seen by means of transmitted light, as a picture, a sign, or other representation; often, an announcement of news, painted on canvas or other translucent material and lighted from behind; hence, by extension, a frame or construction, usually of wood and muslin, containing the lights necessary, and having one, two, or four inscriptions, or the like, on different sides.

Three *transparencies*, made in a rage for *transparencies*, for the three lower panes of one window, where Tintern Abbey held its station between a cave in Italy and a moonlight lake in Cumberland.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xvi.

3. In *photog.*, a positive picture on glass, intended to be viewed by transmitted light. Such pictures are in common use for hanging in windows as ornaments, and are still more common as lantern-slides, for projection on a screen by the magic-lantern or stereopticon.

4. [*cap.*] A translation of the German title *Durchlaucht* (Seine Durchlaucht, literally 'His Perlustriousness,' used like the English *His Serene Highness*). [Burlesque.]

Then came his *Transparency* the Duke [of Pumpernickel] and Transparent family. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxii.

transparency-painting (tråns-pãr′en-si-pān′ting), *n.* A painting designed to be viewed by transmitted light; also, the art of making such paintings. It is executed on muslin strained on a frame and sized with two coats of gilders' size, isinglass, or gelatin size, which, when dry, is carefully rubbed with pumice-stone to confer a smooth, paper-like surface, on which a design is then traced or pounced and afterward secured by being touched with a lead-pencil, or a reed-pen charged with India ink. For painting, flat hog-hair brushes are used, but broad, flat, and thin tintings may be rubbed in with a fine sponge, and heavy masses of color dabbed on with a coarse honeycombed sponge. The painting may be executed in oil-colors mixed with any good vehicle, or in water-color with a solution of gum tragacanth. Pleasing effects are produced by the combination of two or three surfaces of muslin strained on different frames and placed one behind the other. If three are used, the nearest figures and foreground are painted on the one in front, the middle distance on the next, and the extreme distance on the surface behind.

transparent (tråns-pãr′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transparent* = Pr. *transparent* = Sp. *transparente*, *trasparente* = Pg. *transparente* = It. *trasparente*, < ML. *transparere*, shine through: see *transpare*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies situated beyond or behind can be distinctly seen; transmitting light-waves radiated from some source, without absorption or scattering; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid: as, *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond: opposed to *opaque*, and distinguished from *translucent*.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 31.

2. Admitting the passage of light through interstices.

And Heaven did thiu *transparent* veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thoughts to hide.
Dryden, Epitaph on Monument of a Lady at Bath.

3. Figuratively, easily seen through or understood; easily intelligible.

He was to exhibit the specious qualities of the tyrant in a light which might render them *transparent*, and enable us at once to perceive the covering and the vices which it concealed. *Macaulay*, History.

Transparent discourse to a popular audience will be largely Saxon in its vocabulary.
A. Phelps, English Style, p. 150.

4. Bright; shining; clear.

This fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's *transparent* beams,
Do calm the fury of this mad-bred flaw.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 353.

Transparent colors, in *painting*, colors such as will transmit light, or so delicately or thinly laid on as to veil without concealing the ground or other colors behind them: opposed to *opaque colors*, which only reflect light; also, colors which appear only by transmitted light, as those of stained glass, which, as correctly conceived, should be wholly transparent and with no opaque shadows.—**Transparent corpuscles of Norris**, colorless bodies found in the blood, supposed to be decolorized red blood-corpuscles.—**Transparent gold ocher.** See *ocher*.—**Transparent lacquer, leather, soap.** See the nouns.—**Transparent oxid of chromium.** See *chromium*.

=**Syn.** 1. Bright, limpid, crystalline.

II. *n.* A costume consisting of a dress of lace, tulle, gauze, or other thin fabric, worn over another dress of rich material. This fashion seems to have been introduced about 1675.

transparently (tråns-pãr′ent-li), *adv.* In a transparent manner; so as to be seen through; clearly.

transparentness (tråns-pãr′ent-nes), *n.* The property or state of being transparent; transparency; diaphaneity.

transpass† (tråns-pȧs′), *v.* [< ML. *transpassare*, pass over, < L. *trans*, over, + ML. *passare*, pass: see *pass*. Cf. *trespass*, an older form of the same word.] **I.** *trans.* To pass over.

The river Hyphasis, or, as Ptolemy calleth it, Bipasis, was Alexander's non ultra; which yet he *transpassed*, and set up altars on the other side.
Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 75. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* To pass by or away.

Thy form and flatter'd hue,
Which shall so soon *transpass*,
Is far more fair than is thy looking-glass.
Daniel, Description of Beauty.

transpassable† (tråns-pȧs'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *trans-pass* + *-able.*] Capable of being transpassed. *Imp. Dict.*

transpatronize† (tråns-pā'tron-īz), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *patronize.*] To transfer the patronage of. [Rare.]

As to *trans-patronize* from him
To you mine orphant Muse.
Warner, Albion's England, ix., To Sir Geo. Carey.

transpeciate (trån-spē'shi-āt), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *species* + *-ate*[2].] To transform from one species to another; change the species of.

I do not credit . . . that the devil hath power to *transpeciate* a man into a horse.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 30.

transpeciation (trån-spē-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *transpeciate* + *-ion.*] Transformation of one species or kind into another; specifically, in *biol.*, transmutation of species. See *transmutation*, 1 (*c*), and *transformism.*

First, that there has been what we may call a nisus of evolution in nature, and, secondly, that progressive *transpeciations* of matter have been events of it.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 132.

transperinæus (tråns-per-i-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *transperinæi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *trans*, across, + NL. *perinæum*, q. v.] The transverse perineal muscle; the transversus perinæi. *Coues*, 1887.

transperitoneal (tråns-per'i-tō-nē'ȧl), *a.* [< *trans-* + *peritoneal.*] Traversing the peritoneal cavity.

transpicuous (trån-spik'ū-us), *a.* [= It. *traspicuo*, < L. as if **transpicuus*, < *transpicere*, see or look through, < *trans*, through, + *specere*, look: see *spy*. Cf. *conspicuous*, *perspicuous.*] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

That light,
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air
To the terrestrial moon. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 141.

transpierce (tråns-pērs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transpierced*, ppr. *transpiercing.* [< F. *transpercer*; as *trans-* + *pierce.*] To pierce through; penetrate; pass through; transfix.

He saw him wounded and *trans-pierced* with steele.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 225.

They . . . were often *transpierced*, horse and rider, by the Moorish darts, impeding the progress of their comrades by their dying struggles. *Irving*, Granada, p. 91.

transpinalis (trån-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *transpinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *trans*, across, + *spina*, spine: see *spinalis.*] A muscle of the spine which lies between successive transverse processes of the vertebræ; an intertransverso muscle.

transpirable (trån-spīr'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *transpirable* = Sp. *transpirable* = It. *traspirabile*; as *transpire* + *-able.*] Capable of transpiring, or of being transpired.

transpiration (trån-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [< F. *transpiration* = Sp. *transpiracion*, *traspiracion* = Pg. *transpiração* = It. *traspirazione*, < L. as if **transpiratio(n-)*, < **transpirare*, **transspirare*, breathe through, transpire: see *transpire.*] 1. The act or process of transpiring; especially, exhalation through the skin: as, the *transpiration* of obstructed fluids.

I never neede other powdering to my hair, . . . which dos certainely greately prejudice *transpiration* by filling up or lying heavy upon the pores.
Evelyn, To Doctor Beale.

2. In *bot.*, the exhalation of watery vapor from the surface of the leaves of plants. A great part of the water which serves as the vehicle of the nutritious substances contained in the sap is disposed of by transpiration. When thus given out it sometimes appears in the form of extremely small drops at the tip of the leaf, and especially at the extremities of the nerves.—**Pulmonary transpiration**, the exhalation of watery vapor from the blood circulating through the lungs. It may be made evident by breathing on a cold reflecting surface.—**Transpiration of gases**, the motion of gases through a capillary tube under pressure. The rate of motion varies with the composition of the gas, but bears a constant relation not coinciding with density, diffusion, or any other known property. The velocity depends not simply on the friction of the gas against the surface of the tube, but much more on the friction of the gas-particles against each other, and the transfer of momentum which thus results. A comparison of the velocity of transpiration with that of effusion has led to important conclusions in regard to molecular magnitudes.—**Transpiration of liquids**, the motion of liquids through minute orifices or capillary tubes under pressure. The rates of such motions are greatly increased by heat.

transpiratory (trån-spīr'ȧ-tō-ri), *a.* [< *transpire* + *-at-ory.*] Of or pertaining to transpiration; transpiring; exhaling.

transpire (trån-spīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *transpired*, ppr. *transpiring.* [< F. *transpirer* = Sp. *transpirar*, *traspirar* = Pg. *transpirar* = It. *traspirare*, < L. as if **transpirare*, **transspirare*, < *trans*, through, + *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3].]

I. *trans.* To emit through the excretories of the skin or lungs; send off in vapor; exhale.

II. *intrans.* 1. To send out an exhalation; exhale. [Rare.]

This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth *transpire*
More sweet than storax from the hallowed fire.
Herrick, Apparition of his Mistresse Calling him to [Elizium.

2. To pass through or out of some body, as an exhalation; specifically, to be emitted through the excretories of the skin or lungs; exhale; pass off from the body in vapor, as in insensible perspiration.

What [substance] redounds, *transpires*
Through spirits with ease. *Milton*, P. L., v. 438.

They [root-hairs] abound most in plants inhabiting dry places and in those which *transpire* freely. *Science*, V. 36.

But how are we to account, in a mind otherwise sane, for his [Harrington's] notion that his thoughts *transpired* from him, and took the shape of flies or bees?
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 385.

3. In *bot.*, to exhale watery vapor. See *transpiration*, 2.—4. To escape from secrecy; become public gradually; come to light; ooze out.

To *transpire*, . . . to escape from secrecy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France without necessity.
Johnson, Dict.

So the whole journal *transpires* at length by piecemeal.
Lamb, Last Essays of Elia.

There is no den in the wide world to hide a rogue. . . . Some damning circumstance always *transpires*.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. To happen or come to pass; occur. [An erroneous use.]

The penny-a-liners "allude" in cases where others would "refer"; and, in their dialect, things "*transpire*," and only exceptionally "take place."
F. Hall, On Adjectives in -able, p. 161.

transpiry (tråns'pi-ri), *n.* [< *transpire* + *-y*[3]. Cf. *expiry.*] The act or process of transpiring; transpiration. [Rare.]

On this belief in the Constancy of Nature are based . . . all our arrangements from day to day, which are subject to the *transpiry* of facts unknown or unforeseen at the time when these arrangements were made.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 3.

transplace (tråns-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transplaced*, ppr. *transplacing.* [< OF. *transplacer*; as *trans-* + *place.*] 1. To remove; put in a new place. [Rare.]

It [an obelisk] . . . was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican into a more eminent place.
Bp. Wilkins, Archimedes, x.

2. To cause to exchange places. [Rare.]

Transplace not their proprieties, and confound not their distinctions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 31.

transplant (tråns-plant'), *v. t.* [< ME. *transplaunten*, < OF. (and F.) *transplanter* = Pr. *transplantar* = Sp. *trasplantar* = Pg. *transplantar* = It. *trasplantare*, < LL. *transplantare*, plant in another place, remove, < L. *trans*, over, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*[1].] 1. To plant anew in a different place.

Every foile is
Maade tender twyes if it be *transplaunted*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Methods of *transplanting* trees,
To look as if they grew there.
Tennyson, Amphion.

2. In general, to remove from one place to another; especially, to remove and establish for residence in another place.

These cautions are to be observed: . . . That if any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad who are known schismatics, outlaws, or criminal persons, that they be sent for back upon the first notice; such persons are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers, vii.

That we may enjoy our consciences in point of God's worship: the main end of *transplanting* ourselves into these remote corners of the earth.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, App., p. 418.

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of St. David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

3. In *surg.*, to transfer from one part of the body or from one person to another. See *transplantation*, 3.

transplantable (tråns-plan'tȧ-bl), *a.* [< *transplant* + *-able.*] That can or may be transplanted.

A *transplantable* an' thrifty fem'ly-tree.
Lowell, Bigelow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

transplantar (tråns-plan'tär), *a.* [< L. *trans*, over, + *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plantar.*] Situated transversely in the sole of the foot; lying across the planta: as, a *transplantar* muscle. *Coues.*

transplantation (tråns-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *transplantation* = Sp. *trasplantacion* = Pg. *transplantação*; as *transplant* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of transplanting a living plant or shifting it to new soil.

Athenians . . . pretending that . . . our own religion is only a cutting or slip from theirs, much w'thered and dwarfed by *transplantation*.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Alcibiades and Xenophon.

2. The removal of an inhabitant or the inhabitants of one place or region to a different one for residence; also, the persons so removed.

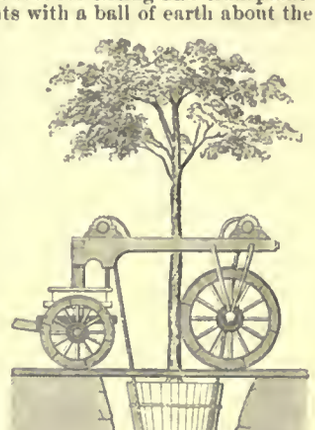
Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Raleigh.*

For of the ancient Persians there are few, these being the posteritie of those which haue beene here seated by the *transplantations* of Tamerlane and Ismael.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

3. In *surg.*, the removal of living tissue from one part of the body to another, or from one individual to another, to supply a part that has been lost or to lessen a deformity, as in the Taliacotian operation.—4. A pretended method of curing any disease by making it pass from the sick person to another person, or even to an animal or a vegetable.

A cure by *transplantation*, performed on the son of one that was wont to make chymical vessels for me.
Boyle, Works, II. 167.

transplanter (tråns-plan'tėr), *n.* [< *transplant* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who transplants.—2. In *gardening*, a hand-tool for lifting and transplanting small plants with a ball of earth about the roots. It consists essentially of two pointed trowels with long handles, hinged together like sciasors.


Transplanter, ¼.

3. A machine for moving trees. A usual form consists of a high-framed truck fitted with gearing for hoisting up the tree between the wheels from a hole previously dug around the roots, and lowering it again into a new hole. Also called *tree-remover*. *E. H. Knight.*

transplanting (tråns-plan'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *transplant*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of removing and resetting, as a plant; transplantation.

So far as the plant is concerned, three or four *transplantings* are better than one. *Science*, XIV. 304.

2. That which is transplanted.

Such colonies become so intimately fused with others that not seldom the *transplantings* from them turn out impure. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 470.

transplendency (trån-splen'den-si), *n.* [< *transplenden(t)* + *-cy.*] Supereminent splendor.

The supernatural and unimitable *transplendency* of the Divine presence.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

transplendent (trån-splen'dent), *a.* [< *trans-* + *splendent.*] Resplendent in the highest degree.

The clear crystal, the bright *transplendent* glass,
Doth not bewray the colours hid, which underneath it has.
Wyatt, Complaint of the Absence of his Love.

transplendently (trån-splen'dent-li), *adv.* In a transplendent manner; with extreme splendor.

The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypostatically, vitally, and *transplendently* residing in this humanity of Christ.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, ii.

transpleural (tråns-plö'rȧl), *a.* [< *trans-* + *pleural.*] Traversing the pleural cavity.

transponibility (tråns-pō-ni-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of being transposed without violation of an assumed condition.

transponible (tråns-pō'ni-bl), *a.* Transposable.

transpontine (tråns-pon'tin), *a.* [= F. *transpontin* = Sp. *trasportino*, < L. *trans*, beyond, + *pons* (*pont-*), a bridge: see *pons*, *pontine*[2].] Situated or existing across or beyond a bridge; specifically, belonging to the part of London lying on the Surrey side of the Thames: applied to the Surrey and Victoria theaters, at

which cheap melodrama was formerly popular, and hence, in London theatrical parlance, to any play of a cheap, melodramatic character.

The incidents are melodramatic, and the comic characters are of the true *transpontine* race.
Athenæum, No. 3085, p. 793.

Calls from *transpontine* and barbaric regions came fast upon him [O. W. Holmes, in Boston, Massachusetts] as his popularity grew.
E. C. Stedman, The Century, XXIX. 506.

transport (tråns-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *transporten*, < OF. (and F.) *transporter* = Pr. Sp. *transportar*, *trasportar* = Pg. *transportar* = It. *trasportare*, < L. *transportare*, carry over or across, < *trans*, over, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] 1. To convey from one place to another; transfer.

The kyng, gredy of comune slaughter, caste hym to *transporten* [vsr. *transpor*] upon al the ordre of the senat the gilt of his real majeste. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Her ashes . . .
Transported shall be at high festivals
Before the kings and queens of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6. 26.

The bee *transports* the fertilizing meal
From flow'r to flow'r. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 538.

It is easy to realize the enormous floating and *transporting* power of such great bodies of ice.
Prestwich, Geology, I. 186.

2†. To transform; alter.

And in to sorow *transport* our gladnesse,
Our huge nigeur to feblesse this instance,
Our plesire into displessance expresse,
Our full good fortune into gret misc[h]ance.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3739.

3†. To remove from this world; kill: a euphemistic use.

He cannot be heard of. Out of doubt he is *transported*.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 2. 4.

4. To carry into banishment, as a criminal to a penal colony; carry beyond seas.

But we generally make a shift to return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before, and much more cunning.
Swift, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

And never mind what Felix says, for he 's so masterful he'd stay in prison and be *transported* whether or no, only to have his own way. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxxviii.

5. To carry away by strong emotion, as joy or anger; carry out of one's self; render beside one's self.

The hearts of men, . . .
Transported with celestiall desyre
Of those faire formes, may lift themselves up hyer.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 18.

Oh, my joys!
Whither will you *transport* me?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 1.

transport (tråns'pōrt), *n.* [< F. *transport* = Sp. *transporte*, *trasporte* = Pg. *transporte*; from the verb.] 1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans . . . stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships both for *transport* and war.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 239.

The *transport* of blocks by ice in rivers of cold climates has often been described. *Prestwich*, Geology, i. 190.

2†. Transformation; alteration.

Many are now poor wandering beggars . . . who are descended of the blood and lineage of great kings and emperors, occasioned . . . by the *transport* and revolutions of kingdoms and empires. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 2.

3. A ship or vessel employed by government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination.

Grant organized an expedition to counteract this design, and on the evening of November 6 left Cairo with about 3000 men on *transports*, under convoy of 2 gun-boats, and steamed down the river. *The Century*, XXXVI. 575.

4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

If he had been a *transport* he could not have been treated worse. He told his father that he was driving him on the road to transportation.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 470.

5. Vehement emotion; passion; rapture; ecstasy.

In the afternoone I went againe with my Wife to the Dutchess of Newcastle, who receiv'd her in a kind of *transport*, suitable to her extravagant humour and dresse.
Evelyn, Diary, April 27, 1667.

I broke open my letter in a *transport* of joy.
Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

Transport screw. See *screw*[1].

transportability (tråns-pōr-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *transportable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being transportable; the capacity of being transported.

transportable (tråns-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *transportable* = It. *trasportabile*; as *transport* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being transported.

The direct result of a union of two or more distinct protoplasmic masses, in plant life, is a condensed, inactive, and *transportable* condition of the life of the species — that is, a seed or spore. *Amer. Nat.*, June, 1890, p. 577.

2. Involving transportation; subjecting to transportation.

The statute 7 Geo. II. c. 21 . . . makes it a felony (*transportable* for seven years) unlawfully and maliciously to assault another with any offensive weapon or instrument, . . . with a felonious intent to rob.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvii.

transportage† (tråns-pōr'tāj), *n.* [< *transport* + *-age*.] Transportation.

Here be my keyes, my trunks take to thy charge;
Such gold fit for *transportage* as I have
Ile beare along.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 273).

transportal (tråns-pōr'tal), *n.* [< *transport* + *-al*.] The act of removal from one locality to another; transportation.

The relative length of these organs [pistils and stamens] is an adaptation for the safe *transportal* by insects of the pollen from the one form to the other.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 253.

transportance† (tråns-pōr'tans), *n.* [< *transport* + *-ance*.] Conveyance.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields
Where I may wallow in the lily-beds
Proposed for the deserver!
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 12.

transportant† (tråns-pōr'tant), *a.* [< *transport* + *-ant*.] Transporting; ravishing.

So rapturous a joy, and *transportant* love.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 227. (*Latham*.)

transportation (tråns-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *transportation* = Pr. *transportaeio* = Sp. *transportacion*, *trasportacion* = Pg. *transportação* = It. *trasportazione*, < L. *transportatio*(*n*-), a removing, transporting, < *transportare*, pp. *transportatus*, remove, transport: see *transport*.] 1. The act of transporting, or conveying from one place to another, or the state of being so transported; carriage; conveyance; transmission.

There may be *transportation* and isolation of very small fragments of a very variable species.
Amer. Jour. Sci., XL. 9.

2. The removal or banishment, for a specified term, of a convict to a penal settlement in another country. The transportation of persons convicted of crime prevails in France and Russia, but in Great Britain it is now superseded by penal servitude. See *penal*.

3. Transport; ecstasy; rapture.

She did bite her lips in pronouncing the words softly to herself; sometimes she would smile, and her eyes would sparkle with a sudden *transportation*.
History of Francion (1655). (*Nares*.)

All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport; and all *transportation* is a violence, and no violence can be lasting.
Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

4. Means of transporting, as wagons or other vehicles; also, the cost of traveling. [U. S.]

A lot of miscellaneous *transportation*, composed of riding-horses, ambulances, and other vehicles, which, over roads rendered almost impassable by mud, made their progress to the last degree vexatious and tollsome.
The Century, XXXIX. 564.

Transportation of a church, in *Scottish eccles. law*, the erection of a parish church in a different part of the parish from that in which the church formerly stood.

Transportation of the church to another part of the parish requires the sanction of the Court of Teinds, but not a mere variation of its site.
W. Mair, Digest of Church Laws, p. 284.

transportedly† (tråns-pōr'ted-li), *adv.* In a transported manner; especially, in a state of rapture.

If we had for God but half as much love as we ought, or even pretend to have, we could not but frequently (if not *transportedly*) entertain our selves with his leaves, which . . . are at once his writings and his pictures.
Boyle, Works, II. 317.

transportedness (tråns-pōr'ted-nes), *n.* The condition of being transported; the state of being beside one's self, as with anger, joy, or some other emotion.

That we who are old men, Christian philosophers and divines, should have so little government of ourselves, as to be puffed up with those poor accessions of titular respects, which those who are really and hereditarily possessed of can wield without any such taint or suspicion of *transportedness*! *Bp. Hall*, Works, VIII. 488.

transportee (tråns-pōr-tē'), *n.* One who has been transported; a convict. [Australia.]

transporter (tråns-pōr'tėr), *n.* [< *transport* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which transports or removes.

What shall become of that unspeakably rich *transporter* who carries out men and money, . . . and brings home gauds and puppets? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 571.

transporting (tråns-pōr'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *transport*, *v.*] Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstatic.

The pleasure which affects the human mind with the most lively and *transporting* touches is the sense that we act in the eye of infinite wisdom, power, and goodness, that will crown our endeavours here with happiness hereafter. *Tillotson*.

transportingly (tråns-pōr'ting-li), *adv.* In a transporting manner; ravishingly.

transportive† (tråns-pōr'tiv), *a.* [< *transport* + *-ive*.] Passionate; excessive.

It is the voice of *transportive* fury, "I cannot moderate my anger." *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 315.

transportment† (tråns-pōrt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *transportement*, < *transporter*, transport: see *transport*.] 1. The act of transporting, or the state of being transported; transference.

Are not you he, when your fellow-passengers,
Your last *transportment*, being assail'd by a galley,
Hid yourself i' the cabin?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

2. Passion; anger.

There he attack'd me
With such *transportment* the whole town had rung on 't
Had I not run away. *Digby*, Elvira, iv. (*Davies*.)

transport-rider (tråns'pōrt-rī″dėr), *n.* A carrier. [South Africa.]

I hired myself to drive one of a *transport-rider's* wagons. *Olive Schreiner*, Story of an African Farm, ii. 11.

transport-ship (tråns'pōrt-ship), *n.* A ship or other vessel employed in conveying soldiers, military stores, or convicts; a transport.

transport-vessel (tråns'pōrt-ves″el), *n.* Same as *transport-ship*.

transposable (tråns-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< *transpose* + *-able*.] Capable of being transposed. *Imp. Diet.*

transposal (tråns-pō'zal), *n.* [< *transpose* + *-al*.] The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed; transposition. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Pref.

transpose (tråns-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transposed*, ppr. *transposing*. [< ME. *transposen*, < OF. (and F.) *transposer*, transpose; cf. Sp. *transponer*, *trasponer* = Pg. *traspor* = It. *trasponere*, *trasporre*, < L. *transponere*, set over, remove, < *trans*, over, + *ponere*, place: see *ponent* and *pose*[2].] 1†. To remove to a different place; transfer; transport.

So many other nations of the world haue beene *transposed* and forced to flie from one region to another.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 43.

Bethink you of a place
You may *transpose* her.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii. 1.

2. To cause (two or, less frequently, more objects) to change places.

"This infant was called John Little," quoth he;
"Which name shall be changed anon;
The words we'll *transpose*; so, wherever he goes,
His name shall be call'd Little John."
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

3. In *alg.*, to bring, as any term of an equation, over from one side to the other side. See *transposition*, 2.—4. In *rhet.*, to change the usual order of (words).—5. In *music*, to alter the tonality of (a piece or passage) from a given tonality, either in performance or in transcription. See *transposition*, 4.—6†. To transform.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose*;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 21.

Inference of transposed quantity. See *inference*.—**Transposed quantity.** See *quantity*.

transpose† (tråns-pōz'), *n.* [< *transpose*, *v.*] Transposition.

This man was very perfit and fortunate in these *transposes*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. (canceled [pages]). (*Davies*.)

transposer (tråns-pō'sėr), *n.* [< *transpose* + *-er*[1].] One who transposes. *Imp. Diet.*

transposing (tråns-pō'zing), *p. a.* Serving to transpose; effecting transposition.—**Transposing instrument**, a musical instrument which is constructed or adjusted to be played in a given tonality, as a B-flat clarinet, but the music for which is customarily written in another tonality, usually that of C. Music for various instruments — mostly wind-instruments, such as clarinets, trumpets, horns, etc., and also double basses and tympani — is habitually thus written. The name is more or less deceptive, since all that is meant by writing such music nominally in the key (tonality) of C is that the desired tones have certain tonal relations — that is, are definitely related to a key-note, the pitch of that key-note being fixed by the construction or the adjustment of the instrument. Accordingly, a generalized notation, like that of the tonic sol-fa system, is more appropriate, in which the tonal relations are indicated irrespective of the absolute pitch of the key-note.—**Transposing pianoforte**, a pianoforte on which transposition can be effected by purely mechanical means. In some cases the strings are moved without disturbing the keyboard; in some the keyboard is shifted bodily, and in some the keyboard is made in duplicate, the upper digitals being movable over the lower. One of the last-mentioned devices is called *transpositeur*. Transposing organs, harpsichords, etc., have also been made.—**Transposing scale.** See *model*, 7 (*a*) (1).

transposition (tråns-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *transposition* = Pr. *transpositio* = Sp. *transposicion*,

trasposicion = Pg. *trasposição* = It. *trasposizione*, < LL. *transpositio(n-)*, < L. *transponere*, pp. *transpositus*, transpose: see *transpose*.] 1. The act of transposing; a putting of each of two things in the place before occupied by the other; less frequently, a change in the order of more than two things; also, the state of being transposed, or reciprocally changed in place. —2. In *alg.*, the bringing over of any term or terms of an equation from one side to the other side. This is done by changing the sign of every term so transposed, the operation being in effect the adding of the term with its sign reversed to both sides of the equation. If $a + x = b + c$, then by transposition we get $x = b + c - a$, or $x - b = c - a$, or $x + a - c = b$, etc. 3. In *rhet.* and *gram.*, a change of the usual order of words in a sentence; words changed from their ordinary arrangement for the sake of effect.

We have deprived ourselves of that liberty of *transposition* in the arrangement of words which the ancient languages enjoyed. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, viii.

4. In *music*, the act, process, or result of altering the tonality of a piece or passage from a given tonality, either in performance or in transcription. Transposition in itself involves only a change of key-note and a uniform shift of pitch upward or downward; but such a change may also involve more or less serious collateral changes. In purely vocal music slight transpositions are practically immaterial, and considerable ones are only noticeable because they change the ease or the method in which given tones are produced. Transposition in instrumental music, however, usually involves somewhat radical changes in the mechanism of performance, as in fingering, stopping, etc.; and these changes often involve also extensive changes in the ordinary staff-notation. Musically such mechanical or graphic changes are merely nominal and fictitious, though they often appear to have considerable importance. 5. In *med.*, same as *metathesis*, 2.—**Transposition of the viscera**, a condition in which the organs within the abdomen and thorax are situated on the side opposite to that which they normally occupy, the liver being on the left side, the spleen on the right, etc.

transpositional (tràns-pō-zish′on-ạl), *a.* [< *transposition* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to transposition; also, of the nature of transposition; transpositive.

The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *w* and *v*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say "weal" for "veal," "vicked" for "wicked." *Pegge*, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

transpositive (tràns-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *transpositif*; as *transpose* + *-it-ive*.] Of the nature of transposition; made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

The French language is . . . the most determinate in the order of its words. . . . The Italian retains the most of the ancient *transpositive* character. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, viii.

transpositively (tràns-poz′i-tiv-li), *adv.* By transposition; in a transpositional manner. *Stormonth*.

transpositor (tràns-poz′i-tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **transpositor*, < *transponere*, transpose: see *transpose*.] One who transposes; a transposer. *Landor*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

transprint (tràns-print′), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *print*.] To print in the wrong place; transfer to the wrong place in printing. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

transprocess (tràns-pros′es), *n.* [< *trans-* + *process*.] A transverse process of a vertebra; a diapophysis. *Coues*. [Recent.]

transprojection (tràns-prō-jek′shọn), *n.* In *persp.*, a perspective projection in which the point of sight lies between the natural object and the projection.

transprose† (tràns-prōz′), *v.* [< *trans-* + *prose*.] To change from verse into prose. The Buckingham quotation (of date 1671) follows and arises out of that given under *transverse*, *v. t.*, 2; and Marvell's title is evidently a fanciful adaptation of the passage in "The Rehearsal." The Dryden quotation is an allusion to Elkanah Settle's giving to his poem upon Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel" (part i.) the title of "Achitophel *Transprosed*." The uses of the word are humorous throughout; and, indeed, Marvell's work is prose named from prose, while Settle's is verse named from verse.

Johns. Methinks, Mr. Bayes, that putting Verse into Prose should be call'd *Transprosing*.

Bayes. By my troth, a very good Notion, and hereafter it shall be so. *Buckingham*, The Rehearsal, i. 1.

The Rehearsal *transprosed*, or Animadversions upon a late work intituled "A Preface shewing what grounds there are of Fears and Jealousies of Popery," by Dr. Sam. Parker, Bishop of Oxford, 1672. *Marvell* (title of work).

Instinct he follows, and no farther knows,
For to write verse with him is to *transprose*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 444.

transregionate† (tràns-rē′jọn-āt), *a.* [< *trans-* + *region* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to a region beyond another; foreign. *Harrison* (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

transrotatory (tràns-rō′tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *trans-* + *rotatory*.] Passing through a set of objects in regular order from first to last, and then from the last to the first with a reversal of the sign or position, and then through the whole set each being so reversed, until finally from the last reversed passage is made to the first direct.

transsection (tràns′sek″shọn), *n.* Same as *cross-section*.

transsepulchral (tràns-sẹ-pul′kral), *a.* [< L. *trans*, beyond, + *sepulcrum*, sepulcher, + *-al*.] Being beyond the tomb; post-mortem; post-humous. [Recent.]

transshape (tràns-shāp′), *v. t.* [Also *transhape*; < *trans-* + *shape*.] To change into another shape or form; transform.

Thus did she . . . *trans-shape* thy particular virtues.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 172.

Suppose him
Trans-shap'd into an angel.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 1.

transshift (tràns-shift′), *v. t.* To interchange or transpose. [Rare.]

I sing of times *trans-shifting*; and I write
How roses first came red, and lilies white.
Herrick, Hesperides, Arg., l. 9.

transship (tràns-ship′), *v. t.* Same as *tranship*.

transshipment (tràns-ship′mẹnt), *n.* Same as *transhipment*.

transtemporal (tràns-tem′pọ-ral), *a.* [< L. *trans*, across, + *tempora*, temples: see *temporal*[2].] Traversing the temporal lobe of the brain: noting an inconstant fissure. *B. G. Wilder*. [Recent.]

transtime† (tràns-tīm′), *v. t.* To change the time of. [Rare.]

To transplace or *transtime* a stated Institution of Christ without his direction, I think is to destroy it.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 16.

transubstantiate (tràn-sub-stan′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transubstantiated*, ppr. *transubstantiating*. [< ML. *transubstantiatus*, *transsubstantiatus*, pp. of *transubstantiare*, *transsubstantiare* (> It. *transustanziare*, *trasustanziare* = Sp. *transustanciar* = Pg. *transubstanciar* = Pr. *transsustanciar* = F. *transsubstantier*), change into another substance, < L. *trans*, over, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*.] 1. To change from one substance to another.

O self-traitor, I do bring
The spider love which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne*.

Now the Stomach . . . hath a chymical kind of Virtue . . . to *transubstantiate* Fish and Fruits into Flesh within and about us. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

Memory and imagination [in Dante] *transubstantiated* the woman of flesh and blood into a holy ideal. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 26.

2. Specifically, in *theol.*, to change from bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ: said of the elements in the eucharist. See *transubstantiation*.

Expounding "This is my body," that is to say, this is converted and turned into my body, and this bread is *transubstantiated* into my body.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 244.

There can be little doubt that Queen Elizabeth was a believer in a real, but not in a *transubstantiated* presence. *Ellis's Letters*, p. 269, note.

transubstantiation (tràn-sub-stan-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *transsubstantiation* = Sp. *transustanciacion*, *trasustanciacion* = Pg. *transubstanciação* = It. *transustanziazione*, < ML. *transubstantiatio(n-)*, *transsubstantiatio(n-)* (used for the first time by Peter Damian, d. 1072; according to Trench, by Hildebert, d. about 1134), < *transubstantiare*, *transsubstantiare*, change into another substance: see *transubstantiate*.] A change of one substance into another; specifically, in *theol.*, the conversion, in the consecration of the elements of the eucharist, of the whole substance of the bread into the body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood, of Christ, only the appearances of the bread and wine remaining. This is the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church. The Greek Church calls the change μετουσίωσις ('transubstantiation' or 'transessentiation'); but it is a disputed question whether it holds the same doctrine. Transubstantiation is one of several forms in which the doctrine of the real presence is held. See *doctrine of the real presence* (under *presence*), and *consubstantiation*.

These words, "This is my body," . . . must needs be plain, single, and pure, without . . . any subtle *transubstantiation*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 262.

Why do we vainly trouble ourselves with so fierce contentions whether by consubstantiation, or else by *transubstantiation* the sacrament itself be first possessed with Christ, or no? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

The change of the whole substance of the bread into the body, of the whole substance of the wine into the blood [of Christ], only the appearances of bread and wine remaining; which change the Catholic Church most fitly calls *transubstantiation*.
Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent (trans.), quoted [in Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 314.

transubstantiationalist (tràn-sub-stan-shi-ā′shọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *transubstantiation* + *-al-ist*.] Same as *transubstantiator*. [Rare.]

Making it ["An't please the pyx"] equivalent to "Deo volente" in the minds of *transubstantiationalists*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 149.

transubstantiator (tràn-sub-stan′shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *transubstantiate* + *-or*[1].] One who accepts or maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. [Rare.]

transudate (tràn-sū′dāt), *n.* Same as *transudation*, 2 (*b*).

transudation (tràn-sū-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *transude* + *-ation*.] The act or process of transuding; the process of oozing through the pores of a substance. Specifically, in *med.*: (*a*) The passage of fluid through the pores of any membrane or wall of a cavity; endosmosis or exosmosis. (*b*) The liquid thus transuded, especially into a cavity. Also *transudate*.

transudatory (tràn-sū′dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *transude* + *-at-or-y*.] Passing by transudation.

transude (tràn-sūd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *transuded*, ppr. *transuding*. [< F. *transsuder* = Pr. *trassuzar*, *trassuar* = Sp. *trasudar* = Pg. *transudar* = It. *trasudare*, < ML. **transsudare*, sweat through, < L. *trans*, through, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a membrane or other permeable substance, as a fluid (*transpire* being commonly said of gases or vapors).

The nutritious fluid . . . *transudes* through the walls of the alimentary cavity, and passes into the blood contained in the blood-vessels which surround it.
Huxley, Biology, xi.

transume† (tràn-sūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transumed*, ppr. *transuming*. [< LL. *transumere*, *transsumere*, take over, adopt, assume, < L. *trans*, over, + *sumere*, take: see *sumpt*. Cf. *assume*, *consume*, *desume*.] 1. To take from one to another; convert. [Rare.]

That we may live, revive his death,
With a well-blessed bread and wine
Transum'd, and taught to turn divine.
Crashaw, Hymn for the Blessed Sacrament.

2. To copy or transcribe. *Halliwell*.

transumpt[1] (tràn-sumpt′), *n.* [< OF. *transumpt*, < ML. *transumptum*, a copy, neut. of LL. *transumptus*, pp. of *transumere*, take over, assume, ML. transcribe: see *transume*.] A copy of a writing or exemplification of a record. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof offered them.
Lord Herbert, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 225.

The *transumpt* of a Papal Breve, three years old, was exhibited by Stokesley.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

Action of transumpt, in *Scots law*, an action competent to any one having a partial interest in a writing, or immediate use for it, to support his titles or defenses in other actions, directed against the custodier of the writing, calling upon him to exhibit it, in order that a copy or transumpt of it may be made and delivered to the pursuer. *Imp. Dict.*

transumption (tràn-sump′shọn), *n.* [< L. *transumptio(n-)*, a taking of one thing from another (see *transumpt*), < (LL.) *transumere*, take over: see *transume*.] The act of taking from one place to another. *Imp. Dict.*

transumptive (tràn-sump′tiv), *a.* [< L. *transumptivus*, metaphorical, < (LL.) *transumere*, take over: see *transume*.] Taken from one to another; transferred from one to another; metaphorical.

Hereupon are intricate turnings, by a *transumptive* and metonymical kind of speech, called meanders.
Drayton, Rosamond to King Henry, Annotation 2.

The form or mode of treatment is poetic, . . . digressive, *transumptive*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 44.

transvasate (tràns-vā′sāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *transvasatus*, pp. of *transvasare*, pour from one vessel into another: see *transvase*.] Same as *transvase*.

The Father and Son are not, as they suppose, *transvasated* and poured out, one into another, as into an empty vessel. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 619.

transvasation† (tràns-vā-sā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **transvasation*, < *transvasare*, transvase: see *transvase*, *transvasate*.] The act or process of transvasing. *Holland*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

transvase (tràns-vās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transvased*, ppr. *transvasing*. [< F. *transvaser* =

It. *travasare*, < ML. *transvasare*, pour from one vessel into another, also remove one's residence, < L. *trans*, over, + *vas*, vessel: see *vase*.] To pour from one vessel into another; transfuse.

The upper and smaller apertures, or the higher ouvreaux, called the lading holes, because they serve for *transvasing* the liquid glass. *Ure*, Dict., II. 663.

transvectant (tråns-vek'tant), *n.* [< L. *transvectus*, pp. of *transvehere*, carry over, + *-ant*.] In *math.*, an invariant produced by the operation of transvection.

transvection (tråns-vek'shon), *n.* [< L. *transvectio(n-)*, a passing or carrying over, < *transvehere*, pp. *transvectus*, carry over, transport, < *trans*, over, + *vehere*, carry, convey: see *vehicle*.] 1. The act of conveying or carrying over.—2. In *math.*, the operation of obtaining a covariant by operating upon one with another.

transverberate (tråns-vėr'bē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *transverberated*, ppr. *transverberating*. [< L. *transverberatus*, pp. of *transverberare*, strike or thrust through, < *trans*, over, + *verberare*, strike: see *verberate*.] To beat or strike through. [Rare.]

The appetencies of matter and the most universal passions (passiones) in either globe are exceedingly potent, and *transverberate* (transverbesant) the universal nature of things.

Wats, tr. of Bacon's Advancement of Learning, iv. 3.

transversal (tråns-vėr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *transversal*, < OF. (and F.) *transversal* = Sp. *trasversal* = Pg. *transversal* = It. *traversale*, *trasversale*, < ML. *transversalis*, transverse, < L. *transversus*, transverse: see *transverse*.] **I.** *a.* Transverse; running or lying across: as, a *transversal* line. See II.

A double cours of boordlng first it have,
Oon *transversal*, another cours directe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

The vibrations of sound are longitudinal, while the vibrations of light are *transversal*.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 61.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a line drawn across several others so as to cut them all. Transversals are usually understood to be straight, in the absence of any qualification, but circular transversals are also spoken of. 2. In *anat.*, a transversalis or transversus.—**Parallel transversals**, three segments cut off by the sides of a triangle from three lines through one point parallel to those sides. There is for every triangle one point from which the parallel transversals are all equal.

transversalis (tråns-vėr-sā'lis), *n.*; pl. *transversales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *transversal*.] In *anat.*, one of several different muscles, etc., which lie across certain parts.—**Transversalis abdominis**, the innermost of the three flat muscles of each side of the abdomen, whose fibers run mostly horizontally.—**Transversalis cervicis**, a flat fleshy muscle of the back of the neck, usually united with the longissimus dorsi, and thus forming the apparent continuation of the latter in the neck.—**Transversalis colli**, the transverse cervical artery (which see, under *transverse*).—**Transversalis fascia**, the fascia lining the visceral aspect of the anterior abdominal muscles, continuous above, where it is thinnest, with the lining of the diaphragm below, and blending with Poupart's ligament, or prolonged downward, under that ligament, over the femoral vessels.—**Transversalis menti**, an occasional muscle of the chin.—**Transversalis nasi**, a small muscle lying across the nose.—**Transversalis pedis, perinæi**. Same as *transversus pedis*, etc. (which see, under *transversus*).

transversality (tråns-vėr-sal'i-ti), *n.* [< *transversal* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being transversal.

The condition of *transversality* leads at once to the desired results. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 450.

transversally (tråns-vėr'sal-i), *adv.* In a transverse direction; as a transversal.

transversant† (tråns-vėr'sant), *a.* [< ME. *transversant*, < OF. **transversant*, *traversant*, < ML. *transversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *transversare*, go across, transverse, traverse: see *transverse*, *v.*] Running across; transverse.

Make this house wherin thay shal abyde
Light, clene, and playne with perches *transversannte*
To sitte upon. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

transversary (tråns'vėr-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *transversaries* (-riz). [< L. *transversarium*, a cross-beam, a net stretched across a river, neut. of *transversarius*, cross, transverse: see *transverse*.] See the quotation.

The cross-staff [in the 17th century] was a very simple instrument, consisting of a graduated pole with cross pieces, called *transversaries* (of which there were four used according to the altitude), also graduated, which were fitted to work on it. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 187.

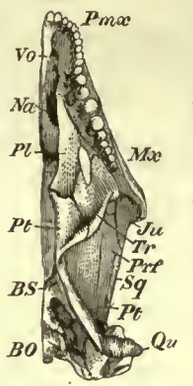
transverse (tråns-vėrs'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *transverse*, OF. *travers* = Pr. *transvers*, *travers* = Sp. *transverso*, *trasverso* = Pg. *transverso* = It. *trasverso*, < L. *transversus*, *traversus*, lying across, transverse, pp. of *transvertere*, cross, transverse, < *trans*, across, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *traverse*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; cross; thwart.

A kettle, slung
Between two poles upon a stick *transverse*.
Cowper, Task, i. 561.

2. Collateral. [Rare.]

When once it goes to the *transverse* and collateral [line], they not only have no title to the inheritance, but every remove is a step to the losing the cognation and relation to the chief house. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, broader or wider than long; having its major diameter crosswise: noting various parts or organs which lie or are taken to run across other parts, or especially across the long axis of the whole body. See *transversalis* and *transversus*.—4. In *bot.*: (*a*) Right and left or collateral with reference to the median plane. (*b*) Being at right angles to the axial direction: for example, see *transverse partition*, below.—5. In *herpet.*, specifically noting a bone of the skull which usually unites the palatine and the pterygoid bones with the maxilla. It is usually flattened, plate-like, and firmly sutured, making a solid framework of the maxillary and pterygopalatine bars; but in some ophidians, as the venomous snakes, it is a slender rod movably articulated in front with the maxilla, and connected behind with the pterygoid only; it then takes great part in the peculiar movement of the bones of the upper jaw by which the venom-fangs are thrown into position for striking. See also cuts under *Ophidia*, *Pythonidæ*, *Crotalus*, and *acrodont*.



Under View of Left Half of Skull of *Cyclodus*, showing *Tr*, the transverse bone, connecting *Mx*, the maxilla, with *Pl* and *Pt*, the palatine and pterygoid. (Other letters as in *Cyclodus*, which see.)

6. In *her.*, crossing the escutcheon from one side to the opposite one.—**By transverse**†, confusedly; out of the proper order.

Nothing doth firme and permanent appeare,
But all things tost and turned *by transverse*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

Hallucal transverse muscle. Same as *transversus pedis* (which see, under *pes*[3]).—**Transverse artery**, one of several small branches of the basilar artery, passing directly outward to be distributed to the pons Varolii.—**Transverse axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Transverse cervical artery**, the third branch of the thyroid axis. It passes outward across the subclavian triangle to the anterior margin of the trapezius, where it divides into the superficial cervical and the posterior scapular. Also called *transversalis colli*.—**Transverse colon**, that portion of the large intestine which extends across the body from right to left, from the end of the ascending colon to the beginning of the descending colon. See cut under *intestine*.—**Transverse coxa.** See *coxa*, 3.—**Transverse diameter** of a conic section. Same as *transverse axis*.—**Transverse facial artery**, a branch of the temporal artery. It passes forward through the parotid gland, and breaks up on the side of the face into numerous branches which supply the parotid gland, masseter muscle, and the integument.—**Transverse fissure.** (*a*) *Of the liver.* See *fissure*. (*b*) *Of the brain*, a fissure beneath the fornix and the hemispheres, above the optic thalami, through which membranes and vessels are continued from the pia mater into the ventricles of the brain.—**Transverse flute.** See *flute*[1], I.—**Transverse frontal convolution**, the ascending frontal or anterior central gyrus or convolution. See *gyrus*.—**Transverse frontal furrow**, the precentral sulcus. See *precentral*.—**Transverse humeral artery.** Same as *suprascapular artery* (which see, under *suprascapular*).—**Transverse ligament of the atlas.** See *ligament*.—**Transverse ligament of the fingers**, a superficial palmar band stretching across the roots of the four fingers.—**Transverse ligament of the pelvis**, a strong fibrous band stretching across the subpubic angle near its apex.—**Transverse ligament of the toes**, a plantar band similar to the transverse ligament of the fingers.—**Transverse magnet**, a magnet whose poles are not at the ends, but at the sides, formed by a particular combination of bar-magnets.—**Transverse magnetism**, or **transverse magnetization**, magnetization at right angles to the length of the bar.—**Transverse map-projection.** See *projection*.—**Transverse metacarpal ligament**, a band of fibers passing between the palmar ligaments of the metacarpophalangeal joints.—**Transverse metatarsal ligament**, a plantar band similar to the transverse metacarpal ligament.—**Transverse myelitis**, myelitis involving the whole thickness of the cord, but of slight vertical extent.—**Transverse partition**, in *bot.*, a dissepiment, as of a pericarp, at right angles with the valves, in a silique.—**Transverse perineal artery**, an artery usually arising, in common with the superficial perineal artery, from the pudic artery at the fore part of the ischiorectal fossa, and traversing the perineum; the transperineal artery. It is distributed to the parts between the anus and the bulb of the urethra, and anastomoses with the corresponding artery of the opposite side.—**Transverse process of a vertebra**, a lateral process on each side, of different character, morphologically, in different regions of the spine: properly, a transprocess or diapophysis; in the cervical region, usually a diapophysis and pleurapophysis partially united in one, inclosing a vertebrarterial foramen: in this and other regions often including also a parapophysis, or including a parapophysis without a pleurapophysis, or consisting only of a parapophysis: when consisting of a diapophysis and a parapophysis together, the latter is specified as the *inferior transverse process*. See cuts under *axis*[1], 3 (*a*), *dorsal*, *neurocentral*, *vertebra*, *cervical*, *endoskeleton*, *hypapophysis*, and *lumbar*.—**Transverse rib**, in *arch.* See *rib*[1].—**Transverse scapular artery.** Same as *suprascapular artery* (which see, under *suprascapular*).—**Transverse section.** See *section*, 4.—**Transverse shade**, in *entom.*, a shade or band somewhat darker than the general surface, running transversely across the middle of the fore wing, between the reniform and orbicular spots, of many noctuid moths.—**Transverse shaping-machine**, a shaping-machine having a cutter-head carried on a pillar and reciprocating horizontally. *E. H. Knight.*—**Transverse sinus.** See *sinus*.—**Transverse strain**, in *mech.*, the strain produced in a beam by a force at right angles to its length; the bending or flexure of an elastic beam.—**Transverse suture.** See *suture*.—**Transverse thoracic furrow.** See *thoracic*.—**Transverse vein**, in *entom.*, any one of several short veins connecting two longitudinal ones, and running nearly at right angles to them and to the length of the wing. They are found especially in the wings of certain dipters, and are distinguished by special names, as the *small* or *middle transverse vein*, between the third and fourth longitudinal veins, near the center of the wing; the *hinder transverse vein*, between the fourth and fifth longitudinals; and the *posterior basal transverse vein*, between the fifth and sixth longitudinals, near the base of the wing.—**Transverse vibration.** Same as *lateral vibration* (which see, under *lateral*).

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a transversalis or transversus: as, the *transverse* of the abdomen, perineum, or sole of the foot.

transverse (tråns-vėrs'), *adv.* [< *transverse*, *a.*] Crosswise; across; transversely.

A violent cross wind from either coast
Blows them *transverse* ten thousand leagues awry.
Milton, P. L., iii. 487.

transverse (tråns-vėrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *transversed*, ppr. *transversing*. [< ME. *transversen*, < OF. **transverser*, *traverser*, < ML. *transversare*, go across, transgress, traverse, < L. *transversus*, pp. of *transvertere*, turn across, turn away: see *transverse*, *a.* Cf. *traverse*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To overturn; turn topsyturvy.

And though our Monarchy be quite *transverst*,
And we as slaues through the wide world disperst,
'Tis not because we put to heauy doome
The great Messias.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 284.

2. To change; transpose. Compare *transprose*.

If there be any Wit in't, as there is no Book but has some, I *Transverse* it: that is, if it be Prose, put it into Verse, . . . if it be Verse, put it into Prose.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To transgress; run counter.

Ac treuthe, that trespassede neuere ne *transuersede* agens the lswe,
Bote lyuede as his lawe tauhte.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 209.

[Rare in all uses.]

transverse-cubital (tråns-vėrs'kū'bi-tal), *a.* Same as *transversocubital*.

transversely (tråns-vėrs'li), *adv.* In a transverse position, direction, or manner; crosswise.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

transverse-medial (tråns-vėrs'mē'di-al), *a.* Same as *transversomedial*.

transverse-quadrate (tråns-vėrs'kwod'rāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having approximately the form of a rectangular parallelogram, which is broader than it is long.

transversi, *n.* Plural of *transversus*.

transversion (tråns-vėr'shon), *n.* [< ML. *transversio(n-)*, < L. *transvertere*, turn across: see *transverse*, *a.* and *v.*] The act or process of transversing. See *transverse*, *v.*

My first Rule is the Rule of *Transversion*, or Regula Duplex, changing Verse into Prose, or Prose into Verse.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, i. 1.

transverso-analis (tråns-vėr'sō-ā-nā'lis), *n.* [NL.: see *transverse* and *anal*.] Same as *transversus perinæi* (which see, under *transversus*).

transversocubital (tråns-vėr-sō-kū'bi-tal), *a.* [As *transverse* + *cubital*.] Running across and dividing the cubital cells of the wings of some insects: noting certain nervures.

transversomedial (tråns-vėr-sō-mē'di-al), *a.* [As *transverse* + *medial*.] Crossing the medial cells of the wings of some insects, as hymenopters: noting certain nervures.

transversospinalis (tråns-vėr'sō-spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *transversospinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *transverse* and *spinal*.] One of the set or series of spinal muscles which connect the transverse with the spinous processes of vertebræ.

transversovertical (tråns-vėr'sō-vėr'ti-kal), *a.* [As *transverse* + *vertical*.] Relating to what is transverse and vertical.—**Transversovertical index**, the ratio of the greatest height to the greatest breadth of the cranium.

transversum (tråns-vėr'sum), *n.*; pl. *transversa* (-sä). [NL., prop. neut. of L. *transversus*, transverse: see *transverse*.] In *herpet.*, the transverse bone of the skull: more fully called *os transversum*. See *transverse*, *a.*, 5 (with cut).

transversus (tråns-vėr'sus), *n.*; pl. *transversi* (-sī). [NL.: see *transverse.*] In *anat.*, a transverse muscle; a transversalis.—**Transversus auriculæ**, a small muscle on the back of the ear, rudimentary in man.—**Transversus menti**, a portion of the depressor anguli oris.—**Transversus nuchæ**, an anomalous muscle occurring not infrequently in man, arising from the occipital protuberance and inserted into or near the tendon of the sternomastoid. Also called *corrugator posticus, occipitalis teres.*—**Transversus orbitæ**, an occasional muscle of man, traversing the upper part of the orbit.—**Transversus pedis.** See *pes*[3].—**Transversus perinæi**, the transperineal muscle, which traverses the back part of the perineum from the tuberosity of the ischium to the median raphe, or in the female to the sphincter vaginæ.—**Transversus thoracis.** Same as *sternocostalis.*

transvert† (tråns-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *transverten*, < OF. **transvertir* = Sp. *transverter, trasverter* = Pg. *transverter*, < L. *transvertere*, turn across: see *transverse.*] To change by turning; turn about. *Craft of Lovers*, l. 419.

transvertible (tråns-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *transvert* + *-ible.*] Capable of being transverted. *Sir T. Browne.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

transview (tråns-vū'), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *view.*] To look through. [Rare.]

> Let vs with eagles eyes without offence
> *Transview* the obscure things that do remain.
> *Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 9. (*Davies.*)

transvolation† (tråns-vō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *transvolare*, pp. *transvolatus*, fly over or across, < *trans*, over, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] The act of flying beyond or across.

> Such things as these . . . are extraordinary egressions and *transvolations* beyond the ordinary course of an even piety. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 781.

transvolve† (tråns-volv'), *v. t.* [< LL. *transvolvere*, unroll, < L. *trans*, over, + *volvere*, roll, wrap: see *volute.* Cf. *convolve, evolve, revolve*, etc.] To overturn; break up.

> Welcome be the Will of God, who *transvolves* Kingdoms, tumbles down Monarchies as Mole-hills, at his Pleasure. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 22.

transwaft† (tråns-wåft'), *v. t.* [< *trans-* + *waft.*] To waft over or across. [Rare.]

> Ioves Trull
> Europa he from Sidon into Creet
> *Transwafted*, whilest the waue ne're toucht her feet.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 128.

Transylvanian (tran-sil-vā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Transylvania* (see def.), lit. 'the land beyond the forest,' namely, the ancient forest separating the country from Hungary, < L. *trans*, beyond, + *sylva, silva*, forest: see *sylva, sylvan.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Transylvania, formerly a grand principality, since 1868 incorporated with Hungary.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Transylvania.

trant (tránt), *v. i.* [Formerly also *traunt*; < ME. *tranten*, < MD. D. *tranten*, walk slowly.] 1. To walk; go about as a peddler. Compare *tranter.* [Prov. Eng.]

> And had some *traunting* merchant to his sire,
> That traffick'd both by water and by fire.
> *Hall's Satires*, IV. ii. (*Nares.*)

2†. To turn; play a trick.

> Quen thay seghe hym [a fox] with syȝt, thay sued hym fast, . . .
> & he *trantes* & tornayeez thurȝ mony tene greue [rough grove].
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1707.

trant† (tránt), *n.* [< ME. *trant*, < MD. *trant* = Sw. dial. *trant*, a step; from the verb.] A turn; a trick; a stratagem.

> For alle his fare I hym defie.
> I knowe his *trantis* fro toppe to talle,
> He leuys with gaudis and with gilery.
> *York Plays*, p. 381.

> Summe [hunters] fel in the fute, ther the fox bade,
> Traylez ofte a trayteres, bi *traunt* of her wyles.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1700.

tranter (tràn'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *traunter*; < *trant* + *-er*[1].] An itinerant peddler; a carrier. Formerly also called *ripper.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Dick Dewy's father, Reuben, by vocation a *tranter*, or irregular carrier.
> *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, I. 2.

trap[1] (trap), *n.* [< ME. *trappe*, < AS. *træppe, treppe* = MD. *trappe* = OHG. *trappa, trapa*, a snare, trap; cf. OF. *trappe*, a trap, pitfall, F. *trappe*, a trap-door, a pitfall, = Pr. *trappa* = Sp. *trampa* = Pg. *trapa* = It. dim. *trappola*, < ML. *trappa, trapa*, a trap (< OHG.); connected with MHG. *treppe, trappe*, G. *treppe*, a flight of steps, stair, ladder, = D. *trap*, a stair, etc., MD. D. MLG. G. *trappen*, tread: see *trap*[2], *trape, tramp.* Hence ult. *trapan.*] 1. A contrivance, as a pitfall or some mechanical device that shuts suddenly, often by means of a spring, used for taking game and other animals.

> She wolde weepe if that she sawe a mous
> Caught in a *trappe*, if it were deed or bledde.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 145.

> We have locks to safeguard necessaries,
> And pretty *traps* to catch the petty thieves.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 176.

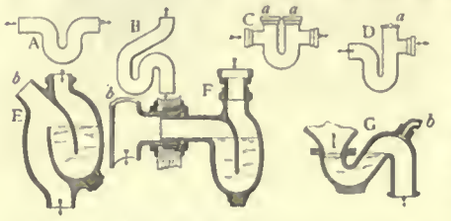
> A sudden sharp and bitter cry,
> As of a wild thing taken in the *trap.*
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. A device for confining and suddenly releasing or tossing into the air objects to be shot at, as live pigeons or glass balls.

> The *traps* are usually five in number, the sides being hinged so that upon the cord being pulled they collapse entirely, leaving the pigeon in the open.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 501.

3. A kind of fish-net used especially in Narragansett Bay, consisting of an oblong inclosure of netting on three sides and at the bottom, anchored securely by the side of the channel. Into this the fish enter, and, the bottom of the net being lifted to the surface at the open end, they are penned in and driven into a lateral inclosure, where they are kept until needed.

4. A double-curved pipe, or a U-shaped section of a pipe, with or without valves, serving



A, B, common traps; C, D, modifications of A and B—screw-caps, as shown at *a*, being added for cleaning out the traps; E, F, G, ventilating traps with air-pipes at *b* leading to the exterior of a building.

to form a water-seal to prevent the passage of air or gases through a pipe with which it is connected. Traps are made in a great variety of shapes, the aim being in all to cause a portion of liquid to lodge in a depression and form a seal. The most common forms are without valves. Air-pipes used in connection with traps (see the figures) not only conduct away foul gases, but prevent any regurgitation of gas through the water or siphoning out of the water-seal resulting from changes of pressure in the soil-pipe, such as sometimes occurs in unventilated traps, undue pressure in which causes the gas to pass the water-seal, while a very slight fall below atmospheric pressure causes the water to siphon over into the soil-pipe and thus destroy the seal. Various special forms are called *gas-traps, grease-traps*, etc. Also called *trapping.*

5. A piece of wood, somewhat in the shape of a shoe, hollowed at the heel, and moving on a pivot, in which the ball is placed in playing trap-ball; also, the game itself. See *trap-ball.*

> Indeed, I have heard you are a precious gentleman,
> And in your younger [days] could play at *trap* well.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

6. A trap-door.

> With that word he gan undon a *trappe.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 741.

> Doun ye scholde fallen there,
> In a pyt syxty fadme deep:
> Therfore beware, and tak good keep!
> At the passyng ovyr the *trappe.*
> *Richard Coer de Lion* (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 162).

> *Traps* under the stage so convenient that Ophelia could walk from her grave to her dressing-room with perfect ease. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iv.

7. Any small complicated structure, especially one that is out of order; a rickety thing: so called in contempt. Compare *rattletrap.* [Colloq.]—8. A carriage. [Colloq.]

> Florac's pleasure was to drive his Princess with four horses into Newcome. He called his carriage his *trappe*, his "drague." *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

> "I think you must make room for me inside the *trap.*" It is remarkable how much men despise close carriages, and what disrespectful epithets they invent for them.
> *Jean Ingelow*, Off the Skelligs, xx.

9. Any device or contrivance to betray one into speech or act, or to catch one unawares; an ambush; a stratagem.

> How will men then curse themselves for their own folly in being so easily tempted; and all those who laid *traps* and snares to betray them by? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

10†. Contrivance; craft.

> Some cunning persons that had found out his foible and ignorance of *trap* first put him in great fright.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 549. (*Davies.*)

11. A sheriff's officer, or a policeman. [Slang.]

> The *traps* have got him [for picking a pocket], and that 's all about it. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xiii.

> Dick 's always in trouble; . . . there 's a couple of *traps* in Belston after him now.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi. (*Davies.*)

Figure-of-four trap. See *figure.*—**Running trap.** See *running-trap.*—**Smart as a steel trap.** See *smart*[1].—**Steel trap**, a trap for catching wild animals, consisting of two iron-toothed jaws, which close by means of a powerful steel spring when the animal disturbs the catch or tongue by which they are kept open.—**To be up to trap**†, **to understand trap**†, to be very knowing or wide-awake. [Slang.]

> Crying out, Split my Wind Pipe, Sir, you are a Fool, and don't *understand Trap*, the whole World 's a Cheat.
> *Tom Brown*, Works (ed. 1705). (*Ashton.*)

trap[1] (trap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trapped*, ppr. *trapping.* [< ME. *trappen* (also in comp. *bitrappen*), < AS. **træppan* (in comp. *betræppan*) = MD. *trappen*, trap; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To catch in a trap: as, to *trap* foxes or beaver.

> Mere vermin, worthy to be *trapp'd*,
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 683.

2. To insnare; take by stratagem: applied to persons.

> Nimrod (snatching Fortune by the tresses) . . .
> Leaues hunting Beastes, and hunteth Men to *trap.*
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

3. To capture (fish) by means of a trap or trap-net.—4. To put in a trap and release to be shot at, as pigeons or glass balls.—5. In *plumbing*, to furnish with a trap.

> To *trap* the soil pipe before its entrance into the drain.
> *The American*, VII. 328.

6. *Theat.*, to furnish (a stage) with the requisite traps for the plays to be performed. *Saturday Rev.*, LXI. 20.—7. To stop and hold, as the shuttle of a loom in the warp, or gas, a liquid, heat, etc., by an obstruction or impervious or sealed inclosure, as in the case of liquids or gases, or by insulating substances, as with heat or electricity; specifically, to stop and hold by a trap for the purpose of removing, as air carried forward by or entangled in water flowing through pipes, etc., water deposited from compressed atmospheric air when cooled, or condensed from steam in the passage of the latter through pipes, or air from pipes or receptacles into or through which steam is to be passed.

II. *intrans.* 1. To set traps for game: as, to *trap* for beaver.

> He generally went out alone into the mountains, and would remain there *trapping* by himself for several months together, his lonely camps being often pitched in the vicinity of hostile savages. *The Century*, XLI. 771.

2. To handle or work the trap in a shooting-match.—3. To become stopped or impeded, as steam through accumulation of condensed water in a low part of a horizontal pipe, or in a steam-radiator by the presence of air which cannot escape, or the flow of water through a siphon by accumulation of air in the upper part of the bend, etc.

trap[2] (trap), *n.* [< D. *trap*, a step, degree, = MLG. *trappe, treppe*, G. *treppe*, a step, round of a ladder, = Sw. *trappa* = Dan. *trappe*, a stair: see *trap*[1] and *wentletrap.*] A kind of movable ladder or steps; a ladder leading up to a loft. *Simmonds.* [Rare in the singular.]

trap[3] (trap), *n.* [= G. *trapp* = Dan. *trap*, < Sw. *trapp*, trap (rock), so called (by Bergmann, a Swedish mineralogist) with ref. to the terraced or stair-like arrangement which may be observed in many of these rocks, < *trappa*, a stair: see *trap*[2].] In *geol.*, any dark-colored rock having more or less of a columnar structure and apparently volcanic or eruptive in origin. It is the old and more or less metamorphosed eruptive rocks, and especially the various forms of basalt, which are most commonly thus designated. The name is a convenient one for use before the exact nature of the rock in question has been ascertained by microscopic examination.

> The term *Trap* is an indefinite, and therefore sometimes a very convenient, term applied to eruptive rocks which cannot be identified in the field.
> *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 562.

Glassy trap. See *sordawalite.*

trap[4] (trap), *n.* [< ME. *trappe*, < OF. **trap, drap*, F. *drap* = Pr. *drap* = Cat. *drap* = Sp. Pg. *trapo* = It. *drappo*, < ML. *drappus, drapis, trappus, trapus*, a cloth, a horse-cloth, trapping; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. *drab*[2], *drape.*] 1†. A horse-cloth; an ornamental cloth or housing for a horse; ornamental harness; a trapping: usually in the plural.

> Mony *trappe*, mony croper.
> *King Alisaunder* (Weber's Metr. Rom., I. 142).

> Vpon a stede whyte so milke
> Hys *trappys* wer off tuely [scarlet] sylke.
> *Richard Coer de Lion* (1515). (*Skeat's Dict.*)

2. *pl.* Belongings; appurtenances; impedimenta: used frequently of baggage. [Colloq.]

> A couple of horses carry us and our *traps*, you know, and we can stop where we like.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxx.

> The other was a sort o' storeroom, where the old cap'n kep' all sorts o' *traps.* *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 147.

trap[4] (trap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trapped*, ppr. *trapping*. [< ME. *trappen*, < OF. **trapper*, < ML. **trappare*, < *trappus*, cloth, horse-cloth: see *trap*[4], *n.* Hence *trapper*[2].] To furnish with trapping or ornamental housing, or necessary or usual harness or appurtenances, especially when these are of an ornamental character.

Duk Theseus leet forth three stedes bringe,
That *trapped* were in steel al glitteringe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2032.

But leave these relicks of his living might
To deck his herce, and *trap* his tomb-blacke steed.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 16.

Trap our shaggy thighs with bells.
B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

Their horses *trapped* in blue, with white crosses powdered on their hangings. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 175.

Trapa (trā'pä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the four spines of some species; abbr. of ML. *calcitrapa*, a caltrop: see *caltrop*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Onagrarieæ*. It is characterized by an ovary with two cells, each with an elongated ovule pendulous from the partition; and by a nut-like spinescent fruit. There are 3, or as some esteem them only 2 (or even 1), species, natives of tropical and subtropical parts of the Old World, and extending to central Europe. They are aquatic plants with dimorphous leaves, one kind submerged, opposite, dissected, and root-like, the other a rosette of toothed rhombic leaves with inflated spongy petioles, floating on the surface. They bear axillary solitary whitish flowers with the parts in fours. The species are known as *water-caltrop* from the horns or spines of the singular fruit, which contains a single large seed with a sweet and edible embryo which abounds in starch and is composed of two unequal cotyledons and a radicle which perforates the apex of the fruit in germinating. *T. natans*, the best-known species, native from central Africa to Germany and central Asia, often cultivated elsewhere, and now naturalized in Massachusetts in the Concord river, is known as *water-chestnut* or *water-nut*, sometimes as *Jesuits' nut*. Its seeds are ground and made into bread in parts of the south of Europe. *T. bicornis* of China, there known as *ling* or *leng*, is cultivated in ponds by the Chinese for its fruit, which resembles a bullock's head with two blunt horns. *T. bispinosa* yields the Singharanut of Cashmere, where it forms a staple food.

1. *Trapa bispinosa*; *a*, a flower. 2. Winged fruit of *T. bicornis*.

trapan (tra-pan'), *n.* [Also, less prop., *trepan*; < OF. *trappan*, **trapan*, a snare, trap, *trapant*, *trapen*, a trap-door; perhaps < **trappant*, ppr. of **trapper*, trap: see *trap*[1], *v.*] 1. A snare; trap. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Nothing but gins and snares and *trapans* for souls.
South, Sermons, III. iv.

2. Same as *trapanner*.

He had been from the beginning a spy and a *trepan*.
Macaulay.

trapan (tra-pan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trapanned*, ppr. *trapanning*. [Also, less prop., *trepan*; < *trapan*, *n.*] To insnare; catch by stratagem. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My steed's *trapan'd*, my bridle's broken.
Fire of Frendraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 179).

Lest I might be *trapan'd* and sold as a Servant after my arrival in Jamaica. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 4.

'Tis strange, a fellow of his wit to be *trepan'd* into a marriage. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

Cease your Funning;
Force or Cunning
Never shall my Heart *trepan*.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, air xxxvii.

trapanner (tra-pan'ėr), *n.* [Also, less prop., *trepanner*; < *trapan* + *-er*[1].] One who trapans or insnares.

The insinuations of that old pander and *trapanner* of souls. *South*, Sermons, VI. x.

trap-ball (trap'bâl), *n.* 1. An old game played by two or more persons with a ball, bat, and trap (see *trap*[1], *n.*, 5). By striking the end of the pivoted trap with the bat, the ball is driven some distance. The side or players out retire the striker by catching the batted ball on the fly or by bowling it to the trap from the place where it falls.

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap-ball* abstains.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 478.

Trap-ball . . . is anterior to cricket, and probably coeval with most of the early games played with the bat and ball; we trace it as far back as the commencement of the fourteenth century. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 176.

2. The ball used in the game of trap-ball.

He went in and out of Hawk's Gully like a *trapball*, and was in Springfield "in less than no time."
A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 116.

trap-bat (trap'bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of trap-ball.

trap-bittle (trap'bit'l), *n.* A bat used in trap-ball. [Prov. Eng.]

trap-brilliant (trap'bril'yant), *n.* See *brilliant*.

trap-cellar (trap'sel'ėr), *n.* In a theater, the space immediately under the stage.

trap-cut (trap'kut), *n.* See *cut*.

trap-door (trap'dōr'), *n.* [< ME. *trappe-dore*; < *trap*[1] + *door*.] A door in a floor or roof which when shut is flush, or nearly so, with what surrounds it.

"Here at this secre *trappe-dore*," quod he.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 759.

Here is the *Trap-door*, the mouth of the rich mine, which We'l make bold to open. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, v.

Trap-door spider, one of several different spiders of large size, mostly of the genus *Cteniza*, whose nest is a tube with hinged lid which opens and shuts like a trap-door. Different spiders of this type construct their holes variously in size and shape, and with variable proportions of mud and cobweb, but the principle is the same with all. The trap-door arrangement is for their own hiding and security, not for the capture of their prey.


Texan Trap-door Spider (*Pachylomerus carolinensis*).

trape[1] (trāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *traped*, ppr. *traping*. [Cf. D. MLG. G. *trappen*, tread, tramp: see *trap*[1], *trap*[2], *tramp*. Cf. also *trapes*.] 1. To trail along in an untidy manner; walk carelessly and sluttishly; run about idly; trapes.

I am to go *traping* with Lady Kerry and Mrs. Pratt to see sights all this day. *Swift*.

2. To trail on the ground. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

trape[2] (trāp), *n.* [Cf. *trap*[1].] A pan, platter, or dish. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Trapelus (trap'e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. τραπελός, easily turned, < τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*.] A genus of agamoid lizards, with the scales small and destitute of spines. They have no pores on the thighs. *T. ægyptius* is of small size, can puff out its body, and is remarkable for its changes of color.

trapes (trāps), *v. i.* [Also *traipse*; an extension of *trape*[1], or from the noun *trapes*.] To gad or flaunt about idly.

The daughter, a tall, *trapesing*, trolloping, talkative maypole. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

How am I to go *trapesing* to Kensington in my yellow satin sack before all the fine company?
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, ii. 15.

trapes (trāps), *n.* [Also *traipse*: see *trapes*, *v.*] 1. A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman; a jade.

From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg . . .
Than marry such a *trapes*.
Gay, What d'ye call it? i. 1.

2. A going about; a tramp.

It's such a toil and a *trapes* up them two pair of stairs.
Mrs. Henry Wood, The Channings, lix.

trapezate (trap'ē-zāt), *a.* [< *trapezium* + *-ate*[1].] Trapeziform.

trapeze (trā-pēz'), *n.* [< F. *trapèze* = Sp. *trapecio* = Pg. *trapezio*, < L. *trapezium*, < Gr. τραπέζιον, a trapezium: see *trapezium*.] 1. A trapezium.—2. In *gymnastics*, a swing consisting of one or more cross-bars, each suspended by two cords at some distance from the ground, on which various exercises or feats of strength and agility are performed.

trapezia, *n.* Latin plural of *trapezium*.

trapezial (trā-pē'zi̯al), *a.* [< *trapezius* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the trapezius: as, *trapezial* fibers or action.

trapezian (trā-pē'zi̯an), *a.* [< *trapezium* + *-an*.] In *crystal.*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between two bases.

trapeziform (trā-pē'zi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *trapéziforme*, < L. *trapezium*, trapezium, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the shape of a trapezium.—2. In *zoöl.*, trapezoidal. [A rare and incorrect use.]

The mentum is *trapeziform*. *Waterhouse*.

Trapeziform map-projection. See *projection*.

trapezihedron (trā-pē-zi-hē'drọn), *n.* Same as *trapezohedron*.

trapezii, *n.* Plural of *trapezius*.

trapezium (trā-pē'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *trapezia*, *trapeziums* (-ä, -umz). [< L. *trapezium*, < Gr. τραπέζιον, a table or counter, a trapezium (so called as being four-sided like such a table), dim. of τράπεζα, a table (so called as having four feet or legs), < τετρα-, four, reduced to τρα-, + ποὺς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*. Cf. *tripod*.] 1. In *geom.*, a plane figure contained by four straight lines of which no two are parallel.


Trapezium.

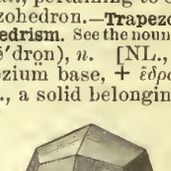
In like manner, a *trapezium* (τραπέζιον) originally signifies a table, and thus might denote any form; but as the tables of the Greeks had one side shorter than the opposite one, such a figure was at first called a *trapezium*. Afterwards the term was made to signify any figure with four unequal sides, a name being more needful in geometry for this kind of figure than for the original form.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I., p. 1.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) A cross-band of fibers near the lower border of the pons Varolii, passing from the region of the accessory auditory nucleus to the raphe. They may come, in part, down from the cerebellum or up from the restiform body, as well as from the region mentioned, and seem to terminate in the superior olive of the same side, or in the superior olive, the lemniscus, and accessory auditory nucleus of the opposite side. A group of large-sized ganglion-cells among the fibers is called the *nucleus trapezii*. Also called *corpus trapezoides*. (*b*) The bone on the radial side of the distal row of carpal bones, articulating with the metacarpal bone of the thumb; carpale I. of the typical carpus, whatever its actual shape. Also called *multangulum majus*. See cuts under *Perissodactyla*, *scapholunar*, and *hand*. —**Nucleus trapezii.** See def. 2 (*a*).—**Oblique ridge of the trapezium.** See *oblique*.

trapezius (trā-pē'zi-us), *n.*; pl. *trapezii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *trapezium*, q. v.] A large superficial muscle of the back of the neck and adjacent parts. It arises from the external occipital protuberance, the inner third of the superior curved line of the occipital bone, the ligamentum nuchæ and the spines of the last cervical and of all the thoracic vertebræ, and is inserted into the outer third of the clavicle and the acromion and spine of the scapula. Each trapezius is triangular, and with its fellow of the opposite side forms a somewhat diamond-shaped figure, little like the trapezium of geometry. Also called *cucullaris* and *cowl-muscle* or *shawl-muscle*. See cut under *muscle*[1].

trapezohedral (trā-pē-zō-hē'drạl), *a.* [< *trapezohedr(on)* + *-al*.] In *crystal.*, pertaining to or having the form of a trapezohedron.—**Trapezohedral hemihedrism, tetartohedrism.** See the nouns.

trapezohedron (trā-pē-zō-hē'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τράπεζα, a table, a trapezium base, + ἕδρα, a seat, side.] 1. In *crystal.*, a solid belonging to the isometric system, bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezoidal planes; a tetragonal trisoctahedron. — 2. Any solid having trapezoidal faces, as the trigonal trapezohedron of a quartz crystal. See *tetartohedrism*.


Tetragonal Trisoctahedron, or Trapezohedron.

Also *trapezihedron*.

trapezoid (trā-pē'zoid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trapézoïde* = Sp. *trapezoide* (NL. *trapezoides*, as a noun also *trapezoideum*), < Gr. τραπεζοειδής, < τράπεζα, table, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Having the shape of a trapezoid. See II., 1.

Segments much compressed, *trapezoid*.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 158.

Trapezoid bone. See II., 2.—**Trapezoid ligament.** See *ligament*.—**Trapezoid line.** See *line*[2].

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a plane four-sided figure having two of its opposite sides parallel, and the other two not so.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the trapezoid bone, one of the bones of the wrist, so called from its shape; the second one of the distal row of carpal bones, on the radial or thumb side, between the trapezium and the magnum, in special relation with the head of the second metacarpal bone; carpale II. of the typical carpus. Also called *multangulum minus*, and *trapezoides*, *trapezoideum*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *pisiform*, *hand*, and *scapholunar*.


Trapezoid, 1.

trapezoidal (trap-ē-zoi'dạl), *a.* [< *trapezoid* + *-al*.] 1. Having the form of a trapezoid: as, the *trapezoidal* bone or ligament (in anatomy).

The form of each vaulting compartment of an apsidal aisle is, of course, *trapezoidal*.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 100.

2. In *crystal.*, having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar. —**Trapezoidal wall.** See *wall*[1].

trapezoides, trapezoideum (trap-ē-zoi'dēz, -dē-um), *n.* [NL.: see *trapezoid*.] In *anat.*, same as *trapezoid*.

trapezoidiform (trap-ē-zoi'di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *trapezoides*, trapezoid, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, noting an extended body, as a joint of

an antenna, the cross-section of which is everywhere a trapezoid.

trapezophoron (trap-ē-zof′ē-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τράπεζα, table, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *ependytes* (*b*).

trapfall (trap′fâl), *n.* A trap-door so made as to give way beneath the feet, and cause a person to fall through.

> For on a Bridge he custometh to fight,
> Which is but narrow, but exceeding long;
> And in the same are many *trap-falls* pight,
> Through which the rider downe doth fall through oversight. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 7.

trap-fisher (trap′fish′ėr), *n.* One who fishes with a trap or trap-net.

trap-hole (trap′hōl), *n.* 1. A hole closed by a trap-door.—2. *Milit.* See *trous-de-loup*.

trap-hook (trap′hůk), *n.* A kind of fish-hook which works with a spring or snap.

trap-net (trap′net), *n.* Same as *trap*[1], 3.

trappean (trap′ē-an), *a.* [< *trap*[3] (*trapp*) + *-e-an.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of trap or trap-rock.—**Trappean ash**, a scoriaceous fragmental form of the old lava formerly very commonly designated as *trap*, and now by various other names. (See *trap*[3].) The trappean ash of the Lake Superior mining region, somewhat important for the copper which it contains, is frequently designated as the *ash-bed*.

trapped (trapt), *a.* [< *trap*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Fitted or provided with a trap or traps.—2. In *gem-cutting*, having the trap-cut.

trapper[1] (trap′ėr), *n.* [< *trap*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes a business of trapping wild animals, usually such as yield fur, as the marten or sable, mink, otter, beaver, and muskrat.

> "A hunter, I reckon?" the other continued. . . . "You are mistaken, friend, in calling me a hunter; I am nothing better than a *trapper*." "I see but little difference whether a man gets his peltry by the rifle or by the trap," said the ill-looking companion of the emigrant.
> *J. F. Cooper*, The Prairie, ii.

2. A trap-fisher. [Rhode Island.]—3. In *mining*, a boy or girl in a coal-mine who opens the air-doors of the galleries for the passage of the coal-wagons.—4. A horse for use in a trap. [Colloq.]

> Sound and shapely half-bred horses, ponies, nags, *trappers*, hacks, chargers, harness-horses, and hunters.
> *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 2, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

trapper[2]† (trap′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *trapper*, *trappar*, *trappour*, *trappure*, < OF. **trappeure*, < ML. *trapputura*, trappings, housing, < **trappare*, cover with trappings: see *trap*[4], *v.*] The housing and defensive armor of a horse, especially of a horse caparisoned for a just or tournament: generally in the plural. Compare *bard*[2].

> The sheeldes brighte, testers and *trappures*.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1641.

> Item, j. pece of skarlot for *trappars* for horsys, with rede crossis and rosys. *Paston Letters*, I. 477.

> Sundrie kindes of precious stones, and peries wherewith ye *trappers*, barbes, and other furnitures of his horse are couered. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 15).

trappiness (trap′i-nes), *n.* The property, state, or condition of being trappy; treacherousness. [Colloq.]

> Once over this there were broad pastures and large banks and ditches, innocent of *trappiness* for the most part, before the riders. *The Field*, Dec. 26, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

trapping[1] (trap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trap*[1], *v.*] 1. The art, business, or method of a trapper, in any sense.

> *Trapping* has been there so long carried on that inheritance may have come into play.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 48.

2. In *drainage:* (*a*) The process of furnishing with a trap or traps.

> Fever could be traced to the neglect of the most obvious precautions in the *trapping* and ventilation of drains.
> *Lancet*, 1889, I. 44.

(*b*) Same as *trap*[1], 4; also, traps collectively.

> The defects in drainage arrangements, such as want of proper *trappings*, . . . were very numerous.
> *Lancet*, 1890, II. 1125.

3. The cutting of a brilliant in the form known as *trap-brilliant*. See *brilliant*.

> The trap cut, or *trapping* as it is called by lapidaries, consists of parallel planes nearly rectangular, arranged around the contour of the stone.
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 217.

trapping[2] (trap′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trap*[4], *v.*] The housing or harness of a horse, when somewhat ornamental in character; hence, external ornamentation, as of dress: generally in the plural.

> We may be said to want the gilt and *trappings*,
> The dress of honour. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

> Good clothes are the embroidered *trappings* of pride.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 35.

> Caparisons and steeds,
> Basca and tinsel *trappings*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 36.

=**Syn.** Accoutrements, equipments, paraphernalia, gear, decorations, frippery.

trapping-attachment (trap′ing-a-tach′mėnt), *n.* A metal or other appurtenance or mounting for horse-trappings. *L. Jewitt*, in Art Jour., N. S., IX. 345. [Rare.]

trappings, *n. pl.* See *trapping*.

Trappist (trap′ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Trappiste*, so called from the abbey of *La Trappe* in France: see def.] I. *n.* 1. A member of a monastic body, a branch of the Cistercian order. It is named from the village of Soligny-la-Trappe, in the department of Orne, France, where the abbey of La Trappe was founded in 1140 by Rotrou, Count of Perche. The abbey soon fell into decay, and was governed for many years by titular or commendatory abbots. De Rancé (1626–1700), who had been commendatory abbot of La Trappe from his boyhood, became its actual abbot in 1664, and thoroughly reformed and reorganized the order. The rules of the order are noted for their extreme austerity, and inculcate extended fasts, severe manual labor, almost perpetual silence, abstinence from flesh, fish, etc., and rigorous asceticism in general. The order was repressed in France during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods. There are branch monasteries in France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, etc., and two in the United States (Abbey of Gethsemane, Kentucky, and Melleray, Iowa).

2. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, a South American puff-bird or fissirostral barbet of the genus *Monasa* (or *Monacha*). Also called *nun-bird*. Both are book-names, given from the somber plumage, which also suggested *Monasa*. See cut under *nun-bird*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Trappists.

Trappistine (trap′is-tin), *n.* [< F. *Trappistine*, a nun of the order of La Trappe; as *Trappist* + *-ine*[2].] 1. A member of an order of nuns, affiliated with the Trappists, founded in 1827, and established chiefly in France.—2. [*l. c.*] A sweet cordial made at a monastery of Trappist monks. Compare *Benedictine*, 2, *chartreuse*, 2.

trappoid (trap′oid), *a.* [< *trap*[3] (*trapp*) + *-oid.*] Resembling trap; having more or less the character of a trappean rock.

> The workers of past centuries used to crush the ore in saucer-like hollows in the solid, tough, *trappoid* rock, with rounded granite crushers. *Nature*, XLI. 140.

trappourt, *n.* See *trapper*[2].

trappous, trappose (trap′us, -ōs), *a.* [< *trap*[3] (*trapp*) + *-ous.*] Trappean. *Imp. Dict.*

Trapp's formula. Same as *formula of Christison* (which see, under *formula*).

trappure†, *n.* See *trapper*[2].

trappy (trap′i), *a.* [< *trap*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a trap; treacherous. [Colloq.]

> The fences might have increased in size, however, without being made *trappy*.
> *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

trap-rock (trap′rok), *n.* A rock consisting of trap; trap.

> Round North Berwick *trap-rocks* rise in all directions.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 790.

traps (traps), *n. pl.* See *trap*[4], 2.

trap-seine (trap′sān), *n.* A trap-net specially adapted to take fish working down an eddy. [Rhode Island.]

trap-stair (trap′stār), *n.* A narrow staircase, or step-ladder, surmounted by a trap-door.

trap-stick (trap′stik), *n.* 1. A stick used in the game of trap; an object resembling such a stick.

> The last time he was in the field, a boy of seven years old beat him with a *trap-stick*.
> *Shirley*, The Wedding, iii. 2.

> These had made a foolish swop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calves.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 560.

2. The cross-bar connecting the body of a cart with the shafts. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trap-tree (trap′trē), *n.* The jack-tree: so called because it furnishes a glutinous gum used as bird-lime. In some parts of the East the fiber of the bark is used for fishing-lines, cordage, and nets.

trap-tuff (trap′tuf), *n.* In *geol.*, a tuff composed of fine detrital material designated as *trap*. See *tuff*[3] and *trap*[3].

trap-valve (trap′valv), *n.* Same as *clack-valve*. *E. H. Knight.*

trap-weir (trap′wēr), *n.* A trap-net.

traset, *n.* A Middle English form of *trace*[1].

trash[1] (trash), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form of **trass* (cf. Orkney *truss*, E. dial. *trous*), < Icel. *tros* (cf. *trassi*, a slovenly fellow, *trassa*, be slovenly) = Norw. *tros*, fallen twigs, broken branches, leaves and twigs used as fuel, = Sw. *trâs*, a heap of sticks, old useless bits of fencing, also a worthless fellow (*trasa*, dial. *trase*, a rag, tatter); dial. *tras*, pieces (*slå i tras*, equiv. to *slå i kras*, break to pieces); connected (by the change of initial *kr-* to *tr-*, seen also in Icel. *trani* = Sw. *trana* = Dan. *trane*, as compared with E. *crane*[1]) with Sw. *krasa* = Dan. *krase*, break, crash: see *crash*[1], *craze;* cf. Sw. *krossa*, bruise, crush, crash. *Trash* thus means 'broken bits of wood,' etc. The forms and senses are more or less confused.] 1. Something broken, snapped, or lopped off; broken or torn bits, as twigs, splinters, rags, and the like. Compare *cane-trash* and *trash-ice*.

> How will he giue wood to the hospitall, that warmes himselfe by the *trash* of strawe?
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 255.

> Faggots to be every stick of three feet in length; . . . this to prevent the abuse . . . of filling the middle part and ends with *trash* and short sticks. *Evelyn*, Sylva, iii. 4.

> About 10 P. M. the immediate danger was past; and, espying a lead to the northeast, we got under weigh, and pushed over in spite of the drifting *trash* [broken ice].
> *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 37.

> He keep on totin' off *trash* en pilin' up brush.
> *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xvi.

2. Hence, waste; refuse; rubbish; dross; that which is worthless or useless.

> Counters, brasiettes, and garlandes of glass and counterfeete stoones, . . . with suche other *trashe*, which seemed vnto them precious marchaundies.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 150).

> *Trin.* Look what a wardrobe is here for thee!
> *Cal.* Let it alone, thou fool; it is but *trash*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 223.

> He who can accept of Legends for good story may quickly swell a volume with *trash*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

> The sort o' *trash* a feller gits to eat does beat all nater.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

3†. Money. [Cant.]

> Therefore must I bid him prouide *trash*, for my maister is no friend without meny. *Greene*, James IV., iii. 1.

> I had rather coin my heart,
> And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring
> From the hard hands of peasants their vile *trash*
> By any indirection. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 74.

4. A low, worthless person. See *white trash*.

> Gentlemen all, I do suspect this *trash* [a courtezan]
> To be a party in this injury. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 85.

Cane trash. See *cane-trash.*—**Poppy trash,** coarsely powdered leaves, stalks, etc., of the poppy-plant, in which bulls of opium are rolled and packed for transportation.—**White trash, poor white trash,** the poor and low white population of the Southern States. [Southern U. S.]

> Tain't no use, honey; you don't 'pear to take no int'res' in yer own kith and kin, no more dan or'nary *white trash*.
> *The Atlantic*, XVIII. 84.

trash[1] (trash), *v. t.* [Cf. *trash*[1], *n.*] To free from superfluous twigs or branches; lop; crop: as, to *trash* trees.

trash[2] (trash), *v.* [A dial. var. of *thrash, thresh;* in part perhaps also a var. of *crash*[1] (cf. *trash*[1] as ult. related to *crash*[1]).] I. *trans.* To wear out; beat down; crush; harass; maltreat; jade.

> Being naturally of a spare and thin body, and thus restlessly *trashing* it out with reading, writing, preaching, and travelling, he hastened his death.
> *Life of Bp. Jewell* (1685).

II. *intrans.* To tramp and shuffle about.

> I still *trashed* and trotted for other men's causes.
> *Middleton*, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 4.

trash[3] (trash), *n.* [Perhaps ult. a var. of *trace*[2] (ME. *trais, trays*, etc.).] 1. A clog; anything fastened to a dog or other animal to keep it from ranging widely, straying, leaping fences, or the like.

> Your huntsmans lodging, wherin hee shall also keep his coopies, lisms, collars, *trashes*, boxes.
> *Markham*, Countrey Contentment (1615), i. 1.

Hence—2. A clog or encumbrance, in a metaphorical sense.

trash[3] (trash), *v. t.* [< *trash*[3], *n.*] To hold back by a leash, halter, or leaded collar, as a dog in pursuing game; hence, to retard; clog; encumber; hinder.

> Without the most furious haste on the part of the Kalmucks, there was not a chance for them, burdened and *trashed* as they were, to anticipate so agile and light cavalry as the Cossacks in seizing this important pass.
> *De Quincey*, Flight of a Tartar Tribe.

To trash a trail, to destroy the scent by taking to water: a stratagem practised both by game and by man when pursued. [Western U. S.]

trashery (trash′ėr-i), *n.* [< *trash*[1] + *-ery.*] Trash; rubbish; odds and ends.

> Who comes in foreign *trashery*
> Of tinkling chain and spur.
> *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

trash-house (trash′hous), *n.* A building on a sugar estate where the cane-stalks from which the juice has been expressed are stored for fuel. *Simmonds.*

trash-ice (trash′is), *n.* Broken ice mixed with water. *Kane.*

trashily (trash'i-li), *adv.* In a trashy manner.

trashiness (trash'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being trashy.

trashtrie (trash'tri), *n.* [< *trash*[1] + *-trie*, *-try*, for *-ry*. Cf. *trashery*.] Trash; worthless stuff.

Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sic like *trashtrie*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

trashy (trash'i), *a.* [< *trash*[1] + *-y*[1].] Composed of or resembling trash, rubbish, or dross; waste; worthless; useless.

I am now buying books; not *trashy* books which will only bear one reading, but good books for a library.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 314.

Traskite (trask'īt), *n.* [< *Trask* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An early name of the Seventh-Day Baptists, from John Trask, one of their leaders in England in the seventeenth century. See *Baptist*.

trass (tras), *n.* [< G. dial. *trass* = D. *tras* (*tiras*, *tieras*) = E. *terrace*[2], q. v.] An earthy or more or less compact rock, made up in large part of firmly comminuted pumice or other volcanic material. It is of a pale-yellow or grayish color, and rough to the feel. Trass closely resembles pozzuolana, and like that is extensively used for hydraulic cement, especially by the Dutch engineers. It is largely quarried for that purpose along the Rhine, between Mainz and Cologne. Also *terras*. See *tuff*[3].

trasset, trasshet, *v.* Middle English forms of *traise*.

trast[1]†. An obsolete form of the past participle of *trace*[1]. *Spenser*.

trast[2], *n.* A Scotch form of *trest*[2].

trasy†, *n.* A spaniel.

A *Trasy* I do keep, whereby I please
The more my rurall privacie.
Herrick, Hesperides, His Grange.

trat† (trat), *n.* [ME. *tratte*, *trate*. Cf. *trot*[2].] An old woman; a witch: a term of contempt.

Tho two *trattes* that William wold hane trayated [deceived].
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4769.

Thus said Dido, and the tothir with that
Hyit on furth with slaw pase lik ane *trat*.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 122.

trattle (trat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trattled*, ppr. *trattling*. [An irreg. var. of *tattle*, *twattle*.] To chatter; gabble. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Styll she must *trattle*; that tunge is alwayes aterynge.
Bp. Bale, Kynge Johan (ed. Collier), p. 73.

Keep thy clattering toung,
That *trattles* in thy head.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 4).

trattoria (trât-tō-rē'ä), *n.* [It.] An Italian eating-house; a cook-shop.

He heard, though he did not prove this by experiment, that the master of a certain *trattoria* had studied the dough-nut of New England till he had actually surpassed the original in the qualities that have undermined our digestion as a people. *W. D. Howells*, Indian Summer, p. 117.

Traube-Hering curves. Variations in the tracing of arterial pressure, probably due to the rhythmical action of the vasomotor center alternately contracting and dilating the small blood-vessels, thus influencing the peripheral resistance.

trauchle, *v. t.* See *traehle*.

traulism† (trâ'lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *τραυλισμός*, a lisping, < *τραυλίζειν*, lisp, < *τραυλός*, lisping, mispronouncing.] A stammering.

As for ae ae &c., I know not what other censure to pass on them but that they are childish and ridiculous *traulisms*.
Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor (1680), p. 132.

traul-net†, *n.* Another spelling of *trawl-net*. See *trawl*, 2.

trauma (trâ'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραῦμα*, Ionic *τρῶμα*, wound, < *τρώειν*, pierce.] 1. An abnormal condition of the living body produced by external violence, as distinguished from that produced by poisons, zymotic infection, bad habits, and other less evident causes; traumatism; an accidental wound, as distinguished from one caused by the surgeon's knife in an operation. —2. External violence producing bodily injury; the act of wounding, or infliction of a wound.

traumatic (trâ-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *traumatique*, < Gr. *τραυματικός*, < *τραῦμα*(*τ*-), wound (see *trauma*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to wounds: as, *traumatic* inflammation.—2. Adapted to the cure of wounds; vulnerary: as, *traumatic* balsam.—3. Produced by wounds: as, *traumatic* tetanus.—4. Pertaining to or of the nature of trauma or traumatism.—**Traumatic fever**, pyrexia caused by traumatism, especially where, as in simple fractures, it seems to be independent of infection.

II. *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

traumatically (trâ-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a traumatic manner.

traumaticin (trâ-mat'i-sin), *n.* [< *traumatic* + *-in*[2].] A 10 per-cent. solution of gutta-percha in chloroform, employed like collodion to promote union of the edges of a wound.

traumatism (trâ'ma-tizm), *n.* [= F. *traumatisme*, < Gr. *τραῦμα*(*τ*-), wound (see *traumatic*), + *-ism*.] Any morbid condition produced by wounds or other external violence; trauma.

traumatopnœa (trâ″ma-top-nē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τραῦμα*(*τ*-), a wound, + *πνοή* for *πνοή*, breath, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] Respiratory bubbling of air through a wound in the chest.

trauncet, *n.* An obsolete form of *trance*[1], *trance*[2].

traunch†, *v.* An obsolete form of *trench*.

traunt, traunter†. See *trant*, *tranter*.

Trautvetteria (trât-ve-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fischer and Meyer, 1835), named after E. R. *Trautvetter*, professor of botany at Kieff, Russia.] A genus of plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ* and tribe *Ranunculeæ*, distinguished from the type, *Ranunculus*, by the absence of petals. The only species, *T. palmata*, the false bugbane, is a perennial herb, a native of North America and Japan, bearing a few palmately lobed leaves, and numerous small white flowers in a corymbose panicle. Compare *bugbane*.

travail[1] (trav'āl), *n.* [An earlier form of *travel*, now differentiated in a particular use (def. 2): see *travel*, *n.*] 1†. Labor; toil; travel: same as *travel*, 1.—2. Labor in childbed; parturition. [Archaic.]

In the time of her *travail*, behold, . . . twins were in her womb. Gen. xxxviii. 27.

After this thy *travel* sore,
Sweet rest seize thee evermore.
Milton, Epitaph on Marchioness of Winchester.

travail[1] (trav'āl), *v. i.* [As with the noun, an earlier form of *travel*, now differentiated in a particular use (def. 2): see *travel*, *v.*] 1†. To labor; toil; travel: same as *travel*, 1.—2. To labor in childbed; suffer the pangs of childbirth; be parturient. [Archaic.]

Noe, that relyques of the stones of the place there our Lady was borne is remedy and consolacion to women that *trauayll* of childe. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 30.

And when she heard the tidings . . . she bowed herself and *travailed*; for her pains came upon her. 1 Sam. iv. 19.

Queen Jeanie *travel'd* six weeks and more,
Till women and midwives had quite gi'en her o'er.
Queen Jeanie (Child's Ballads, VII. 75).

travail[2] (F. pron. tra-vay'), *n.*; F. pl. *travaux* (tra-vō'). [< F. *travail*, a brake, trave, < ML. **trabaculum* (also, after Rom., *trabale*, *travallum*), a brake, shackle: see *travel*, *n.*] A means of transportation, commonly used by North American Indians and voyageurs of the north

Travail, as used by the Sioux Indians.

and northwest, for the conveyance of goods or of sick or wounded persons. It consists of a rude litter made of two lodge-poles about 16 feet long, having one end of each pole attached on each side to a pack-saddle, the other end trailing on the ground. A kind of sack or bag is then made by lashing canvas or lodge-skins to the cross-bars, for the reception of the goods or the sick or wounded person. Also called *travois*, *travee*.

In a month "Richard 's himself again," ready to fly over the grassy sward with his savage master, or to drag the *travaux* and pack the buxom squaw.
The Century, XXXVII. 339.

travailert, *n.* An old spelling of *traveler*.

travailoust, *a.* See *travelous*.

travale (tra-val'), *n.* In *tambourine-playing*, an effect produced by rubbing the wetted finger across the head of the instrument. The *double travale* is simply the same effect made twice as rapidly as usual.

trave (trāv), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *treve*; < ME. *trave*, < OF. *traf*, *tref*, *trief*, a cross-beam, a brake, shackle, = Pr. *trau* = Sp. *trabe*, *traba* = Pg. *trava*, *trave* = It. *trave*, < L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam. Hence ult. *travail*[1], *travel*.] 1. A cross-beam; a beam or timber-work crossing a building.

The Ceilings and *Traves* are, after the Turkish manner, richly Paioted and Guilded.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 125.

2. A kind of shackle for a horse that is being taught to amble or pace.

She sproong as a colt doth in the *trave*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 96.

Also *travis*.

trave† (trāv), *v. t.* [< ME. *traven*; < *trave*, *n.*] To cross; thwart; run counter to.

This traytoure *traues* vs alway. *York Plays*, p. 381.

travee (tra-vē'), *n.* Same as *travail*[2].

travel (trav'el), *n.* [Formerly also *travail* (still retained archaically in one sense); < ME. *travel*, *travail*, *travayl*, *traveile*, *traveyle*, < OF. *travail*, F. *travail*, labor, toil, work, trouble, a brake, shackle, = Pr. *trabalh*, *trebalh*, *trebail* = Sp. *trabajo* = Pg. *trabalho* = It. *travaglio* (*trabajo*), an obstacle, impediment, OIt. *travaglia*, pen for cattle, ox-stall, < ML. **travaculum*, **trabaculum* (also, after Rom., *trabale*, *travallum*), a brake, shackle, impediment, < **travare*, **trabare* (> Pr. *travar* = F. *en-traver*), impede, hinder, shackle, fetter, < L. *trabs*, a beam: see *trave*. Cf. *embarrass*, as connected with *bar*[1].] 1†. Labor; toil; effort.

Ine huet [what] *travail* he heth yleued, hou he heth his time norlore [wasted].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

He was wery for *traveile* of yevinge of strokes and receivinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 629.

Generally all warlike people are a little idle, and love danger better than *travail*.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms (ed. 1887).

I am grieved for you
That any chance of mine should thus defeat
Your (I must needs say) most deserving *travails*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

Who having never before eyed me, but only heard the common report of my virtue, learning, and *travel*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

2. The act of traveling or journeying; particularly, a journeying to distant countries: as, he is much improved by *travel;* he started on his *travels*.

Travel, in the younger sort, is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. *Bacon*, *Travel* (ed. 1887).

I cannot rest from *travel;* I will drink
Life to the lees. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

When *travel* has become a memory, all the richness of it rises to the surface like cream.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 204.

3. *pl.* An account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; a book that relates one's experiences in traveling: as, *travels* in Italy: formerly in the singular.

The Voiage and *Travaile* of Sir John Maundevile, Kt., which treateth of the way to Hierusalem, and of Marvayles of Inde. *Maundeville*, *Travels*, Title.

Histories . . . engage the soul by a variety of sensible occurrences; . . . voyages and *travels*, and accounts of strange countries, . . . will assist in this work [of fixing the attention]. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, i. 15.

4. Progress; going; movement.

Thus thou mayest, in two or three hours' *travel* over a few leaves, see and know that which cost him that writ it years, and travel over sea and land, before he knew it.
W. Wood, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 172.

The more the variety of characters is multiplied, the more *travel* of the compositor's hand over the cases is necessary for picking them up, and by so much is the speed of his work retarded. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 701.

5. In *mech.*, the length of stroke of any moving part: as, the *travel* of the bed of a planer; the *travel* of a pendulum. Also called *excursion*.

The *travel* of each valve is 5½ in., and can be varied by means of slotted levers on the reversing shaft.
The Engineer, LXV. 388.

The great fault of this gun [a central-fire hammerless gun] is the difficulty in manipulating it, on account of the enormous *travel* required by the lever.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 325.

6. The passage or concourse of travelers; persons traveling: as, the *travel* was very heavy on outgoing trains and boats. [Colloq.]—7†. Labor in childbirth. See *travail*[1], 2. [Archaic.]

=Syn. 2. *Voyage*, *Tour*, etc. See *journey*.

travel (trav'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traveled*, *travelled*, ppr. *traveling*, *travelling*. [Formerly also *travail* (still retained archaically in one sense); < ME. *travelen*, *travaillen*, *travayllen*, *traveylen*, < OF. *travailler*, F. *travailler* = Pr. *trebalhar*, *trebailhar* = Sp. *trabajar*, *trabalhar* = Pg. *trabalhar* = It. *travagliare*, labor, toil, etc.; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To labor; toil.

According as it was committed unto us, we have diligently *travailed* in this present visitation of the university.
Quoted in *J. Bradford's* Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 369.

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker*.

2. To pass or make a journey from place to place, whether on foot, on horseback, or in any conveyance, as a carriage or a ship; go to or visit distant or foreign places; journey: as, to *travel* for health or for pleasure.

For the Marchauntes come not thidre so comonnly for to bye Marchandises as thei don in the Lond of the gret Chane; for it is to fer to *travaylle* to.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 270.

A wench
That *travels* with her buttermilk to market
Between two dorsers.
Shirley and Chapman, The Ball, iv.

How difficult it was to *travel* where no license made it safe, where no preparations in roads, inns, carriages, made it convenient. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

3. Specifically, to make a journey or go about from place to place for the purpose of taking orders for goods, collecting accounts, etc., for a commercial house.

Brown Brothers, of Snow Hill, were substantial people, and Mr. Snengkeld *travelled* in strict accordance with the good old rules of trade. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, ix.

4. In *mech.*, to traverse; move over a fixed distance, as a movable part of a machine. See *travel*, *n.*, 5.—5. To proceed or advance in any way; pass from one point to another; move; wander: as, his eye *traveled* over the landscape; also, to move at a specified gait, pace, or rate: as, that horse *travels* wide.

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iii. 2. 326.

News *travelled* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope*, Temple of Fame, l. 474.

The home manufacture of gas . . . is a part of the inventor's scheme which does not entirely depend for success upon the power of gas to *travel*. *Ure*, Dict., II. 538.

6. To walk. [Colloq.]—7. To move onward in feeding; browse from one point to another: said of deer, etc.

If the deer is *travelling*, as it is called, one has to walk much faster, and scan the ground as best he can. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 88.

To sue, labor, and travel. See *sue*[1].—**To travel bodkin.** See *bodkin*[1].—**To travel dak.** See *dak*.—**To travel out of the record,** to stray from the point, or from the prescribed or authorized line of discussion.

I have *travelled out of the record*, sir, I am aware, in putting the point to you. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, ii. 28.

Traveling-apron oven. See *oven*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To harass; trouble; plague; torment.

If a man be *traueylid* with a feend, and may not be delyuerid fro him, lete him drinke a litil quantite of onre 5 essence. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Such a distemper as *travailed* me at Paris: a fever, and dysentery. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.* (*Johnson.*)

2. To journey through; pass over; make the tour of: as, to *travel* the whole kingdom of England.

These, and a thousand more such sleights, have hypocrisie learned by *travailing* strange countries. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 68.

He had subsequently *travelled* New England and the Middle States, as a pedler, in the employment of a Connecticut manufactory of cologne-water and other essences. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

3. To cause or force to journey, or move from place to place.

They [the corporations] shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Their horses are but small, but very swift & hard; they *trauell* them vnshod both winter and Sommer. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

Landholders, most of whom are owners of sheep which have to be *travelled* twice a year. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 152.

traveled, travelled (trav'eld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *travel*, *v.*] 1†. Harassed; tormented; fretted.

It is here to be understoode, euerie yoke naturally to bee heaule, sharpe, harde, and painefull: and the beast that draweth the same goeth bound and *trauelled*. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 47.

2. Worked over; turned up with the spade; tilled.

"It's *travelled* earth, that," said Edie; "it howks sae eithly. I ken it weel, for ance I wrought a simmer wi' auld Will Winnett, the bedral, and howkit mair graves than ane in my day." *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiii.

3. Having made journeys; having gone, or having been carried, to distant points or countries: as, *traveled* Madeira is highly prized.

From Latian syrens, French Circæan feasts,
Return well *travell'd*, and transform'd to beasts.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 123.

One whose Arab face was tanned
By tropic sun and boreal frost,
So *travelled* there was scarce a land
Or people left him to exhaust.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

4. Having gained knowledge or experience by labor or travel; hence, experienced; knowing.

I am not much *travelled* in the history of modern times. *Fielding.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

A man of fashion, too, he made his tour,
Learn'd vive la bagatelle, et vive l'amour;
So *travell'd* monkeys their grimace improve.
Burns, A Sketch.

traveler, traveller (trav'el-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *travailour*, < OF. *travailleur*, F. *travailleur*, a laborer, toiler, < *travailler*, labor: see *travel*.] 1†. A toiler; laborer; worker.

It is therefore no smal benefite that suche persones dooe to a common weale, which are willingly *trauailers* in this kinde of writting. *Udall*, Pref. to K. Edw. VI.

2. One who or that which travels in any way; one who makes a journey, or who is on his way from place to place; a wayfarer; one who or that which gets over the ground: as, his horse is a good *traveler*.

O *traveller*, stay thy weary feet,
Drink of this fountain pure and sweet.
Longfellow, Inscription on Drinking Fountain at Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

3. One who journeys to foreign lands; one who visits strange countries and people.

When a *traveller* returneth home, let him not leave the countries where he hath travelled altogether behind him, but maintain a correspondence by letters. *Bacon*, Travel (ed. 1887).

Sometimes we had rather believe a *traveller's* lie than go to disprove him. *Donne*, Letters, xvii.

4. A person who travels for a mercantile firm to solicit orders for goods, collect accounts, and the like. Also called *commercial traveler*, and formerly *rider*.

John Kennehy . . . had at last got into the house of Hubbles and Grease, and had risen to be their bookkeeper. He had once been tried by them as a *traveller*, but in that line he had failed. *Trollope*, Orley Farm, xxiv.

5. Same as *swagman*, 2. [Australia.]—6. That which travels or traverses. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*: (1) An iron ring or thimble fitted to traverse freely on a rope, spar, or metal rod, and used for various purposes on shipboard. (2) A rod fastened to the deck on which a thimble carrying the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail may slide from side to side of the vessel, or a rod or rope up and down a mast along which a yard may slide. (*b*) A crab on a long beam moving on wheels on an elevated track in a stone-yard, workshop, etc. It is often used with a differential pulley for raising and moving heavy weights, and is a device of the nature of the traveling crane. See third cut under *pulley*. (*c*) In *ring-spinning*, a small metal ring or loop used to guide the yarn in winding it upon the spindle. (*d*) *Theat.*, moving mechanism above the stage for carrying fairies and apparitions.—**Commercial traveler.** See def. 4.—**Ring-and-traveler spinner.** Same as *ring-frame*.—**To tip the traveler,** to humbug: in allusion to travelers' tales or yarns. [Slang.]

"I'd rather see you dead than brought to such a dilemma." "Mayhap thou wouldst," answered the uncle; "for then, my lad, there would be some picking; aha! dost thou *tip* me *the traveller*, my boy?" *Smollett*, Sir L. Greaves, vi. (*Davies.*)

Traveler's hut, the quarters provided on every Australian station for persons traveling on the road who are not of a class to be asked to the squatter's house, such as stockmen and swagmen. [Australia.]

traveler's-joy (trav'el-ėrz-joi), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*: so named as climbing over hedges and adorning the way. This is a vigorous species, with a woody stem sometimes as thick as the wrist, and widely climbing branches. Its inner bark is used in Switzerland for straining milk; the slender shoots in France serve to bind fagots; while the young tips are sometimes pickled. An infusion of the roots and stems in boiling oil is a successful application for itch. Also called *lady's-bower*. See cut under *virgin's-bower*.

One [cottage], . . . summer-blanch'd,
Was parcel-bearded with the *traveler's-joy*
In Autumn, parcel ivy-clad.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

traveler's-tree (trav'el-ėrz-trē), *n.* A tree of Madagascar, *Ravenala Madagascariensis*: thus named as furnishing drink from its hollow leaf-stalks. See *Ravenala*.

traveling, travelling (trav'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *travel*, *v.*] 1†. The act of laboring; labor; toil.

He . . . wolde ich reneyede begging
And lyvede by my *traveylyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6788.

2. The act of making a journey, especially in foreign countries.

In *travelling* by land there is a continuity of scene, and a connected succession of persons and incidents, that carry on the story of life, and lessen the effect of absence and separation. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 17.

3. Motion of any kind; change of place; passage.

The mains in the streets are nearly five miles in length, and the gas is said to bear *travelling* through this length of pipe very well. *Ure*, Dict., II. 538.

traveling, travelling (trav'el-ing), *p. a.* 1. Itinerant; peddling.

By and by there 's the *travelling* doctor gives pills, lets blood, draws teeth. *Browning*, Up at a Villa.

2. Movable; moving: as, a *traveling* crane. See *crane*[2], 1.—3. *Naut.*, movable from place to place on a traveler.—**Traveling backstays.** See *backstay*.—**Traveling elder.** See *elder*[1], 5 (*c*).—**Traveling forge, gauntree, post-office,** etc. See the nouns.

traveling-bag (trav'el-ing-bag), *n.* A bag or wallet, usually of leather, for carrying necessaries on a journey: sometimes provided with a special set of toilet articles, and then known in the trade as a *fitted* bag.

traveling-cabinet (trav'el-ing-kab'i-net), *n.* A small chest of drawers, of which the drawers and other compartments are secured by outer doors, and which could be carried easily by a man on horseback or in other ways. Cabinets of this kind were common in the seventeenth century, and were often richly decorated.

traveling-cap (trav'el-ing-kap), *n.* A soft cap of a form convenient for travelers.

traveling-carriage (trav'el-ing-kar'āj), *n.* A large and heavy four-wheeled carriage, fitted with imperials and a rumble, and used for journeys before the introduction of railways.

Lucy and Mr. Talboys cantered gaily along; Mr. Fountain rolled after in a phaeton; the *travelling-carriage* came last. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, x.

traveling-chest (trav'el-ing-chest), *n.* A coffer or large box, often richly decorated, made for containing personal property on a journey.

traveling-convert (trav'el-ing-kō-vėrt'), *n.* A set of table utensils, as knife, fork, spoon, and drinking-cup, made to pack closely, for use in traveling. The longer articles were sometimes made so as to separate into two parts, or with hinges by which they could be closed together for convenience in packing.

traveling-dress (trav'el-ing-dres), *n.* A dress of plain and serviceable material and commodious fit, to be worn in traveling.

The darker mélanges are made into *travelling* and beach *dresses* and long wraps for summer jaunts. *New York Evening Post*, April 25, 1891.

travelled, traveller, etc. See *traveled*, etc.

travelous† (trav'el-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *travailous*; < ME. *travelous, travallous, travailous*, < OF. **travaillous*, < *travail*, labor: see *travel*, *n.*] Laborious; toilsome.

We are accustomed in the begynnynge of dyggynge of mynes especially to caule for the grace of god that it may please hym to be presente with his ayde to owre doubtfull and *trauailous* [read *trauailous*] woorke. *R. Eden*, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 357).

travel-soiled (trav'el-soild), *a.* Same as *travel-stained*.

All dripping from the recent flood,
Panting and *travel-soil'd* he stood.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 21.

travel-stained (trav'el-stānd), *a.* Having the clothes, etc., stained with the marks of travel.

travel-tainted† (trav'el-tān'ted), *a.* Same as *travel-stained*.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts; and here, *travel-tainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Colevile. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 40.

travel-worn (trav'el-wōrn), *a.* Fatigued and disheveled by traveling.

From all that elegant crowd of travellers he . . . picked us out, the only two in the least disreputable and *travel-worn*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 494.

travers†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete variant of *traverse*.

traversable (trav'ėr-sa-bl), *a.* [< *traverse* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being traversed or crossed.

Most of Toledo is *traversable* only for pedestrians and donkeys. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 36.

2. Capable of being traversed or denied: as, a *traversable* allegation.

As to presentments of petty offences in the town or leet, Lord Mansfield has said that it cannot be true that they are not *traversable* anywhere. *Sir J. T. Coleridge*, Note on Blackstone's Com., IV. xxiii.

3. In *law* (of an allegation in pleading), such that traversing or denying entitles to trial as an issue of fact, as distinguished from an allegation which is not material, or which relates only to the measure of damages.

traversant† (trav'ėr-sant), *a.* [ME. *traversaunt*. < OF. *traversant*, ppr. of *traverser*, traverse: see *traverse*, *v.*, and cf. *transversant*.] Cross; thwart; unfavorable.

Thou hast a dominacioun *traversaunt*,
Wythowte numbre doyst thou greeve.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

traverse (trav'ėrs), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *travers*, < OF. *travers*, F. *travers*, lying across, thwart, transverse (*travers*, m., a breadth, in mod. F. irregularity, etc., *traverse*, f., a cross-bar, cross-road, etc.), = Pr. *travers, transvers* = Sp. *través* = Pg. *travesso* = It. *traverso*, < L. *traversus, transversus*, lying across, transverse: see *transverse*, of which *traverse* is a doublet.] I. *a.* 1. Situated or acting across or athwart; thwart; transverse; crossing.

Trees . . . hewen downe, and layde *trauers*, one ouer another. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxvi.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. In *her.*, crossing the escutcheon from side to side, so as to touch both the dexter and sinister edges.—**Toll traverse.** See *toll*[1].—**Traverse flute.** Same as *transverse flute* (which see, under *flute*[1], 1).—**Traverse in point,** in *her.*, covered with narrow triangular bearings like points, alternating from dexter to sinister and from sinister to dexter; therefore, the same as *pily barwise*—the triangular figures from each side of the escutcheon being equal in size.—**Traverse jury, sailing,** etc. See the nouns.—**Traverse pily,** in *her.*, same as *traverse in point.*

II. *n.* 1. Anything that traverses or crosses; a bar or barrier. (*a*†) A curtain, usually low, and arranged to be drawn; a sliding screen; in the old theater, a curtain used as a substitute for scenes or scenery.

Men drynken and the *travers* drawe anon.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 573.

I will see them:
They are behind the *traverse;* I'll discover
Their superstitious howling.
Webster, White Devil, v. 4.

(*b*†) A railing or lattice of wood or metal.

The Communion Table . . . he injoyned to be placed at the East end, upon a graduated advance of ground, with the ends inverted, and a woodden *traverse* of railes before it, to keep Profanation off.
H. L'Estrange, Reign of K. Charles (ed. 1655), p. 137.

(*c*) A seat or stall in a church with a lattice, curtain, or screen before it. [Scotch.]

James regularly attended his chapel every forenoon in his *traverse* (retired seat with lettice), and Margaret was as formal. *Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.*, II. 83, note. (*Jamieson.*)

(*d*) A strong beam of hard wood laid across several loose pieces of square timber, and having these pieces secured to it so as to form a crib; also, a transverse piece in a timber-framed roof. (*e*) In *weaving*, a skeleton frame to hold the bobbins of yarn, which are wound from it upon the warp-frame. *E. H. Knight.*

2. That which thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; an untoward accident.

If, in the *traverses* of our life, discontents and injuries be done, Jesus teaches how the injured person should demean himself. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 270.

In all *traverses* of fortune, in every colour of your life, maintaining an inviolable fidelity to your Sovereign.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

3†. A dispute; a controversy.

And whanne they were at *travers* of thise thre,
Everiche holdynge his opinioun.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18. (*Halliwell.*)

The olde men of your age ought much to flee brawling with your aduersaries, either *trauerse* in words with your neighbours.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 183.

4. In *fort.*, an earthen mask, similar to a parapet, thrown across the covered way of a permanent work to protect it from the effects of an enfilading fire. It generally extends from the counterscarp to the passage left between it and the interior slope of the glacis to serve as a communication throughout the covered way.

The *trauerses* were made on ech side with good artillery great and small. *Haktuyt's Voyages*, II. 86.

5. The act of traversing or traveling over; a passage; a crossing.

The Readers . . . could not so well acquiesce in my Description of Places, &c., without knowing the particular *Traverses* I made among them.
Dampier, Voyages, I., Pref.

In the first of those *traverses* we were not able to penetrate so far north by eight or ten leagues as in the second.
Cook, Third Voyage, vi. 4.

6. In *gun.*, the turning of a gun so as to make it point in any required direction.—7. *Naut.*, the crooked or zigzag line or track described by a ship when compelled by contrary winds or currents to sail on different courses. See *traverse sailing*, under *sailing.*—8. In *arch.*, a gallery or left of communication from one side or part of the building to another, in a church or other large structure.—9. In *law*, a denial; especially, a denial, in pleading, of any allegation of matter of fact made by the adverse party. At common law, when the traverse or denial comes from the defendant the issue is tendered in this manner: "and of this he puts himself on the country." When the traverse lies on the plaintiff, he prays "this may be inquired of by the country." The technical words introducing a traverse at common law after a plea of new matter in avoidance are *absque hoc*, without this—that is, denying this which follows.

Item, I wolde that William Barker shulde send me a copye of the olde *traverse* of Tycheweil and Beyton.
Paston Letters, I. 518.

10. In *geom.*, a line lying across a figure or other lines; a transversal.—11†. A turning; a trick; a pretext.

Many shifts and subtile *traverses* were overwrought by this occasion.
Proceedings against Garnet (1606). (*Imp. Dict.*)

Things which could afford such plausible pretenses, such commodious *traverses* for ambition and Avarice to lvrke behind. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

12. In *her.*, a bearing resembling a point or pile—that is, a triangle, of which one side corresponds with either the sinister or dexter edge of the escutcheon, and the point of which reaches nearly or quite to the opposite edge. It is, therefore, the same as *point dexter removed* or *point sinister removed.*—13. A sliding screen or barrier. *E. H. Knight.*—14. In the manufacture of playing-cards, one of the eight strips into which each sheet of cardboard is cut. Each traverse makes five cards.—15. Same as *trevis*, 2. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—16. A bolster.—**In traverset.** (*a*) Again; back; around.

As soone as the sauage man hir saugh comynge he turned his heed *in trauerse* and be-gan to laughe as in scorne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 429.

(*b*) Across; in opposition.

Wherein wee sticke and stande *in trauers*, shewyng what we haue to saie in our owne behaife.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 7.

On traverset, a traverset. Same as *in traverse.*

Than Grisandol com toward hym and swetly praide hym to telle wherefore he lough, and he loked proudly *on trauerse.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

To cast a point of traverse. See *cast*[1].—**Tom Cox's traverse** (*naut.*), a slang term formerly used to signify an attempt to shirk or avoid work by pretending to be otherwise busy.—**Traverse of an indictment,** in *law:* (*a*) The denial of an indictment by a plea of not guilty. (*b*) The postponement of the trial of an indictment after a plea of not guilty thereto.—**Traverse of office,** a proceeding to impeach the truth of an inquest of office.—**With traverset,** in return.

If the dog in pleading would pluk the bear by the throte, the bear *with trauers* would claw him again by the skalp.
Robert Laneham, Letter from Kenilworth (1575), quoted [in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 111.

traverse (trav'ėrs or trā-vėrs'), *adv.* [< *traverse, a.*] Athwart; crosswise; transversely.

He . . . swears brave oaths and breaks them bravely, quite *traverse*, athwart the heart of his lover.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 45.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views. *Milton*, P. L., i. 568.

traverse (trav'ėrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *traversed*, ppr. *traversing.* [< F. *traverser* = Pr. *traversar* = Sp. *travesar* = It. *traversare*, < ML. *transversare*, go across: see *transverse*, *v.*, and cf. *traverse, a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay athwart, or in a cross direction; cause to cross.

Myself and such . . .
Have wander'd with our *traversed* arms and breathed
Our sufferance vainly. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 7.

The parts [of the body] should be often *traversed* (or crossed) by the flowing of the folds.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. To pass across; pass over or through transversely; wander over; cross in traveling.

With a grave Look in this odd Equipage,
The clownish Mimic *traverses* the Stage.
Prior, Merry Andrew.

What seas you *traversed*, and what fields you fought!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, ii. 1. 396.

Swift cruisers *traversed* the sea in every direction, watching the movements of the enemy.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. To pass in review; survey carefully.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

A field too wide to be fully *traversed.*
D. Webster, Speech, Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

4. In *gun.*, to turn and point in any direction.

Hearing one cry out, They are *traversing* a piece at us, he threw himself in at the door of the cuddy.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 40.

From the britch of the Gun there is a short stock, for the man who fires the Gun to *traverse* it withal, and to rest it against his shoulder. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 73.

5. In *carp.*, to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood: as, to *traverse* a board.—6. To cross by way of opposition; thwart; obstruct.

If ever malignant spirit took pleasure or busied itself in *traversing* the purposes of mortal man—it must have been here. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 19.

Fortune, that had through life seemed to *traverse* all his aims, at last indulged him in this.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

7. To deny; specifically, in *law*, to deny in pleading: said of any matter of fact which the opposite party has alleged in his pleading.

When the matter is so plaine that it cannot be denied or *trauersed*, it is good that it be iustified by confessall and auoidance. I call it the figure of admittance.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 190.

That [act] of 1427 gave the accused sheriff and knight the right to *traverse* the decision of the justices.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 421.

To traverse an indictment. See *traverse of an indictment*, under *traverse, n.*—**To traverse a yard** (*naut.*), to brace it fore and aft.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cross; cross over.

Thorught the wodes went, athirt *trauersing*,
Where thay found places diuers and sondrye.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 169.

2. To march to and fro.

Fal. Put me a caliver into Wart's hand, Bardolph.
Bard. Hold, Wart, *traverse;* thus, thus, thus.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 291.

They watch'd the motions of some foe,
Who *traversed* on the plain below.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 18.

3. In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

To see thee fight, to see thee foin, to see thee *traverse.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3. 25.

4. To turn, as on a pivot; move round; swivel: as, the needle of a compass *traverses.*—5. To digress in speaking. *Halliwell.*—6. In the *manège*, to move or walk crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.—**Traversing elevator,** a traveler or traveling crane.—**Traversing jack.** (*a*) A jack adapted for lifting engines or cars and drawing them upon the rails. (*b*) A lifting-jack with a standard movable upon its bed, so that it can be applied to different parts of an object, or can move an object horizontally while the bed remains fixed. *E. H. Knight.*—**Traversing mandrel.** See *mandrel.*—**Traversing plate** (*milit.*), one of two iron plates nailed on the hind part of a truck-carriage of guns where the handspike is used to traverse the gun.—**Traversing platform,** in *artillery*, a platform to support a gun and carriage, which can be easily traversed or turned round a real or imaginary pivot near the muzzle by means of its trucks running on iron circular racers let into the ground. There are *common, dwarf,* and *casemate traversing platforms.*—**Traversing pulley,** a pulley which runs over the rod or rope which supports it: applied in many ways for the transportation of weights.—**Traversing sawing-engine,** a three-cylinder metal-sawing engine traveling longitudinally as it cuts the material, which remains stationary. The power is derived from a hydraulic cylinder, and the speed is regulated by a slide-valve. Such saws for cutting cold steel are made of soft iron, and are caused to revolve with such speed as to melt the sparks of steel.—**Traversing screw-jack,** a traversing jack.

traverse-board (trav'ėrs-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a thin circular piece of board, marked with all the points of the compass, and having eight holes bored for each point, and eight small pegs hanging from the center of the board. It was formerly used to record the different courses run by a ship during the period of a watch (four hours or eight half-hours). This record is kept by putting a peg in that point of the compass whereon the ship has run each half-hour.

traverse-circle (trav'ėrs-sėr″kl), *n.* A circular track on which the chassis traverse-wheels of a barbette carriage, mounted with a center or rear pintle, run while the gun is being pointed. The arrangement enables the gun to be directed to any point of the horizon. In permanent fortifications it is of iron, and is let into the stone-work; in field-works it is frequently made up of pieces of timber mitered together and embedded in the earth. *E. H. Knight.*

traversed (trav'ėrst), *a.* In *her.*, same as *contourné.*

traverse-drill (trav'ėrs-dril), *n.* 1. A drill in which the drill-stock has a traverse motion for adjustment of the distances between holes formed by it.—2. A drill for boring slots. It is so arranged that, when the required depth has been attained, a lateral movement can be given to either the drill or the work. *E. H. Knight.*

traverser (trav'ėr-sėr), *n.* [< *traverse* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who traverses; specifically, in *law*, one who traverses or denies his adversary's allegation.

The *traversers* appealed against the judgment, which was reversed by the House of Lords.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 147.

2. In *rail.*, a traverse-table.

traverse-saw (trav'ėrs-sâ), *n.* A cross-cut saw which moves on ways transversely to the piece. *E. H. Knight.*

traverse-table (trav'ėrs-tā″bl), *n.* 1. In *navig.*, a table containing the difference of latitude and the departure made on each individual course and distance in a traverse, by means of which the difference of latitude and departure made upon the whole, as well as the equivalent single course and distance, may be readily determined. For facilitating the resolving of traverses, tables have been calculated for all units of distance run, from 1 to 300 miles or more, with every angle of the course which is a multiple of 10′, together with the corresponding differences of latitude and departure. Tables in common use by navigators give the course for every quarter-point and for every degree, and the distance up to 300 miles. Such a table is useful for many other purposes.

2. In *rail.*, a platform having one or more tracks, and arranged to move laterally on wheels, for shifting carriages, etc., from one line of rails to another; a traverser.

travertin, travertine (trav'ėr-tin), *n.* [= F. *travertin*, < It. *travertino*, an altered form (due to some interference) of *tiburtino*, < L. *tiburtinus*, sc. *lapis*, travertin, lit. 'stone of Tibur,' so called as being formed by the waters of the Anio at Tibur, < *Tibur*, an ancient town of Latium, now *Tivoli.*] The calcareous deposit from springs which occurs in many localities

in Italy, and is extensively quarried for use in building. It is a soft, porous straw-colored rock, easily wrought when freshly quarried, and afterward hardening, and seeming, under the climate of Italy, to be very durable. The exterior walls of the Colosseum and of St. Peter's are built of this material.

Blackening in the daily candle-smoke,
They moider on the damp wall's *travertine*.
Browning, Pictor Ignotus.

travesst, *n.* Same as *trevis*.

travest, *v. t.* [In pp. *travested*; < F. *travestir*, pp. *travesti*, disguise, travesty, lit. cause a change in clothing, < L. *trans*, over, + *vestire* (> OF. *vestir*, F. *vêtir*), clothe: see *vest*, *v.*] To disguise; travesty. [Rare.]

Travested, shifted in apparel [dressed in the habit of a different sex, ed. 1706], disguised. *E. Phillips*, 1678.

travesty (trav'es-ti), *a.* [< OF. *travesti*, pp. of *travester*, disguise: see *travesty*, *v.*] Disguised; burlesqued.

Scarronides: or Virgil *Travestie*, being the first book of Virgil's Æneis In English Burlesque; London, 1664. By Charles Cotton. [Title.]

travesty (trav'es-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *travestied*, ppr. *travestying*. [< *travesty*, *a.*; cf. *travest*.] 1†. To disguise by a change of vesture.

Aristophanes, in the beginning of his comedy called the Knights, . . . introduces the two generals, Demosthenes and Nicias, *travestied* into Valets, and complaining of their master. *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, I. 352. (*Jodrell.*)

2. In *lit.*, to give such a literary treatment or setting to (a serious production) as to render it ridiculous or ludicrous; hence, by extension, to burlesque; imitate so as to render absurd or grotesque. See *travesty*, *n.*

Indeed, uncle, if I were as you, I would not have the grave Spanish habit so *travestied*; I shall disgrace it, . . . I vow and swear.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

travesty (trav'es-ti), *n.*; pl. *travesties* (-tiz). [< *travesty*, *v.*] In *lit.*, a burlesque treatment or setting of a subject which had originally been handled in a serious manner; hence, by extension, any burlesque or ludicrous imitation, whether intentional or not; a grotesque or absurd resemblance. *Travesty* is in strict use to be distinguished from *parody*: in the latter the subject-matter and characters are changed, and the language and style of the original are humorously imitated; in *travesty* the characters and the subject-matter remain substantially the same, the language becoming absurd or grotesque.

The extreme popularity of Montemayor's "Diana" not only caused many imitations to be made of it, . . . but was the occasion of a curious *travesty* of it for religious purposes. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 84.

He was driven to find food for his appetite for the marvellous in fantastic horrors and violent *travesties* of human passion. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 95.

One of the best of the many amusing *travesties* of Carlyle's style, a *travesty* which may be found in Marmaduke Savage's "Falcon Family," where one of the "Young Ireland" party praises another for having "a deep no-meaning in the great fiery heart of him."
R. H. Hutton, Modern Guides, p. 17.

=**Syn.** *Burlesque*, *Parody*, etc. See *caricature*.

travis (trav'is), *n.* Same as *trevis*.

travois, *n.* Same as *travail*[2].

The Indian *travois*, which is a sledge of two long poles, the anterior ends of which are harnessed to the horse or pony, and the rear ends allowed to drag upon the ground.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 613.

trawl (trâl), *v.* [< OF. *trauler*, *troller*, *troler*, F. *tróler*, drag about, stroll about, > E. *troll*: see *troll*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drag, as a trawl-net.

The net is *trawled* behind and about the herd so as to drive them into the fiord and keep them there.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 306.

2. To catch or take with a trawl-net.

A specimen of Triassic conglomerate, *trawled* seven miles south of the Deadman headland, . . . is described.
Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXX. 199.

II. *intrans.* To use a trawl-line or trawl-net; fish with a trawl. =**Syn.** *Trawl*, *Troll*. These words and their derivatives are interchangeable in one sense, and not in another. Both are used of surface-fishing, in which the line is trailed along the surface after a boat; *troll* is more frequent than *trawl* in literary use. *Trawl* alone is used of bottom-fishing with a set-line.

trawl (trâl), *n.* [< *trawl*, *v.*] 1. A buoyed line, often of great length, to which short lines with baited hooks are attached at suitable intervals; a trawl-line. Each section or single length of a trawl is a skate. In England a single trawl is usually forty fathoms in length, with twenty-six hooks attached by snoods. As many of these lines are united as it is thought expedient to join, and are shot across the tide as the vessel sails along, so that the snoods may hang clear. There are usually anchors near the ends at intervals of forty fathoms, to keep the line in position, as well as buoys to float it. The trawl used in America consists of a long line from forty fathoms to several miles in length, which is anchored at each end to the bottom, the position of the ends being shown by buoys; lines about 2 to 6 feet long, with a hook at the end, are attached at intervals of about 3½ to 15 feet. In some cases the hooks on a single line number as many as five thousand; on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts the usual number is from four hundred to three thousand. Bait of the proper kind is placed upon the hooks, and the lines are allowed to remain down through a part of a tide. If set at half-tide, they are sometimes overhauled at intervals of half an hour or an hour. When taking them up for examination, the fisherman, beginning at one end close to the buoy, lifts the main line to the surface and carries it along over one side of the boat, which is hauled along under the line toward the other end. The fish found upon the hooks are dropped into the boat by the man who pulls up the line, while a companion, as the line passes over the boat, puts new bait, if necessary, upon the hooks and drops them again into the water. The principal fish taken in this way on the United States coast are the cod, hake, haddock, and skate. It is also called *trot-line*, and in Great Britain is known as *long-line*, *spillan*, *spillar*, *spiller*, *spilliard*, or *bultow*; the last is also the Canadian name.

2. A large bag-net, with a wide mouth held open by a frame or other contrivance, and often having net wings on each side of the mouth, designed to be dragged along the bottom by a boat. A beam about 14 feet long, made of stout iron gas-pipe, has fitted to it a net about 40 feet deep, fine toward the end and provided with numerous pockets, for the capture of bottom-fishes, as well as crabs, lobsters, etc. It cannot be used where the bottom is rocky or rough. In Great Britain the trawl-net is a large triangular purse-shaped net, usually about 70 feet long, about 40 feet broad at the mouth, diminishing to 4 or 5 at the cod, which forms the extremity furthest from the boat, and is about 10 feet long, and of nearly uniform breadth. The mouth is kept extended by a wooden beam. The net is furnished with two interior pockets, one on each side, for securing the fish turning back from the cod. Trawl-nets in various forms are also used for submarine exploration in deep water.

It is very desirable that the name *trawl* should be restricted to this net [flattened bag-net, often 100 feet long].
Encyc. Brit., IX. 246.

Beam-trawl, a large net bag with a long beam across its open mouth, which is kept about 2 or 3 feet from the bottom by an iron framework at each end of the beam. As it is dragged along by the fishing-boat the fish pass into the net, and are caught in the pockets at the sides.—**Runner of a trawl**, that part of a trawl which stretches along the bottom, and to which the shorter lines with the hooks are attached.—**To set a trawl**, to put a trawl in working order.—**To strip a trawl**, to remove the hooks from the runner.—**To throw the trawl**, to set a trawl.

trawl-anchor (trâl'ang'kor), *n.* A small anchor used on trawl-lines.

trawl-beam (trâl'bēm), *n.* The beam by means of which the mouth of a trawl-net is held open, usually about 40 or 50 feet long. See *trawl*, 2.

trawl-boat (trâl'bōt), *n.* A small boat used to set or tend the trawl-line or trawl-net.

trawler (trâ'lėr), *n.* [< *trawl* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who trawls, or fishes with a trawl-line or trawl-net.—2. A vessel engaged in trawling. Trawlers for cod average about seventy tons burden.

Gentleman Jan himself, the rightful bully of the quay, . . . owning a tidy *trawler* and two good mackerel-boats.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.

trawler-man (trâ'lėr-man), *n.* One who takes fish with a trawl; a trawler.

Trawler-Men, a sort of Fisher-Men that us'd unlawful Arts and Engines, to destroy the Fish upon the River Thames; among whom some were styl'd Hebber-men, others Tincker-men, Peter-men, &c. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

trawl-fish (trâl'fish), *n.* See *fish*[1].

trawl-fisherman (trâl'fish'ėr-man), *n.* A trawler.

trawl-head (trâl'hed), *n.* One of two upright iron frames at the ends of a trawl-beam. [Eng.]

trawling (trâl'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trawl*, *v.*] A mode of fishing. (*a*) Same as *trolling*: as, *trawling* for bluefish with a spoon trailed after a sailing-boat. (*b*) In the United States and Canada, the use of the trawl or trawl-line in fishing; the act of fishing with such a trawl. (*c*) In Great Britain, the use of the trawl or trawl-net; the act or occupation of fishing with such a trawl. It is the mode chiefly adopted in deep-sea fishing, and by it most of the fish for the London market are taken, with the exception of herring and mackerel. Cod, whiting, and other white fish are taken by it in large numbers, and some kinds of flatfish, as soles, can scarcely be taken in any other way. Trawling can be practised only on a smooth bottom, as a rough bottom would destroy the net. The term is often incorrectly applied in Scotland to a mode of catching herrings by fishing with the seine. Also called *trailing*.

"Beam-*trawling*" . . . consists in towing, trailing, or trawling a flattened bag-net, often 100 feet long, over the bottom in such a manner as to catch those fish especially which naturally keep close to or upon the ground.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 246.

trawl-keg (trâl'keg), *n.* A keg used to buoy a trawl-line, or to mark its position, as by means of a flag.

trawl-line (trâl'līn), *n.* Same as *trawl*, 1.

trawl-net (trâl'net), *n.* Same as *trawl*, 2.

trawl-roller (trâl'rō'lėr), *n.* The roller used on a dory in hauling the trawl. [New Eng.]

trawl-warp (trâl'wârp), *n.* The warp or rope of a trawl-net, by means of which it is dragged.

trawn (trân), *n.* The name given in the district of St. Ives, Cornwall, to what is called in other parts of that mining region a *cross-course*.

tray[1] (trā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *treie*; < ME. *treye*, < AS. *treg* (glossed by L. *alveolum*), tray; connection with *trough* is doubtful.] 1. A trough, open box, or similar vessel used for different domestic and industrial purposes. Specifically—2. A flat shallow vessel or utensil with slightly raised edges, employed for holding bread, dishes, glassware, silver, cards, etc., and for other household uses. Trays are made in many shapes of wood, metal, papier-mâché, etc., and have various names according to their use, as *tea-tray*, *bread-tray*, *silver-tray*, etc. Thin trays of veneers are also used to pack butter, lard, and light materials for transport in small quantities. The tray differs from the salver only in size. Trays are used also in mining, as a *washing-trough*, a *picking-tray*.

Various priestly servants, all without shoes, came in, one of them bearing a richly embossed silver *tray*, on which were disposed small spoons filled with a preserve of lemon-peel. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 288.

3. A wide shallow coverless box of wood or cardboard, used in museums for packing and displaying specimens of natural history. Trays for small mammals, birds, etc., are usually from 1 to 3 feet long, half as wide, and from 1 to 3 inches deep; they are set in tiers, often in drawers of cabinets, or form such drawers. Trays for eggs are usually of light cardboard, from 1 by 2 to 4 by 8 inches wide and very shallow, fitted in a single layer in larger wooden trays or cabinet-drawers. The drawers or frames for holding eggs in an incubator are usually called trays. These are generally skeleton frames of wood, with bottoms of wire netting, and transverse wooden cleats fixed at intervals corresponding to the diameter of an egg, to prevent the eggs from rolling off.

4. A shallow and usually rectangular dish or pan of crockery ware, gutta-percha, papier-mâché, metal, or other material, used in museums for holding wet (alcoholic) specimens when these are overhauled for study, etc. Similar trays are used for ova in fish-culture, for many chemical operations, in photography, etc.—5†. A hod.

A *treie*, or such hollowe vessel . . . that laborers carrie morter in to serue tilers or plasterers. *Baret*, 1580.

6. A hurdle. [Prov. Eng.]

I have heard or read of these "wicker hurdles" being called *trays*, but I do not now recollect in what district. I do, however, remember the phrase "the sheep showed well in the *trays*," which was explained to mean the small square pens of hurdles into which, at auctions or lambing time, small lots of sheep are separated.
The Field, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

tray[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *traye*, *treie*, *treze*, < AS. *trega*, vexation, annoyance, = OS. *trego* = Icel. *tregi*, grief, woe, = Goth. *trigo*, grief, sorrow; cf. *tray*[2], *v.*] Trouble; annoyance; anger.

Yone es the waye, with tene and *traye*,
Whare aynfull saulis suffiris thare payne.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 104).

Half in tray and teen, half in anger, half in sorrow.

Forth then stert Lytel Johan,
Half in tray and tene.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 81).

tray[2]†, *v.* [< ME. *trayen*, *traien*, *tregen*, < AS. *tregian* (= OS. *tregan* = Icel. *trega*), grieve, afflict. Cf. *tray*[2], *n.*] To grieve; annoy.

Quath balaam, "for thu *tregest* me;
Had ic an swerd, ic singe [would slay] the."
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3975.

tray[3]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *trayen*, < OF. *trair*, betray, < L. *tradere*, give up, surrender: see *tradition*. Cf. *traitor*, *treason*, from the same source. Cf. also *traise*[1].] To betray.

Lo, Demophon, duk of Athenis,
How he forswor him ful falsly,
And *trayed* Phillis wikkedly.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 390.

tray[3]† (trā), *n.* [ME. *traye*; < *tray*[3], *v.*] Deceit; stratagem.

Oure knyghtis thai are furth wente
To take hym with a *traye*. *York Plays*, p. 256.

tray[4] (trā), *n.* [Another spelling of *trey*.] 1. Same as *trey*.—2. The third branch, snag, or point of a deer's antler.

With brow, bay, *tray*, and crockets complete. *W. Black*.

tray-cloth (trā'klôth), *n.* A piece of cloth, usually of linen damask, used to cover a tray upon which dishes of food are carried.

trayful (trā'fûl), *n.* [< *tray*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as a tray will hold.

He has smashed a *trayful* of crockery.
The Century, XXVI. 53.

trayst, **traysei**, *n.* Middle English forms of *trace*[2].

tray-trip† (trā'trip), *n.* [< *tray*[4] + *trip*[1].] An old game at dice, in which success probably depended on throwing a trey or three.

Shall I play my freedom at *tray-trip*, and become thy bond-slave? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 207.

Nor play with costarmongers at mumchance, *tray-trip*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

trei, *n.* An old spelling of *tree*.

treacher†, *n.* [< ME. *trecher, trychor, treechour, trechoure,* < OF. *tricheor,* F. *tricheur* = Pr. *trichaire, trichador* (cf. It. *trecchiero*), < ML. *tricator,* < *tricare,* > OF. *tricher, trecher,* cheat, trick: see *trick*[1], *v.* For the relation of *treacher* to *trick,* cf. that of *lecher,* formerly also *leacher,* to *lick.* Cf. *treachery.*] A traitor; a cheat; a deceiver.

Of alle the world is Emperour
Gyle my fadir, the *trechour.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7214.

Play not two parts,
Treacher and coward both.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

treacherer†, *n.* [< *treacher* + *-er* (added superfluously, as in *poulterer,* etc.).] Same as *treacher.* [Rare.]

Whose deep ambitious reach was still implor'd
To raise more millions of *treacherers,*
Of homicidial cruel slaughterers.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

treacherous (trech'ėr-us), *a.* [< *treacher, treacher-y* + *-ous.*] 1. Using treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust.

Thou common friend, that 's without faith or love,
For such is a friend now; *treacherous* man!
Thou hast beguiled my hopes.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 63.

2. Marked by deceitfulness or perfidy; characteristic of a traitor.

You know I am not false, of a *treacherous* nature,
Apt to betray my friend; I have fought for you too.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Was 't not a most *treacherous* part to arrest a man in the night, and when he is almost drunk?
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 2.

3. Having a good, fair, or sound appearance, but worthless or bad in character or quality; deceptive; not to be depended on or trusted.

The *treacherous* colours the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 492.

To the foot
Treach'rous and false; it [ice] smil'd, and it was cold.
Cowper, Task, v. 176.

=**Syn.** 1. *Faithless,* etc. (see *perfidious*), recreant, treasonable.

treacherously (trech'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a treacherous manner; by treachery.

If you can't be fairly run down by the Hounds, you will be *treacherously* shot by the Huntsmen.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

treacherousness (trech'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The character of being treacherous; breach of faith or allegiance; faithlessness; perfidy.

treachery (trech'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *treacheries* (-iz). [< ME. *treecherie, treccherye, tricherie,* < OF. *tricherie, trecherie,* F. *tricherie* (= Pr. *tricharia* = It. *treccheria*), treachery, < *tricher, trichier, trecher,* cheat: see *trick*[1], *v.* Cf. *trickery.*] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy.

Now am I fawty, & faice, & ferde haf heen euer;
Of *trecherye* & vn-thawthe bothe bityde aorge.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2382.

I am the creatur that il kan fene
Any falsed or *trechere.*
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 87.

Those that betray them do no *treachery.*
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 3. 24.

=**Syn.** See *perfidious.*

treachetour†, *n.* [An erroneous form, a mixture of *treachour* and *traitor,* perhaps confused with *tregetour.*] A traitor.

The king was by a *Treachetour*
Disguised alaine, ere any thereof thought.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 51.

treachour†, *n.* Same as *treacher.*

treacle (trē'kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *triacle;* < ME. *triacle,* < OF. *triacle,* treacle, F. *thériaque* = Pr. *tiriaca, triacla* = Sp. *teriaca, triaca* = Pg. *theriaga, triaga* = It. *teriaca,* < L. *theriaca,* < Gr. *θηριακή* (sc. *ἀντίδοτος*), an antidote against the (poisonous) bites of wild beasts: see *theriac.*] 1. A medicinal compound of various ingredients, formerly believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of poison, particularly the effects of the bite of a serpent. See *theriac.*

And therefore I wel alowe your request in this behalf, that you would haue store of cumfort afore hand ready by you to resorte to, and to lay up in your hart as a *triacle* against the poyson of al desperate dread that might rise of occasion of sore tribulation.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), p. 5.

Having packed up my purchases of books, pictures, casts, *treacle,* &c. (the making and extraordinary ceremony whereof I had been curious to observe, for it is extremely pompous and worth seeing), I departed from Venice.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Treacle, a Physical Composition, made of Vipers and other Ingredients. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

2. More generally, a remedy; a panacea; a sovereign antidote or restorative: often used figuratively.

Crist, which that is to every harm *triacle.*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 381.

Love is *triacle* of hevene. *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 146.

The sovran *treacle* of sound doctrine.
Milton, Church Government, ii., Conclusion.

There is, even for the most debauched drunkard that ever was, a sovereign medicine, a rich *triacle,* of force enough to cure and recover his disease.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 157.

3. The spume of sugar in sugar-refineries: so called as resembling in appearance or supposed medicinal properties the ancient theriacal compounds. Treacle is obtained in refining sugar; molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. The name *treacle,* however, is very often given to molasses.

Mrs. Squeers stood at one of the desks, presiding over an immense basin of brimstone and *treacle,* of which delicious compound she administered a large instalment to each boy. *Dickens,* Nicholas Nickleby, viii.

4. A saccharine fluid consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch or of the sugar-maple.— 5. One of several plants sometimes regarded as antidotes to poison, or named from plants so regarded. See the phrases below.— **Countryman's treacle,** the common rue, *Ruta graveolens;* also, the common valerian and garlic. [Prov. Eng.]— **English treacle**†, the water-germander, *Teucrium Scordium.*— **Poor man's treacle.** Same as *churl's-treacle;* also, the garlic-mustard, *Sisymbrium Alliaria,* and in England the onion, *Allium Cepa.*— **Venice treacle.** See *theriac.*

treacle-mustard (trē'kl-mus'tärd), *n.* See *mustard.*

treacle-sleep (trē'kl-slēp), *n.* A sweet refreshing sleep. [Colloq.]

I fell first into a sluggish torpor, then into *treacle-sleep,* and so lay sound. *Carlyle,* in Froude (Life in London, viii.).

treacle-wag (trē'kl-wag), *n.* Weak beer in which treacle is a principal ingredient. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

treacle-water (trē'kl-wâ'tėr), *n.* A compound cordial, distilled with a spirituous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle, or theriac.

To make *treacle-water,* good in surfeits, &c.— Take the husks of green-walnuts, four handfuls; of the juice of rue, carduus, marigolds, and balm, of each a pint; green perasitia roots, one pound; angelica and masterwort, of each half a pound; the leaves of scordium four handfuls; old Venice-treacle and mithridate, of each eight ounces; six quarts of canary; of vinegar three quarts, and of lime-juice one quart: which being two days digested in a bath in a close vessel, distill them in sand.
The Closet of Rarities (1706). (*Nares.*)

treacle-wormseed (trē'kl-wėrm'sēd), *n.* Same as *treacle-mustard.*

treacliness (trē'kli-nes), *n.* Resemblance to treacle; viscosity. [Rare.]

The property of viscosity or *treaclyness* possessed more or less by all fluids is the general influence conducive to steadiness. *Nature,* XXX. 89.

treacly (trē'kli), *a.* [< *treacle* + *-y*[1].] Composed of or like treacle; abounding in treacle; sweet and viscous.

tread (tred), *v.*; pret. *trod,* pp. *trod, trodden,* ppr. *treading.* [< ME. *treden* (pret. *trad,* pp. *troden, treden*), < AS. *tredan* (pret. *træd,* pp. *treden*) = OS. *tredan* = OFries. *treda* = D. *treden* = MLG. LG. *treden* = OHG. *tretan,* MHG. G. *treten* = Icel. *troda* = Sw. *träda* = Dan. *træde* = Goth. *trudan,* tread. The Icel. and Goth. show a different vowel. Hence ult. *trade*[1], *trode, trod.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To set the foot down, as on the ground.

Ther nis, ywis, no serpent so cruel
Whan man *tret* on his tayl, ne half so fel,
Aa womman is, when she hath caught an ire.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 294.

The smallest worm will turn being *trodden* on.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 17.

2. To press or be put down on or as on the ground.

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall *tread* shall be yours. Deut. xi. 24.

3. To walk; step; especially, to walk with a more or less stately, measured, or cautious step.

Whan they han goon nat fully half a myle,
Ryght as they wolde han *troden* over a style.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 250.

Has it a corn? or does it walk on conscience,
It *treads* so gingerly?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

O welcome, Sir Oluf! now lat thy love gae,
And *tread* wi' me in the dance aae gay.
Sir Oluf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's [Ballads, I. 299).

On burnish'd hooves his war-horse *trode.*
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

4. To copulate, as birds: said especially of a cock-bird.

When turtles *tread,* and rooks, and daws.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 915.

To have the black ox tread on one's foot†. See *ox.* —**To tread awry.** See *awry.*— **To tread in one's steps** (or **footsteps**), to follow one closely; imitate one.

The boys take all after their father, and covet to *tread in his steps.* *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

To tread on or **upon.** (*a*) To trample; set the foot on in contempt.

Thou shalt *tread upon* their high places.
Deut. xxxiii. 29.

(*b*) To follow closely.

Year *treads on* year. *Wordsworth.*

To tread on one's toes, to vex, offend, interfere with, or hurt one.

Presently found he could not turn about
Nor take a step t' the case and fail to *tread*
On some *one's toes.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 130.

To tread on or **upon the heels of,** to follow close upon.

One woe doth *tread upon* another's *heel.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 164.

To tread on the neck of. See *neck.*

II. *trans.* 1. To step or walk on.

My roof receives me not; 'tis air I *tread;*
And, at each step, I feel my advanced head
Knock out a star in heaven!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

She herself had *trod* Sicilian fields. *M. Arnold,* Thyrsis.

2. To beat or press with the feet: as, a well-*trodden* path.

I have *trodden* the winepress alone. Isa. lxiii. 3.

They should have atabb'd me where I lay; . . .
They should have *trod* me into clay.
Tennyson, Oriana.

3. To crush under the foot; trample in contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise up against us. Ps. xliv. 5.

Cammomill *trodden* doth the farther spred,
And the palme prest the higher lifts his head.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

We should not submit to be *trodden* quite flat by the first heavy-heeled aggressor that came along.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, iii.

4. To dance.

We have measured many miles
To *tread* a measure with her on this grass.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 185.

5. To walk.

I am resolv'd
To forsake Malta, *tread* a pilgrimage
To fair Jerusalem, for my lady's soul.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

6. To copulate with or cover, as a bird.

What shall I say of the House-Cock, which *treads* any hen? *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 47.

To tread down, to crush or destroy, as by trampling under foot.

Look on every one that is proud, and bring him low; and *tread down* the wicked in their place. Job xl. 12.

To tread one's shoes straight, to walk straight; go carefully or discreetly; be circumspect. [Slang.]

And I've heard the old man say, sir, I was further told, how he had to *tread his shoes straight* about what books he showed publicly.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 318.

To tread out. (*a*) To press out with the feet, as wine or grain.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he *treadeth out* the corn. Deut. xxv. 4.

(*b*) To destroy, extinguish, or obliterate by or as by treading or trampling.

A little fire is quickly *trodden out.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 7.

To tread the bounds. Same as *to beat the bounds.* See *bound*[1].—**To tread the stage** or **the boards,** to act as a stage-player; perform a part in a drama.

So once were rang'd the sons of ancient Rome,
A noble show! while Roscius *trod the stage.*
Cowper, Task, iii. 597.

To tread under foot, to trample on; despise; treat with contempt.

If ever men *tread under foot* the Son of God, it is when they think themselves to be above the need of him.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

To tread water, in swimming, to move the feet and hands regularly up and down, while keeping the body in an erect position, in order to keep the head above the water.

tread (tred), *n.* [< *tread, v.* Cf. *trade*[1].] 1. A step or stepping; footing; pressure with the foot.

She is coming, my own, my sweet;
Were it ever so airy a *tread,*
My heart would hear her and beat.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 11.

I cross my floor with a nervous *tread.*
Whittier, Demon of the Study.

2†. Way; track; path. See *trade*[1], *n.*, 2.—3. Copulation, as of birds.— 4. The cicatricula of an egg: so called from the former erroneous belief that it appeared only in fecundated eggs laid by the hen after the tread of the cock. Compare

treadle.—5. Manner of stepping: as, a horse with a good *tread.*—6. The flat or horizontal part of a step or stair; a tread-board.—7. The length of a ship's keel.—8. The bearing surface of a wheel or of a runner on a road or rail.—9. The part of a rail on which the wheels bear.—10. The part of a stilt on which the foot rests.—11. That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which touches the ground in walking.—12. The top of the banquette of a fortification, on which soldiers stand to fire.—13. The upper side of the bed of a lathe between the head-stock and the back-center.—14. The width from pedal to pedal of a bicycle. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 346.—15. A wound on the coronet of a horse's foot, produced by the shoe of either hind or fore foot of the opposite side. —**Rubber tread**, a piece of rubber, usually roughened or corrugated on one side, fastened on a car- or carriage-step to give a secure foothold.

tread-behind (tred′bē-hīnd′), *n.* A doubling; an endeavor to escape from a pursuer by falling behind. [Rare.]

His tricks and traps and *tread-behinds.*
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, p. 20. (*Davies.*)

tread-board (tred′bōrd), *n.* 1. The horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed.—2. One of the boards of a treadmill upon which its operator steps.

treader (tred′ėr), *n.* [< *tread* + *-er*1.] One who or that which treads.

The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses.
Isa. xvi. 10.

tread-fowl† (tred′foul), *n.* [ME. *tredefowl*; < *tread*, *v.*, + obj. *fowl.*] A cock.

Thow woldest han been a *tredefowel* aright.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 57.

treading (tred′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *tread*, *v.*] 1. The act of setting down the foot; a step.

My feet were almost gone, my *treadings* had well-nigh slipt. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxxiii. 2.

Treading consists in pressing and kneading the clay-paste little by little with bare feet. *Glass-making*, p. 30.

2. That which is trampled down.

The off horse walks on the grass, but outside of the line of cut; consequently, his *treadings* are met by the machine on the return journey, and cut clean. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 28.

3. The act of the cock in copulation.

treadle (tred′l), *n.* [Also *treddle*; < ME. *tredyl*, < AS. *tredel*, a step, < *tredan*, tread: see *tread.*] 1. A lever designed to be moved by the foot to impart motion to a machine, as a lathe, sewing-machine, or bicycle. It consists usually of a form of lever connected by a rod with a crank; but other forms employ straps or cords for transmitting the power. In the bicycle the treadle is practically the crank itself. In the organ, particularly the pipe-organ, and many machines, the drop-press, etc., where the treadle does not impart a rotary motion, but only starts, stops, or otherwise controls the machine or instrument, it is more properly a *pedal*, but in the reed-organ the foot-levers by which the feeders are operated are called either *treadles* or *pedals.* See cuts under *pegger*, *potter*, *reed-organ*, *ripple*, *sewing-machine*, and *spring-hammer.*

2. The tough ropy or stringy part of the white of an egg; the chalaza: so called because formerly supposed to be the male sperm. Compare *tread*, 4.

treadle (tred′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *treadled*, ppr. *treadling.* [< *treadle*, *n.*] To operate a treadle; specifically, in playing a reed-organ, to operate the feeders by means of the foot-levers or pedals.

treadle-machine (tred′l-ma-shēn′), *n.* A small printing-press worked by the pressure of the foot on a treadle.

treadler (tred′lėr), *n.* [< *treadle* + *-er*1.] One who works a treadle.—**Treadlers' cramp**, an occupation neurosis affecting sewing-machine operators, scissors-grinders, and others who use treadle-machines: of a similar nature to *writers' cramp* (which see, under *writer*).

A case of *Treadler's Cramp.* *Lancet*, 1891, I. 410.

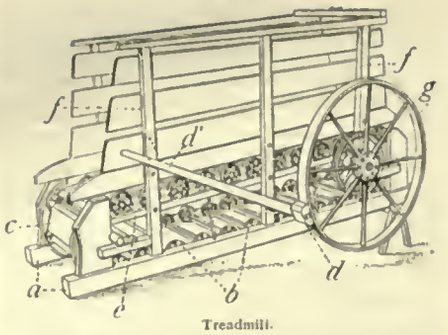
treadling (tred′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *treadle*, *v.*] The act of using the treadles or pedals of a reed-organ.

treadmill (tred′mil), *n.* [< *tread* + *mill*1.] 1. An appliance for producing rotary motion by the weight of a man or men, or of an animal, as a horse, stepping on movable steps connected with a revolving cylinder or wheel. The name is now rarely given to industrial appliances of this nature, but chiefly to those used as means of punishment in some prisons. Compare *horse-power*, 3, and see cut in next column.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a monotonous and wearisome round, as of occupation or exertion: as, the *treadmill* of business.

The everlasting *tread-mill* of antecedent and consequent goes round and round, but we can neither rest nor make progress. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 187.

tread-softly (tred′sôft′li), *n.* The spurge-nettle, *Jatropha urens*, variety *stimulosa* (or *J. stimulosa*), found from Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. It is a herbaceous plant with a long perennial root, a low weed armed with white bristles half an inch long, which sting severely. Also called *stinging-bush.*



Treadmill.

a, bottom timbers of frame; *b*, rollers attached to the treads, one of which is fully shown at *c*; *d*, *d'*, brake-shoe and brake-lever respectively, used in stopping the machine; *e*, one of the two inclined planes on opposite sides of the machine upon which the rollers *b* run; *f*, inclosure for horse or mule which operates the machine; *g*, driving-wheel, which in use is belted to the machine to be driven.

treadwheel (tred′hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for utilizing the weight of men or animals to produce rotary motion, which can then be applied to various mechanical purposes. It is of two principal forms: (*a*) A hollow cylinder set with the axis horizontal. An animal, as a dog, walks on the inner surface of the cylinder, to which battens are secured as a foothold, and thus revolves it. (*b*) A large flat disk of wood or other material set at an angle of about twenty degrees with the horizon. The animal which moves it stands on the inner side of the axis or pivot; its weight causes the disk to turn, and it is thus compelled to continue walking in order to keep its footing.

treague† (trēg), *n.* [< It. *tregua* = Sp. *tregua* = Pg. *tregoa* = Pr. *trega*, *tregua*, *treva*, *trev* = OF. *treve*, *trive*, F. *trêve*, < ML. *treuga* (also, after OF., *treva*), a truce, < Goth. *triggwa* = OHG. *triuwa* = OS. *treuwa* = AS. *tréow*, truth, truce: see *true*, *truce.*] A truce.

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,
Into her lodging to repaire awhile.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 33.

treason (trē′zn), *n.* [< ME. *treson*, *tresun*, *treisun*, *traisoun*, *trayson*, < OF. *trahison*, *traisson*, *traison*, F. *trahison* = Pr. *traicio*, *traazo*, *tracio*, *trassio* = Sp. *traicion* = Pg. *traição*, < L. *traditio*(*n-*), a giving up, surrender, delivery, tradition, < *tradere*, pp. *traditus*, give up, deliver over, betray: see *tradition*, of which *treason* is a doublet.] 1. A betraying; treachery; breach of faith.

The false Genelon,
He that purchased the *treson*
Of [*i. e.*, toward] Rowland and of Olivere.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1122.

He that did by *treason* work our fall
By *treason* hath delivered thee to us.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, v. 4.

Britton . . . more clearly states the idea of "betrayal" as distinct from that of "lese-majesty," and includes in *treason* any mischief done to one to whom the doer represents himself as a friend. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 463.

Specifically—2. Violation by a subject of his allegiance to his sovereign or liege lord, or to the chief authority of the state. In old English law it was (*a*) against the king or supreme power of the state, and more specifically called *high treason*, or (*b*) against any other superior, as a master, etc., and called *petit treason* or *petty treason.* Various offenses falling far short of what is now deemed treason, such as counterfeiting money, were so considered. By modern law in England treason, more specifically called *high treason*, includes such offenses as imagining the king's (or queen's) death (that is, proposing to kill, maim, or restrain him), or levying war against him, adhering to his enemies, killing his wife or eldest son or heir, violating his wife or daughter or heir's wife, or killing the chancellor, treasurer, or a justice in office. Treason against the United States consists only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, or in giving their enemies aid and comfort; treason against a State is generally defined as consisting in hostility to a State only. The former punishment for treason in England was that the condemned should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and there be hanged and disemboweled alive, and then beheaded and quartered; and a conviction was followed by forfeiture of land and goods, and attainder of blood; but the penalty is now hanging.

Those that care to keep your royal person
From *treason's* secret knife and traitor's rage.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 174.

Treason doth never prosper: what 's the reason?
For if it prosper, none dare call it *treason.*
Sir John Harington, Of *Treason.*

Treason is a breach of allegiance, and can be committed by him only who owes allegiance, either perpetual or temporary. *Marshall.*

Constructive treason, anything which, though lacking treasonable intent, is declared by law to be treason and punishable as such. Numerous acts suggestive of disaffection were formerly punished as constructive treason upon the pretext that they were in law equivalent to actual treason. Hence the provision of the Constitution of the United States (Art. III. § 3), according to which "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted."

Lord George Gordon was thrown into the Tower, and was tried before Lord Mansfield on the charge of high treason for levying war upon the Crown. The charge was what is termed by lawyers *constructive treason.* It rested upon the assertion that the agitation which he had created and led was the originating cause of the outrages that had taken place.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

High treason. See def. 3.—**Misprision of treason.** See *misprision*1.—**Petit** or **petty treason**, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owes duty or subjection, as for a servant to kill his master, or a wife her husband. As a name for a specific offense the term is no longer used, such crimes being now deemed murder only.—**Statute of Treasons**, an English statute of 1352 (25 Edw. III., c. 2) declaring, for the first time, what offenses should be adjudged treason.—**Treason Felony Act.** See *felony.*—**Syn.** See *perfidious.*

treasonable (trē′zn-a-bl), *a.* [< *treason* + *-able.*] Of or pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Hark, how the villain would close now, after his *treasonable* abuses! *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 347.

—**Syn.** See *perfidious.*

treasonableness (trē′zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being treasonable.

treasonably (trē′zn-a-bli), *adv.* In a treasonable manner.

treason-felony (trē′zn-fel′on-i), *n.* In *Eng. law*, the offense of compassing, imagining, devising, or intending to deprive the king or queen of the crown, or to levy war within the realm, in order forcibly to compel the change of royal measures, or to intimidate either house of Parliament, or to excite an invasion in any of the crown's dominions.

treasonous (trē′zn-us), *a.* [< *treason* + *-ous.*] Treasonable.

He had giv'n first his military Oath to Arias, whom if he had betraí'd, the King might suspect him of like *treasonous* minde towards himself. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

treasonry†, *n.* [< *treason* + *-ry.*] Treason.

I am right rad of *treasonrie.*
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 27).

treasony†, *n.* [< *treason* + *-y*3.] Treason; treachery.

It is tauld me the day, sir knight,
Ye've done me *treasonie.*
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 303).

treasure (trezh′ūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threasure*, *threasor*, in awkward imitation of the L. spelling *thesaurus*; < ME. *tresure*, *tresur*, *tresor*, *tresore*, *tresour*, < OF. *tresor*, later *thresor*, F. *trésor*, with unorig. *r*, prop. **tesor*, = Pr. *thesaur* = Sp. *tesoro*, OSp. also *tresoro* = Pg. *thesouro* = It. *tesoro* (dial. *trasoro*), < L. *thesaurus*, < Gr. θησαυρός, a store laid up, treasure, a treasure-house, store-house, chest, < τιθέναι, set, place: see *thesis*, *theme*, *do*1. Cf. *thesaurus.*] 1. Money or jewels in store; wealth accumulated; riches hoarded; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve.

The value of a mine is a matter for a Kings *Threasor.*
John Dee (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 38).

If thou be'st death, I'll give thee England's *treasure*,
Enough to purchase such another island,
So thou wilt let me live, and feel no pain.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 2.

2. Specifically, gold or silver, either as it comes from the mine, or in bullion, coin, or plate; especially, coin.

The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 125.

3. A quantity of anything gathered together; a store; a wealth.

We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. Jer. xli. 8.

4. Something which is greatly valued; that which is highly prized or very valuable.

O Jephthah, judge of Israel, what a *treasure* hadst thou! . . .
"One fair daughter, and no more,
The which he loved passing well."
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 423.

This gentleman, as humble as you see him,
Is even this kingdom's *treasure.*
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 1.

As bees flee hame wi' lades o' *treasure.*
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

5†. A treasure-house; a treasury.

Asa took all the silver and the gold that were left in the *treasures* of the house of the Lord, and the *treasures* of the king's house. 1 Ki. xv. 18.

"Will" will fulfil the *treasure* of thy love.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvi.

Treasure of merits, in *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the merits of Christ and the saints treasured up, from which satisfaction is made, as of a debt, for the sins of others.

Indulgence . . . is "a juridical absolution," including a payment of the debt from the *treasure of the merits* of Christ and the saints. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 441.

treasure (trezh'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *treasured*, ppr. *treasuring*. [< *treasure*, *n.*] 1. To hoard up; lay up in store; collect and lay up, as money or other valuables, for future use or for preservation; accumulate; store: usually with *up*.

And her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the Lord; it shall not be *treasured* nor laid up.
Isa. xxlii. 18.

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are *treasured* there.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 114.

Prayers uttered in secret, according to God's will, are *treasured up* in God's Book of Life.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 245.

2. To retain carefully in the mind: often with *up*.

Mem'ry, like the bee, . . .
The quintessence of all he read
Had *treasur'd up* before.
Cowper, Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

The patient search and vigil long
Of him who *treasures up* a wrong.
Byron, Mazeppa, x.

3. To regard as precious; prize.

Somewhat did the fresh young day beguile
His *treasured* sorrow when he woke next morn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 97.

4†. To furnish or endow with treasures; enrich. [Rare.]

Treasure thou some place
With beauty's treasure, ere it be self-kill'd.
Shak., Sonnets, vi.

treasure-chest (trezh'ūr-chest), *n.* 1. A strong box made to contain gold, silver, jewels, or other articles of value.—2. Figuratively, a treasury.

A mere review, however, of the payments into and out of the national *treasure-chest* only tells part of the truth.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 6.

treasure-city (trezh'ūr-sit″i), *n.* A city for stores and magaziues.

And they built for Pharaoh *treasure cities* [store cities, R. V.], Pithom and Raamses. Ex. i. 11.

treasure-flower (trezh'ūr-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Gazania*. *G. Pavonia*, distinguished as the *peacock treasure-flower*, has heads nearly 3 inches broad and of an orange color with a dark center, expanding only in sunshine. It is an ornament of the wayside in South Africa, and has long been cultivated in greenhouses.

treasure-house (trezh'ūr-hous), *n.* [< ME. *tresurehous*; < *treasure* + *house*[1].] A house or building where treasures and stores are kept; a place where hoarded riches or precious things are kept; a treasury.

So in the Italian language the first that made it aspire to be a *Treasure-house* of Science were the Poets Dante, Boccace, and Petrarch.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 21.

treasurer (trezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *threasurer*; < ME. *tresurer*, *tresurere*, *tresorer*, *tresorere*, *tresourer*, *treserour*, < OF. *tresorer*, *tresorier*, *thresorier*, F. *trésorier* = Pr. *thesaurier* = Sp. *tesorero* = Pg. *thesoureiro* = It. *tesoriere*, < ML. *thesaurarius*, a treasurer, < *thesaurus*, a treasure: see *treasure*.] 1. One who or that which treasures or stores up; one who has charge of treasure.

Out of this toune help me through your might,
Sin that ye wole nat ben my *tresorere*.
Chaucer, Purse, l. 18.

And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the *treasurer* of his name,
His name, that cannot die, shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on Drayton (Underwoods, xvii.).

2. Specifically, one who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority; also, one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies.

Now speke y wylle of *tresurere* [of a lord's household].
Husbonde and housewyf he is in fere;
Of the resayuer he shalle resayue, . . .
The *tresurer* schalle gyfe alkyu wage.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

Lord high treasurer, formerly, a great officer of the British crown, who had under his charge and government all the sovereign's revenue. The duties of the lord high treasurer are now discharged by commissioners entitled *Lords of the Treasury*. See *treasury*.

Originally the chief financial minister of the Crown was the *Lord High Treasurer*, with whom was associated at an early date a Chancellor of the Exchequer. But in the reign of George I. the great office of *Lord High Treasurer* was, in English phrase, put permanently "into commission": its duties, that is, were intrusted to a board instead of to a single individual. *W. Wilson*, State, § 696.

Lord high treasurer of Scotland, formerly, an officer whose duty it was to examine and pass the accounts of the sheriffs and others concerned in levying the revenues of the kingdom, to receive resignations of lands and other subjects, and to revise, compound, and pass signatures, gifts of tutory, etc. In 1663 the lord high treasurer was declared president of the court of exchequer.—**Treasurer of a county**, in England, an official who keeps the county stock, which is raised by rating every parish yearly, and is disposed to charitable uses. There are two treasurers in each county, chosen by the majority of the justices of the peace, etc., at Easter sessions.—**Treasurer of the household**, an official in the lord steward's department of the royal household of the United Kingdom, who bears a white staff, and ranks next to the lord steward. He is a member of the privy council and of the ministry, and is a peer or a peer's son.—**Treasurer of the poor**, in Delaware, a State officer having charge of certain departments of the administration of State charities.—**Treasurer of the United States**, an officer of the Treasury Department who receives and keeps the moneys of the United States, disbursing them only upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and duly recorded and countersigned. The payment of interest on the public debt, and the issue and redemption of notes, are in his charge. States, cities, boroughs, and towns also have treasurers; in some cases the State treasurer has the title of *treasurer and receiver-general*.

treasurership (trezh'ūr-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *treasurer* + *-ship*.] The office of treasurer.

The king landed on the 9th of February, 1432; on the 26th Hungerford had to resign the *treasurership* to John lord le Scrope of Masham. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 336.

treasuress (trezh'ūr-es), *n.* [< *treasurer* + *-ess*.] A woman who has charge of a treasure; a female treasurer. [Rare.]

You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor
Begot of Memory, wisdom's *treasuress*.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

treasure-trove (trezh'ūr-trōv'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *thresor trouve*; < MF. *tresor trove*, < OF. **tresor trove*, a treasure found: *tresor*, treasure; *trove*, pp. of *trover*, *trouver*, find: see *trover*.] Treasure found and appropriated; specifically, in *Eng. law*, any money or coin, gold, silver plate, or bullion, of unknown ownership, found hidden in the earth or in any private place. In this case, in English law, the treasure belongs to the crown; but if the owner is known, or is ascertained after the treasure is found, the owner and not the crown is entitled to it. It is, however, the practice of the crown to pay the finder the full value of the property on its being delivered up. On the other hand, should the finder conceal or appropriate it, he is guilty of an indictable offense punishable by fine and imprisonment. In the United States the term is not often used, and has no technical legal meaning. The finder of a thing upon land is, if the owner be unknown, its lawful custodian, and if he cannot be found becomes its owner. If the former owner is found, the finder cannot withhold the thing to exact a reward, unless such reward has been offered.

Your honor knoweth that *Thresor trouve* is a very casuall thing; and of which, although the Prerogative of the Queens Majestie do entitle to her a proprietie, yet how seldome her Grace hath hitherto receyved any commodity therby, it is to your honor better known than unto me.
John Dee (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 37).

treasurous† (trezh'ūr-us), *a.* [< *treasure* + *-ous*.] Worthy of being treasured, prized, or regarded as a treasure. [Rare.]

Goddess full of grace,
And *treasurous* angel t' all the human race.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Earth, l. 29.

treasury (trezh'ūr-i), *n.*; pl. *treasuries* (-iz). [< ME. *tresorie*, *tresorye*, *thresorye*, *tresoure*, < OF. *tresorie*, contr. of *tresorerie*, *thresorerie*, F. *trésorerie* = Pr. *thezauraria* = Sp. *tesoreria* = It. *tesoreria* = Pg. *thesouraria*, *thesouria*, < ML. *thesauraria*, a treasury, < L. *thesaurus*, treasure: see *treasure*.] 1. A house, room, or chest where treasure is laid up.

And zet is the Plate of Gold in the *Thresorye* of the Chirche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 18.

And Jesus sat over against the *treasury*, and beheld how the people cast money into the *treasury*. Mark xii. 41.

2. Figuratively, that wherein something precious is stored or secured; a repository.

O Glastonbury, Glastonbury, the *treasurie* of the carcases of so famous and so many persons!
Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 7.

Canon law as a code, and the civil law of Rome as a *treasury* of procedure, working together in the hands of ecclesiastical lawyers, may be for the moment looked at together. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 313.

3. Specifically, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; also, a place where the funds of an incorporated company or private society are deposited and disbursed.

The *treasury* was well filled, and, as against France and Scotland, England was of one mind.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 360.

4. A department of government which has control over the collection, management, and expenditure of the public revenue. See *Department of the Treasury*, under *department*. The duties of this department of the British government are now performed by a board of five lords commissioners instead of a lord high treasurer, as formerly. The chief of these commissioners, or first lord of the treasury, is usually prime minister, and may be a member of either house of Parliament. The virtual head of the treasury is the chancellor of the exchequer. (See *chancellor*, 3 (c).) The duties of the three remaining members of the board, the junior lords, are merely formal, the heaviest part of the executive functions devolving on the two joint secretaries of the department (the *patronage secretary* and the *financial secretary*), who are also members of the lower house, and on a permanent secretary. The custody of the public revenue is vested in the exchequer, but the function of payment belongs to the treasury, consequently all sums withdrawn from the exchequer must be vouched for by a treasury warrant. The treasury has the appointment of all officers engaged in the collection of the public revenue; the army, navy, and civil-service supplies are issued under its authority; and all exceptional cases and disputes relating to the public revenue are referred to its decision. Several important state departments are under the general authority or regulation of the treasury.

5. The officers of the British treasury department.—6. A name given to a class of subterranean monuments consisting usually of a solid structure of masonry, of domical form, often with pseudo-vaulting in horizontal courses, either wholly underground or covered with a tumulus. Familiar examples are the structures of this type at Mycenæ and at Orchomenus, in Greece. The name is erroneous, as these structures are now recognized as tombs.

7†. Treasure.

Thy sumptuous buildings and thy wife's attire
Have cost a mass of public *treasury*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 134.

Independent Treasury system, or **Subtreasury system**, the present system of fiscal administration of the United States government, whereby certain officers, under bonds, receive, disburse, transfer, and account to the Secretary of the Treasury for the moneys of the government. Formerly the public moneys were deposited with the State banks, or, during their existence, with the first and second United States banks. In 1840 a law was enacted which directed that rooms, vaults, and safes be procured in which to keep the public money, that four receivers-general be appointed, and that the United States mint and the branch mint at New Orleans be places of deposit. The treasurers of the United States and of the mints, the receivers-general, and all other officers charged with the custody of public money, were required to give bonds for its care and transfer when ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury or Postmaster-General, and after June 30th, 1843, payments to or by the United States were to be exclusively in gold and silver. The next year the law was repealed, but in 1846 it was reënacted substantially, and has been continued ever since, with some changes. In 1863 the national banks were authorized to receive deposits of the public money, except receipts from customers, after furnishing proper security therefor.—**Lords commissioners of the Treasury**. See def. 5.—**Register of the Treasury**. See *register*[2].—**Solicitor of the Treasury**. See *solicitor*.—**Treasury bench**, the front bench or row of seats on the right hand of the Speaker in the British House of Commons: so called because occupied by the first lord of the treasury (when a commoner), the chancellor of the exchequer, and other members of the ministry.—**Treasury bill**, an instrument of credit issued by the British government to the highest bidder when money is needed by the Commissioners of the Treasury. These bills are drawn for three or six months, and as they bear no interest are tendered for at a discount, which varies with the rate current in the money-market.—**Treasury board**, the five lords commissioners of the British Treasury.—**Treasury note**, a note or bill issued by the Treasury Department, on the authority of the government, and receivable for government dues.—**Treasury warrant**, a warrant or voucher issued by the treasury for sums disbursed by the exchequer.

treat (trēt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *traiet*; < ME. *treten*, < OF. *treter*, *traiter*, *traieter* F. *traiter* = Pr. *traetar* = Sp. Pg. *tratar* = It. *trattare*, < L. *tractare*, handle, freq. of *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1], *traet*[2], *v.* Cf. *entreat*, *retreat*.] I. *trans.* 1. To behave to or toward; conduct one's self in a certain manner with respect to; use.

She showed a little dislike at my raillery; and, by her bridling up, I perceived she expected to be *treated* hereafter not as Jenny Distaff, but Mrs. Tranquillus.
Steele, Tatler, No. 104.

The doctrines and rites of the established religion they *treated* with decent reverence. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

They [persons] melt so fast into each other that they are like grass and trees, and it needs an effort to *treat* them as individuals. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

2†. To discuss; discourse of; consider.

And thei camen to Cafarnaum. And whanne thei weren in the hous he axide hem, What *tretiden* ze in the weie?
Wyclif, Mark ix. 32.

From this tyme forth, tyme is to holde my peas;
Hit werieth me this matier for to *trete*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 54.

3†. To address; discourse to.

Then Teutra tho triet men *tretid* o this wise:
"Ye worshipfull weghes, well be you euer."
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5309.

4†. To negotiate; settle.

This worthy man cometh to me
Here, as I beleue, for to *trete* a pees.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4173.

I went to see Sir John Stonehouse, with whom I was *treating* a marriage between my Soun and his daughter-in-law. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 27, 1679.

5. To handle, manipulate, or develop in any manner, especially in writing or speaking, or by any of the processes of art.

Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

The way in which he [Berlioz] *treats* it in several parts of the first movement has some of the characteristic qualities of the best kind of development of ideas and figures, in the purely musical sense. *Grove*, Dict. Music, IV. 39.

6. To look upon; consider; regard.

The Court of Rome *treats* it as the immediate suggestion of Hell—open to no forgiveness.
De Quincey, Military Nun, v. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. To manage in the application of remedies: as, to *treat* a fever or a patient.

Disease is to be *treated* by anything that is proved to cure it. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 313.

8. To subject to the action of some chemical agent or reagent.—9. To entertain; give a pleasure or treat to; especially, to entertain without expense to the recipient; give food or drink to, as a compliment or an expression of friendliness or regard.

With apples sweet he did me *treat*.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 193).

"Sir, if you please, I beg that I may *treat* miss." "We'll settle that another time," answered Mr. Branghton, and put down a guinea. Two tickets of admission were given to him. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxi.

After leaving it and passing out of the two circles of walls, I *treated* myself, in the most infatuated manner, to another walk round the Cité.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 153.

10†. To entreat; beseech; solicit.

Now here's a friend doth to thy fame confesse
Thy wit were greater if thy worke were lesse.
He from thy labour *treats* thee to give o're,
And then thy ease and wit will be much more.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To discourse; handle in writing or speaking; make discussion: formerly used absolutely, now followed usually by *of*, rarely by *upon*.

Now wol I speke of othes false and grete
A word or two, as olde books *trete* [var. *entrete*].
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 168.

A wonder stranger ne'er was known
Than what I now shall *treat upon*.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 218).

First, we *treat of* Dress.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. To negotiate, especially for peace; discuss terms of accommodation: used absolutely or with a limiting phrase.

I do perceive
Two armèd men single, that give us summons
As they would *treat*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

The Britans, finding themselvs maister'd in fight, forthwith send Embassadors to *treat* of peace.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Wearied and driven to despair, these soldiers were willing to *treat*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 439.

3. To give an entertainment which costs the recipient nothing; especially, to bear the expense of food, drink, or any pleasure for another as a compliment or expression of good will. Compare *to stand treat*, under *treat*, *n.* [Colloq.]

Our gen'rous Scenes for Friendship we repeat;
And, if we don't Delight, at least we *Treat*.
Prior, Prol. to the Orphan.

treat (trēt), *n.* [< ME. *trete* (orig. in two syllables: see *treaty*): see the verb.] 1†. Parley; conference; treaty; discourse; discussion.

Comyny casyon and *trete* schold be had betwyxt hys counsayle and myne. *Paston Letters*, I. 75.

To leave to him that lady for excheat,
Or bide him battell without further *treat*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 16.

2. An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard.

If she will go! why, did you ever know a widow refuse a *treat*? no more than a lawyer a fee.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, i. 1.

I dined with Mr. Addison and Dick Stuart, lord Mountjoy's brother: a *treat* of Addison's.
Swift, Journal to Stella, vii.

3. Something given as an entertainment; something paid for in compliment to another.

About four in the afternoon my wife and I by water to Captain Lambert's, where we took great pleasure in their turret-garden, . . . and afterwards had a very handsome *treate*, and good musique that she made upon the harpsichon. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 195.

4. One's turn to treat (see *treat*, *v. i.*, 3); especially, one of several rounds of drinks: as, it is my *treat* now. [Colloq.]—5. Anything which affords much pleasure; that which is peculiarly enjoyable; unusual gratification.

Carrion is a *treat* to dogs, ravens, vultures, fish.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xix.

6†. An entreaty.

At last he headlong made
To us to shore, with wofull *treats* and teares.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

Dutchman's treat, Dutch treat, a repast or other entertainment in which each person pays for himself. [Slang, U. S.]—**To stand treat,** to pay the expenses of an entertainment for another or others; entertain gratuitously; treat. [Colloq.]

They went out to Versailles with their families; loyally *stood treat* to the ladies at the restaurateur's.
Thackeray, Philip, xx.

treatable† (trē'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *tretable, traitable*, F. *traitable* = Sp. *tratable* = Pg. *tratavel* = It. *trattabile*, < L. *tractabilis*, manageable, tractable, < *tractare*, manage, treat: see *treat*. Cf. *tractable*, a doublet of *treatable*.] 1. Tractable; well-disposed; affable.

I . . . gan me aqueynte
With him, and fond him so *tretable*,
Right wonder skilful and resonable.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 533.

2. Yielding; complaisant.

Leteth youre ire, and beth somwhat *tretable*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 411.

God had furnished him with excellent endowments of nature, a *treatable* disposition, a strong memory, and a ready invention. *Parr*, Abp. Usher, p. 2. (*Latham.*)

3. Disposed; inclined.

Tretable to alle gode.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 923.

4. Moderate; not violent or excessive.

Yet somewhat there is why a virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution than to be suddenly cut off in a moment.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

His [the country parson's] voice is humble, his words *treatable* and slow. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, vi.

treatably† (trē'ta-bli), *adv.* [ME. *tretably*; < *treatable* + *-ly*².] Tractably; smoothly; with ease or moderation.

So *treatablie* speakyng as possible thou can,
That the hearers therof may thee vnderstan.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

There will be always some skilful persons which can teach a way how to grind *treatably* the Church with jaws that shall scarce move. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

Not too fast; say [recite] *tretably*.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

treater (trē'tėr), *n.* [< *treat* + *-er*¹.] One who treats, in any sense of the word.

treating (trē'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *treat*, *v.*] The act of one who treats, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) The practice of inviting one to drink as a compliment or as a civility, often in return for the like favor previously shown. (*b*) Bribing in parliamentary (or other) elections with meat and drink; in *Eng. law*, the offense committed by a candidate who corruptly gives, causes to be given, or is accessory to giving, or pays, wholly or in part, expenses for meat, drink, entertainment, or provision for any person, before, during, or after an election, in order to be elected or for being elected, or for corruptly influencing any person to give or refrain from giving his vote. A voter who corruptly accepts treating is disqualified for the pending election, and his vote is void.

treating-house† (trē'ting-hous), *n.* A house of refreshment.

The taverns and *treating-houses* have eas'd you of a round income. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 287. (*Davies.*)

treatise (trē'tis), *n.* [< ME. *tretis, tretys*, a treatise; appar. a var., by confusion with *tretis*, made, esp. well made (see *tretis*²), of *trety, tretec*, treaty: see *treaty*.] 1†. Discourse; talk; tale.

But lest my liking might too sudden seem,
I would have salved it with a longer *treatise*.
Shak., Much Ado, I. 1. 317.

2. A written composition in which the principles of a particular subject are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but the word ordinarily implies more form and method than an essay, and less fullness or copiousness than a system: yet the phrase *systematic treatise* is a very common designation of some classes of scientific writings.

And amonges alle, I schewed hym this *Tretys* that I had made aftre informacioun of men that knewen of thinges that I had not seen my self.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

The former *treatise* have I made, O Theophilus, of all that Jesus began both to do and teach. Acts i. 1.

3†. A treaty.

Crysede . . .
Ful bisily to Juppiter besoghte,
Geve hym meschaunce that this *tretis* broghte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 670.

treatiser†, **treatisor**† (trē'ti-sėr, -sor), *n.* [< *treatise* + *-er*¹, *-or*¹.] One who writes a treatise.

Jerome speaks of the poisoned workes of Origen, and other dangerous *Treatisors*.
Bp. Hall, Apology against Brownists, § 54.

treatment (trēt'ment), *n.* [< ME. **tretement*, < OF. *traitement*, F. *traitement* = Pr. *tractament* = Sp. *tratamiento* = It. *trattamento*, < ML. *tractamentum*, management, treatment, also a treaty, < L. *tractare*, handle, manage, treat: see *treat*.] The act or the manner of treating, in any sense.

I speak this with an eye to those cruel *treatments* which men of all sides are apt to give the characters of those who do not agree with them. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 243.

Little, alas! is all the good I can, . . .
Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv. 71.

The question with the modern physician is not, as with the ancient, "shall the *treatment* be so and so," but "shall there be any *treatment* beyond a wholesome regimen."
H. Spencer.

The coda [of Schumann's C Major Symphony] is made by fresh *treatment* of the figures of the principal subjects in vigorous and brilliant development.
Grove, Dict. Music, IV. 35.

Pragmatic treatment. See *pragmatic*.

treature† (trē'tūr), *n.* [< late ME. *treature*; < *treat* + *-ure*.] Treatment.

He that hath all thynges subiecte to his hestes, as here is shewed by wurchynge of his *treature* by this water.
Fabyan, Chron., ccvi.

treaty (trē'ti), *n.*; pl. *treaties* (-tiz). [< ME. *trety, tretee, trete*, < OF. *traite, traiete*, F. *traité* = Pr. *tractat* = Sp. Pg. *tratado* = It. *trattato*, < ML. *tractatus*, a conference, assembly, agreement, treaty (in a great variety of senses), < L. *tractare*, pp. *tractatus*, handle, manage, treat: see *treat*, and cf. *treatise*.] 1†. A discourse; account; document; treatise.

Beyonde the terage [territory] of Troy, as the *trety* sayse,
There was a wonderfull wethur . . .
With a fiese . . . of gold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.

Now, lecue freendis, greete and smale,
That haue herde this *trete*,
Praie for the soule that wroot this tale
A Pater noster, & an aue.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

2†. The act of treating or handling; conduct; management; treatment; negotiation; discussion; diplomacy.

By sly and wys *tretee*. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 448.

Host. They call me Goodstock.
Lov. Sir, and you confess it,
Both in your language, *treaty*, and your bearing.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

3. An agreement; a compact; specifically, a league or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, in modern usage formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or the supreme power of each state. The term *treaty* includes all the various transactions into which states enter between themselves, such as treaties of peace or of alliance, truces, and conventions. Treaties may be for political or for commercial purposes, in which latter form they are usually temporary. In most monarchies the power of making and ratifying treaties is vested in the sovereign; in the United States of America it is vested in the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Treaties may be concluded and signed by diplomatic agents, but these, of course, must be furnished with full powers by the sovereign authority of their respective states.

Treaties, allowed under the law of nations, are unconstrained acts of independent powers, placing them under an obligation to do something which is not wrong.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 98.

In the language of modern diplomacy the term *treaty* is restricted to the more important international agreements, especially to those which are the work of a congress, while agreements dealing with subordinate questions are described by the more general term "convention."
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 550.

4†. An entreaty.

Now I must
To the young man send humble *treaties*, dodge
And palter in the shifts of lowness.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 62.

Barrier, convention, extradition, fishery, reciprocity treaty. See the qualifying words.—**Treaties of guaranty.** See *guaranty*.—**Treaty-making power,** that power of sovereignty which is exercised in the making of treaties with foreign nations. Although it extends to all classes of treaties, including commercial treaties, a treaty made by virtue of it does not have the effect to override the revenue laws of the country when in conflict with them; nor does a treaty itself operate as equivalent to an act of the legislature in a case where the act of the legislature would be otherwise essential. In such case the treaty is regarded as a stipulation for legislative action, which must be had before the courts can enforce the treaty provision; for, except so far as the treaty is extraterritorial, it does not dispense with the necessity of legislation to carry its stipulations into effect.—**Treaty of Adrianople,** a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1829, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.** (*a*) A treaty in 1668, ending the war between France and Spain. (*b*) A treaty in 1748, terminating the War of the Austrian Succession.—**Treaty of Amiens,** a treaty between France and its allies and Great Britain in 1802, ending temporarily the contest between these nations.—**Treaty of Augsburg,** a treaty in 1555 by which religious liberties were secured to the Catholics and Lutherans of Germany.—**Treaty of Belgrade,** a treaty between Turkey and Aus-

tria in 1739, advantageous for the former.—**Treaty of Berlin,** a treaty, concluded by the European powers in 1878, for the settlement of the Eastern question. By it concessions of territory were made to Russia, Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro, the principality of Bulgaria and the province of Eastern Rumelia were created, Austria-Hungary received the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, etc. —**Treaty of Breslau,** a treaty in 1742, ending the first Silesian war.—**Treaty of Bretigny,** a treaty between England and France in 1360, generally favorable to the former. —**Treaty of Bucharest,** a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1812.—**Treaty of Cambrai,** a treaty between Francis I. of France and the emperor Charles V. in 1529, generally favorable to the latter.—**Treaty of Campo Formio,** a treaty between France and Austria in 1797, by which Austria lost Belgium and Lombardy, receiving the greater part of the Venetian territories in indemnification. —**Treaty of Carlowitz,** a treaty concluded by Turkey with Austria, Venice, and Poland in 1699, unfavorable to the former.—**Treaty of Dresden,** a treaty in 1745, ending the second Silesian war.—**Treaty of Frankfort,** a treaty between France and Germany, May 10th, 1871, ending the Franco-German war.—**Treaty of Ghent,** a treaty between Great Britain and the United States in December, 1814, ending the war of 1812.—**Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo,** a treaty between the United States and Mexico in 1848, terminating the Mexican war in favor of the United States.—**Treaty of Hubertsburg,** a treaty in 1763, ending the Seven Years' War.—**Treaty of Jassy,** a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1792, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji,** a treaty between Russia and Turkey in 1774, favorable to the former. —**Treaty of London.** Among the principal so-called treaties of London were those in the nineteenth century, concluded by various European powers, as (*a*) in 1827, for the pacification of Greece; (*b*) in 1831, for the settlement of the Belgian question; (*c*) in 1840, for the settlement of the relations between Turkey and Egypt; (*d*) in 1871, abrogating the neutrality of the Black Sea.—**Treaty of Lunéville,** a treaty concluded by France with Austria and Germany in 1801, by which France received considerable territory at the expense of Germany.—**Treaty of Nimwegen,** a series of treaties concluded by France with the Netherlands, the empire, Sweden, etc., in 1678–9, generally favorable to France.—**Treaty of Nystad,** a treaty between Russia and Sweden in 1721, favorable to Russia.—**Treaty of Oliva,** a treaty in 1660, ending the war between Sweden, Poland, Brandenburg, and the emperor.—**Treaty of Paris.** Among the principal treaties of Paris were—(*a*) that of 1763, concluded by Great Britain with France, Spain, etc., by which Canada and other territories in America were acquired by Great Britain; (*b*) that of 1814, between France and the allies; (*c*) that of 1815, between France and the allies, by which France was reduced nearly to its boundaries of 1790; (*d*) that of 1856, ending the Crimean war.—**Treaty of Passarowitz,** a treaty concluded by Turkey with Austria and Venice in 1718, generally unfavorable to Turkey.—**Treaty of Passau,** a treaty in 1552 by which the emperor Charles V. granted religious liberties to the Lutherans. —**Treaty of peace,** a treaty the purport of which is to establish or continue a condition of peace between the parties, usually to put an end to a state of war.—**Treaty of Prague.** (*a*) A treaty between the emperor Ferdinand II. and Saxony in 1635. (*b*) A treaty between Prussia and Austria in 1866, by which the former power succeeded the latter in the hegemony of Germany.—**Treaty of Pressburg,** a treaty between France and Austria in 1805, by which large concessions were made to France and its allies. —**Treaty of Ryswick,** a series of treaties concluded by France with England, the Netherlands, Spain, and the empire in 1697.—**Treaty of San Stefano,** a treaty between Russia and Turkey, March, 1878. As its provisions were considered too favorable to Russia, it was superseded by the treaty of Berlin.—**Treaty of the Pruth,** a treaty between Turkey and Russia in 1711, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of the Pyrenees,** a treaty between France and Spain in 1659, favorable to the former.—**Treaty of Tilsit,** a series of treaties concluded by France with Russia and Prussia in 1807. Prussia lost a large part of its territory.—**Treaty of Troyes,** a treaty between France and England in 1420, by which Henry V. of England became heir to the French crown.—**Treaty of Utrecht,** a treaty in 1713 which, with the treaties of Rastatt and Baden in 1714, terminated the War of the Spanish Succession.—**Treaty of Versailles,** a treaty concluded in 1783 by Great Britain with France, Spain, and the United States, by which the independence of the United States was recognized.—**Treaty of Vienna.** The principal treaties of Vienna were—(*a*) that of 1738, between France, Austria, etc., terminating the War of the Polish Succession; (*b*) that of 1809, between France and Austria, in favor of the former; (*c*) that of 1815, by the congress of the European states, reorganizing the affairs of Europe; (*d*) that of 1864, between Denmark and allied Austria and Prussia, ending the Schleswig-Holstein war; (*e*) that of 1866, between Austria and Italy, by which Venetia was ceded to the latter. —**Treaty of Washington,** a treaty between Great Britain and the United States in 1871, which provided for the settlement of the Alabama claims by the Geneva tribunal, and for the settlement of the boundary and fisheries disputes. —**Treaty of Westphalia,** a treaty or series of treaties in 1648, ending the Thirty Years' War.—**Treaty of Zürich,** a treaty concluded by France and Sardinia with Austria in 1859, by which Austria ceded Lombardy to Sardinia. (See *Crimean, Silesian, succession, war,* etc.)

trebblet, *a., n.,* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *treble.*

treble (treb'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *treble;* < ME. *treble, tribill,* < OF. *treble, treible,* triple, < L. *triplus,* threefold: see *triple,* of which *treble* is a doublet.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Threefold; triple.

Regall estate, coucht in the *treble* crowne,
Ancestrell all, by linage and by right.
Puttenham, Partheniades, iii.

A skull hid in the earth a *treble* age
Shall sooner prate. *Ford,* Broken Heart, v. 1.

2. In *music,* pertaining to the voice or the voice-part called treble or soprano; high in pitch; in harmony, occupying the upper place: as, a *treble* voice; a *treble* violin. See II.

The case of a *treble* hautboy.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 351.

Unto the violl they danct; . . .
Then bespake the *treble* string, . . .
"O yonder is my father the king."
The Miller and the King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, II. [359]).

Bob spoke with a sharp and rather *treble* volubility.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.

Cottised treble. See *cottised.*—**Treble clef,** in *musical notation,* either a soprano clef (that is, a C clef on the first line of a staff) or a violin-clef (that is, a G clef on the second line). See *clef* and *staff.*—**Treble coursing,** in *mining,* the expansion of a ventilating current into three currents or courses.—**Treble cross-staff,** in *her.,* a crozier triple-crossed, or having the papal cross.—**Treble fitché.** See *fitché.*

II. *n.* **1.** In *music:* (*a*) Same as *soprano* (which see). The term arose from the fact that in early contrapuntal music the chief melody or cantus firmus was given to the tenor (which see), and the voice-parts added above were called respectively the *discantus* or alto and the *treble* (that is, 'third' part) or soprano.

Hor. Madam, my instrument 's in tune.
Bian. Let 's hear. O fie! the *treble* jars.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 39.

Maidenlike, as far
As I could ape their *treble,* did I sing.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

(*b*) A singer with a soprano or treble voice, or an instrument that takes the upper part in concerted music.

Hearing of Frank their son, the milier, play upon his *treble,* as he calls it, with which he earnes part of his living, and singing of a country song, we sat down to supper. *Pepys,* Diary, Sept. 17, 1663.

Also *triplex.*

2. In *short whist,* a game which counts three points to the winners, their adversaries not having scored.

treble (treb'l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *trebled,* ppr. *trebling.* [Early mod. E. also *trebble;* < ME. **treblen, trybyllen;* < *treble, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make thrice as much; make threefold; multiply by three; triple.

To *Trybylle;* tripiare, triplicare. *Cath. Ang.,* p. 393.

Her streinth in iourneye she [Fame] *trebbleth.*
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv.

And mine was ten times *trebled* joy
To hear him groan his felon soul.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2†. To utter in a high or treble tone; hence, to whine.

He outrageously
(When I accused him) *trebled* his reply.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymns to Earth.

II. *intrans.* To become threefold.

Ay, now I see your father's honours
Trebling upon you.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

treble-bar (treb'l-bär), *n.* One of certain geometrid moths, as *Anaitis plagiata:* a collectors' name in England. *A. paludata* is the Manchester treble-bar.

treble-dated (treb'l-dā″ted), *a.* Living three times as long as man. [Rare.]

And thou, *treble-dated* crow.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle.

trebleness (treb'l-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being high in pitch; shrillness.

The just and measured proportion of the air percussed, towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tonea, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 183.

Compare them as to the point of their relative shrillness or *trebleness.* *S. Lanier,* Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 34.

treble-sinewed (treb'l-sin″ūd), *a.* Having thrice the ordinary strength. [Rare.]

I will be *treble-sinew'd,* hearted, breathed,
And fight maliciously.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 178.

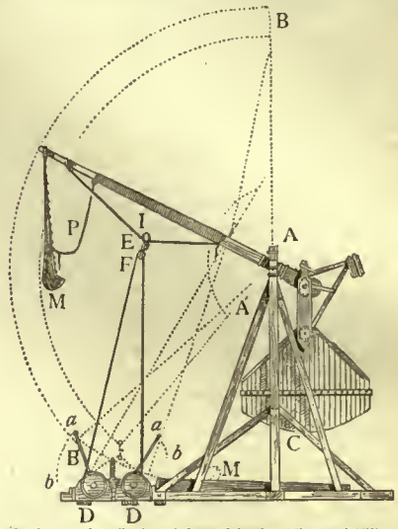
treblet (treb'let), *n.* [< *treble* + *-et.* Cf. *triplet.*] Same as *triblet.*

treble-tree (treb'l-trē), *n.* In vehicles, a triple whiffletree; a combination of whiffletrees for three horses; a three-horse equalizer.

trebly (treb'li), *adv.* In a treble manner; in a threefold number or quantity; triply: as, a good deed *trebly* recompensed.

Then bring an opiate *trebly* strong.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

trebuchet (treb'ū-shet), *n.* [Formerly also *trebucket;* ME. **trebuchet, tribochet, trepeget, trepget, trepgette, trebgot,* < OF. *trebuchet, trebuquet, trabuquet,* F. *trebuchet* (= Pr. *trabuquet* = Sp. Pg. *trabuquete* = It. *trabocchetto,* ML. *trebuchetum*), a military engine for throwing stones, a pitfall for beasts or birds, a kind of balance, a trebuchet; < OF. *trebucher, trabucher, tresbucher,* F. *trébucher* = Pr. *trabucar, trasbuchar, trebucar* = Sp. *trabucar* = Pg. *trabucar, traboccare,* stumble, tumble, OF. also overbalance, overweigh; prob. < L. *trans,* over, + OF. *buc,* the trunk of the body, < OHG. *buh,* G. *bauch,* belly: see *bouk*[1].] **1.** In *medieval warfare,* a missile engine resembling the ballista. It was used especially by besiegers, for making a breach or for casting



Trebuchet as described and figured in the Album of Villard de Honnecourt, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The weight C (a box filled with stones or earth) acted to keep the lever in a vertical position, AB. The lever was drawn backward to the position A'B' by a tackle acting on the pulley F, which was hooked at E to the traveling pulley I. A pin at E kept these hooks in place, and when knocked out released the lever. The cords of the tackle passed over the windlasses D, which were worked by the handspikes *a, a,* acting in the directions *b, b.* The projectile was held in the pocket or bag M. As the lever flew up to the vertical, this pocket was whirled around like a sling. It is supposed that a cord P checked this rotary motion and released the projectile suddenly, the length of the cord determining the angle of the projectile's flight.

stones and other missiles into beleaguered towns and castles. It consisted of a beam called the *verge,* turning on a horizontal axis supported upon uprights. At one end of the verge was fixed a heavy weight, and at the other a sort of sling to contain the projectile—a device which greatly increased its force. To discharge the engine, the loaded end of the verge was drawn back by means of a windlass, and suddenly let go. It was possible to attain with the trebuchet great accuracy of fire. Prince Louis Napoleon, afterward Napoleon III., caused to be constructed in 1850 a model trebuchet which gave remarkable results.

"Nay, Wili," quod that wyzt, "wend thou no ferther,
But lyue as this iyf is ordeyned for the;
Thou tomblest with a *trepget* 3if thou my tras foiwe."
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 91.

Withoute stroke it mote be take
Of *trepeget* or mangonel.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6279.

2. A kind of balance or scales used in weighing coins or other small articles, the pan containing which tilts over if the balance is not exact.

The French pattern of *trebuchet,* or tilting scale, now largely manufactured here. *Lea,* Photography, p. 420.

3. A kind of trap for catching small birds or animals by the tilting of the part on which the bait is placed.—**4.** A cucking-stool.

She [a common scold] may be indicted, and, if convicted, shall be sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called the *trebucket,* castigatory, or cucking-stool. *Blackstone,* Com., IV. xiii.

trebucket†, *n.* Same as *trebuchet.*

trecentist (trā-chen'tist), *n.* [< It. *trecentista,* < *trecento,* q. v.] An admirer or imitator of the productions of Italian art or literature in the fourteenth century; a follower of the style of the trecento.

Antonio Cesari (died in 1828) was the chief of the *Trecentists,* a school which carried its love of the Italian authors of the 14th century to affectation.
Amer. Cyc., IX. 464.

trecento (trā-chen'tō), *n.* [It., three hundred, used for 'thirteen hundred' (cf. *cinque-cento*), < L. *tres,* three, + *centum,* hundred: see *three* and *cent.*] The fourteenth century in Italian art and literature: used with reference to the distinguishing styles or characteristics of the productions of Italian artists or writers of that period.

trechometer (tre-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. τρέχειν, run, + μέτρον, measure.] An odometer, or contrivance for reckoning the distance run, especially by vehicles.

trechour†, *n.* Same as *treacher.*

treck[1] (trek), *r. t.* See *track*[1].

treck[2], *r.* and *n.* See *trek*.

treck-pot (trek'pot), *n.* Same as *track-pot*.

treckschuyt (trek'skoit), *n.* Same as *trek-schuit*.

tre corde (trā kôr'dē). [It., three strings: *tre*, < L. *tres*, three; *corde*, pl. of *corda*, string: see *chord*, *cord*[1].] In *pianoforte music*, three strings: used as a direction to discontinue the use of the soft pedal and counteract a previous *una corda*.

treddle[1], *n.* See *treadle*.

treddle[2] (tred'l), *n.* [< ME. *tridel*, *tyrdel*, < AS. *tyrdel*, dim. of *tord*: see *turd*.] 1. Dung of sheep or of hares. *Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Ford.* [Slang.]

trede-fowlet, *n.* A variant of *tread-fowl*. *Chaucer*.

tredille, tredrille (tre-dil', -dril'), *n.* [Also *tradrille*; appar. formed in imitation of *quadrille*, < L. *tres*, three, + *-dille*, *-drille*.] A game at cards for three persons.

I was playing at eighteen-penny *tredrille* with the Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Browne.
Walpole, To H. S. Conway, Sept. 27, 1774.

tree (trē), *n.*; pl. *trees*, formerly also *treen*. [< ME. *tree*, *tre*, *treo*, *treou*, *trew*, *trow*, < AS. *treó*, *treów*, *triów* (pl. *treówu*, *treów*, *tréo*) = ONorth. *treó*, *trē*, *trēw* = OS. *trio*, *treo* (*trew-*) = OFries. *trē* = MD. *tree* = Icel. *trē* = Sw. *trä*, wood, *träd*, tree, = Norw. *tre* = Dan. *træ* = Goth. *triu* (*triw-*), a tree, also wood, a piece of wood (both senses appar. existing in all the languages eited); not in HG. except as in the derived word cognate with E. *tar*[1] (for the ordinary G. word, see *holt*[1]) (Teut. √ *trew* = Indo-Eur. *derw-*, *dorw-*, *dru-*); = W. *derw*, also *dâr* (pl. *deri*) = OIr. *dair* (gen. *darach*), *daur* (gen. *daro*, *dara*), later Ir. *darog*, *darag* = OGael. *dair*, an oak; = (*a*) OBulg. *drievo* = Serv. *drijevo* = Bohem. *drzhevo* = Pol. *drzewo*, a tree, = Upper Sorbian *drevo*, wood, = Little Russ. *derevo*, *drevo* = White Russ. *drevo* = Russ. *derevo*, *drevo*, a tree, = Lith. *derva*, resinous wood (see *tar*[1]); (*b*) OBulg. *drŭva*, wood, = Slovenian *drva*, wood, = Bulg. *drŭvo*, tree, *drŭva*, wood, = Serv. *drvo*, tree, *drva*, wood, = Bohem. *drva*, wood, = Pol. *drwa*, wood, = Little Russ. *dryva*, *dyrva* = White Russ. *drovy* = Russ. *drova*, wood (orig. Slavic **derro*, tree, **drŭvo*, chiefly in plural, wood); = Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. an oak-tree, *δόρυ* (orig. **δέρυ*), wood, timber, a spear, = Skt. *dāru*, wood, a species of pine, *dru*, wood, = Zend *dru*, wood. By some explained as orig. 'a piece of wood peeled' or stripped of the bark; but the connection with Gr. *δέρειν*, skin, flay (= E. *tear*[1]), is phonetically impossible and notionally improbable, as the sense 'tree' is equally early in the records, and must have been earlier in fact; a standing tree would hardly derive its name from a name first given to a tree cut down and cut to pieces. Hence ult. *tar*[1] and prob. *trough*[1].] 1. A perennial plant which grows from the ground with a single permanent woody self-supporting trunk or stem, ordinarily to a height of at least 25 or 30 feet. The line which divides trees from shrubs is largely arbitrary, and dependent upon habit rather than size, the tree having a single trunk usually unbranched for some distance above the ground, while a shrub has usually several stems from the same root and each without a proper trunk. (See *shrub*[1].) Certain trees are anomalous or ambiguous in various respects. One is the giant cactus, with its columnar woody stem (see *saguaro*); another is the tree-fern. Some vines are of such dimensions as to form climbing trees—as, for example, species of *Metrosideros* in New Zealand, which at length destroy the supporting tree and stand in its place. The banana and plantain, though transient and somewhat herbaceous, are called trees from their size. In a special use a low plant (as a rose) trained into tree-form is called a tree. A large trained vine is also sometimes so called. In general, trees are either *endogenous* or *exogenous*, by far the greater number both of individuals and of species belonging to the latter class. Those of which the whole foliage falls off periodically, leaving them bare in winter, are called *deciduous*; those of which the foliage falls only partially, a fresh crop of leaves being always supplied before the mature leaves are exhausted, are called *evergreen*. Trees are also distinguished as *nuciferous*, or nut-bearing; *bacciferous*, or berry-bearing; *coniferous*, or cone-bearing, etc. Some are forest-trees, and useful for timber or fuel; others are fruit-trees, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others serve chiefly for shade and ornament.

Be it by ensample in somer-tyme on *trowes*,
There somme bowes ben leued and somme bereth none.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 94.

Then in the Forests should huge boughes be seen
Born with the bodies of vnplanted *Treen*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. A figure resembling a tree. Specifically—(*a*) A figure drawn in the outline form of a tree, to receive the record of the root or source, main stem, and branches of a family: specifically called a *genealogical* or *family tree*.

In whose capacious hall,
Hung with a hundred shields, the *family tree*
Sprang from the midriff of a prostrate king.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) A natural figuration having more or less resemblance to a tree, assumed by or appearing on the surface of some substances under certain conditions. (*c*) In *math.*, a diagram composed of branching lines. (*d*) In electrolytic cells, a formation of tree-like groups of crystals projecting from the plates. In some forms of storage batteries these tree-formations are apt to give trouble by short-circuiting the cells.

3. A gallows or gibbet; especially, the cross on which Christ was crucified.

Whom they slew and hanged on a *tree*. Acts x. 39.

But give to me your daughter dear,
And, by the Holy *Tree*,
Be she on sea or on the land,
I'll bring her back to thee. *Whittier*.

4. The material of a tree; wood; timber.

In a greet hous ben not oneli vessels of gold and of siluer, but also of *tree* and of erthe. *Wyclif*, 2 Tim. ii. 20.

For wel ye knowe a lord in his houshold
Ne hath nat every vessel al of gold:
Somme been of *tree* and doon hir lord servyse.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 101.

No stone worke is in vse, their roofes of rafters bee,
One linked in another fast, their wals are all of *tree*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 386.

5†. A piece of wood; a stick; specifically, a staff or eudgel.

Lytell Johan toke none other mesure
But his bowe *tre*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 57).

Anes I slew his sistera son,
And on his breist-bane brak a *tree*.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 49).

6. In *mech.*, one of numerous pieces or framings of wood technically so called: generally in composition, but sometimes used separately in connection with an explanatory context. For those used in vehicles, see *axletree*, *doubletree*, *swingletree*, *whiffletree*, etc.; for those in ships, *chess-tree*, *crosstree*, *trestletree*, etc.; for others, *boot-tree*, *saddletree*, etc.

They vse sadles made of wood & sinewes, with the *tree* gilded. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

All gloves are better and more shapely if dried on glove-*trees* or wooden hands. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 123.

Abba-tree, species of the fig in western Africa, to which attention has recently been called as sources of india-rubber.—**Barrel-tree.** Same as *bottle-tree*.—**Big tree.** See *big*[1] and *Sequoia*.—**Blueberry-tree.** See *Myoporum*.—**Christmas tree.** See *Christmas*.—**Dominant branch of a tree**, in *math.* See *dominant*.—**Genealogical tree.** See def. 2 (*a*) and *genealogic*.—**Geometrical tree**, a diagram like a graph.—**Holy tree.** See *holy*.—**Mammoth tree.** Same as *big tree*.—**Nephritic tree.** See *nephritic*.—**Respiratory tree.** See *respiratory*.—**St. Thomas tree.** See *saint*[1].—**Santa Maria tree**, the calaba-tree, *Calophyllum Calaba*, of tropical America. It affords a reddish straight-grained timber, thought to be a suitable substitute for the plainer kinds of mahogany.—**Stinging tree.** Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.—**Three trees†.** See *three*.—**To bark up the wrong tree.** See *bark*[1].—**Top of the tree.** See *top*[1].—**Tree calf.** See *calf*[1].—**Tree-felling engine**, a portable engine with saws, employed in felling trees.—**Tree of Buddha**, the bo-tree.—**Tree of chastity**, *Vitex Agnus-castus*. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.—**Tree of heaven.** See *Ailantus*.—**Tree of Jesse.** See *Jesse*[1].—**Tree of Liberty**, a tree planted or transplanted to commemorate the gaining of political liberty, as in France at the time of the Revolution.—**Tree of life.** (*a*) According to the account in Genesis ii. 9, etc., a tree growing in the midst of the garden of Eden, as a provision for the unending life of man so long as he remained in a state of innocence, and hence as a symbol of the source of heavenly immortality in a future existence.

Lest he . . . take also of the *tree of life*, and eat, and live for ever. Gen. iii. 22.

(*b*) Same as *arbor-vitæ*, 1. (*c*) In *anat.*, the arbor-vitæ of the cerebellum.—**Tree of long life**, *Leptospermum* (*Glaphyria*) *nitidum*, a small tree in the high mountains of the Eastern Archipelago, whose leaves furnish Bencoolen or Malay tea: thus called by the natives, apparently in allusion to its hardiness.—**Tree of Porphyry**, a logical diagram illustrating the relations of subordinate genera.—**Tree of the gods.** Same as *tree of heaven*. See above.—**Tree of the knowledge of good and evil**, according to the account in Genesis, a tree placed, with the tree of life, in the midst of the garden of Eden, and bearing the forbidden fruit the eating of which by Adam and Eve, under the persuasion of the serpent, destroyed their primal innocence and caused their expulsion from the earthly paradise.—**Tree of the magicians**, a solanaceous tree of Chili, *Aenistus* (*Lycioplesium*) *pubiflorus*. *Treas. of Bot.*—**Tree of the universe.** See *Yggdrasil*.—**Trembling tree.** See *tremble*.—**Triple tree.** See *triple*.—**Tyburn tree**, the gallows; a gibbet.—**Up a tree**, cut off from escape; obliged to surrender; cornered; entrapped; nonplussed. [Colloq.]

He was deploring the dreadful predicament in which he found himself, in a house full of old women. . . . "Reg'larly *up a tree*, by jingo!" exclaimed the modest boy, who could not face the gentlest of her sex.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

Weeping tree, a tree of a weeping habit. See *weeping*.

=Syn. 1. *Shrub*, *Bush*, etc. See *vegetable*.

tree (trē), *v.* [< *tree*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To drive into a tree, as a hunted animal fitted for climbing, such as animals of the cat kind, racoons, opossums, and squirrels; compel to take refuge in a tree, as a man fleeing from wolves.

Polly . . . told us how . . . once her mother . . . had *treed* a painter, and kept him up in his perch for hours by threatening him whenever he offered to come down, until her husband came home and shot him.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 357.

2. Hence, figuratively, to deprive of the power of resistance; place at the mercy of an opponent; corner. [Colloq.]

You are *treed*, and you can't help yourself.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

3. To form or shape on a tree made for the particular use: as, to *tree* a boot.

The process of crimping, *treeing*, etc., in the manufacturing of leather into boots and shoes.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 418.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take refuge in a tree, as a hunted animal. [Rare.]

Besides *treeing*, the [wild] cat will take advantage of some hole in the ground, and disappear, as suddenly as ghosts at cock-crowing.
T. B. Thorpe, Backwoods, p. 180. (*Bartlett.*)

2†. To grow to the size of a tree. *Fuller.*—3. To take the form of a tree, or a tree-like shape, as a metal deposited from a solution of one of its salts under the action of an electric current.

It will not prevent *treeing*; and therefore it will not cure that defect, which is one of the most serious defects of the Faure battery. *Science*, IV. 392.

tree-agate (trē'ag'āt), *n.* A variety of agate with red, brown, or black dendritic or tree-like markings, found in India and Brazil. An artificial product so named is made by staining chalcedony or natural agate with tree-like markings.

tree-aloe (trē'al'ō), *n.* An aloe-plant, *Aloë dichotoma*, of southwestern Africa. The hollowed stem serves as a quiver for poisoned arrows, whence it is also called *quiver-tree*.

tree-asp (trē'asp), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Dendraspididæ*. See cut under *Dendraspis*.

tree-azalea (trē'a-zā'lē-ä), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Rhododendron arborescens*, of the *Azalea* section of that genus, found in the mountains from Pennsylvania to Georgia. It has very fragrant rose-colored flowers. Also *smooth azalea*.

tree-bear (trē'bâr), *n.* The racoon. [Local, U. S.]

tree-beard (trē'bērd), *n.* A South American name of the long-moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*. See *long-moss*, and cut under *Tillandsia*.

tree-beetle (trē'bē'tl), *n.* One of various beetles which feed on trees and shrubs: not specific.

tree-boa (trē'bō'ä), *n.* An arboricole boa or anaconda; a large tree-climbing serpent of the family *Boidæ*.

tree-bug (trē'bug), *n.* One of numerous different hemipterous insects which feed on trees and shrubs by sucking the juices, especially of the family *Pentatomidæ*. *Rhaphigaster pennsylvanicus* is the large green tree-bug; *Arma modesta* is the modest tree-bug; and *Pentatoma ligata* is the bound tree-bug. Compare *tree-hopper*.

tree-cabbage (trē'kab'āj), *n.* See *cabbage*[1], 1.

tree-cactus (trē'kak'tus), *n.* The saguaro, and perhaps other large cacti.

tree-calf (trē'kăf), *n.* See *tree calf*, under *calf*[1].

tree-cat (trē'kat), *n.* A palm-cat or paradoxure.

tree-celandine (trē'sel'an-dīn), *n.* See *celandine*.

tree-climber (trē'klī'mėr), *n.* Any animal, etc., which habitually climbs trees. (*a*) A tree-creeper. (*b*) The climbing-perch, *Anabas scandens*. See *Anabas*.

tree-clipper (trē'klip'ėr), *n.* A tree-creeper. [Local, Eng.]

tree-clover (trē'klō'vėr), *n.* The sweet clover, *Melilotus alba*, and perhaps other species.

tree-coffin (trē'kof'in), *n.* A coffin made by hollowing out a section of a tree-trunk.

At Stowborough, Dorsetshire, where a body was discovered in 1767 in a *tree-coffin*, it appeared to have been wrapped in skins. *Greenwell*, British Barrows, p. 32, note 1.

tree-copal (trē'kō'pal), *n.* Same as *anime*, 2.

tree-coral (trē'kor'al), *n.* An arborescent polypidom, as madrepore.

tree-cotton (trē'kot'n), *n.* A perennial cotton-plant, *Gossypium arboreum*, becoming a shrub or low tree, widely cultivated in East Indian gardens, but scarcely grown for fiber. Beneath the white wool the seeds are covered with a dense green down.

tree-coupling (trē'kup'ling), *n.* In a vehicle, a piece uniting a swingletree to a doubletree. *E. H. Knight.*

tree-crab (trē'krab), *n.* A certain land-crab, *Birgus latro*. See cut under *palm-crab*.

tree-creeper (trē'krē'pėr), *n.* One of many different birds which creep up and down or about

in trees. (*a*) The true creepers. See *Certhiidæ*. (*b*) The South American birds of the family *Anabatidæ* or *Dendrocolaptidæ*. See the technical words, and cut under *Dendrocolaptes*.

tree-cricket (trē′krik″et), *n.* A cricket of the genus *Œcanthus*. The snowy tree-cricket, *Œ. niveus*, of a delicate greenish-white color, often injures the raspberry by laying its eggs in the young shoots. See *Œcanthus*.

Snowy Tree-cricket (*Œcanthus niveus*).
a, male, dorsal view; *b*, female, lateral view.

tree-crow (trē′krō), *n.* One of various corvine birds of China, India, etc., of a character intermediate between jays and crows, and belonging to such genera as *Crypsirhina*, *Cissa* (or *Kitta*), and *Dendrocitta*. The temia, *Crypsirhina varians*, is 13 inches long, mainly of a bottle-green color with black face and bill and bright-blue eyes. It inhabits the Burmese countries, Cochin-China, and Java. *C. cucullata*, of Burma and Upper Pegu, is quite different. There are at least 8 species of *Dendrocitta*. See *Crypsirhina*, *tree-pie*, and cuts under *sirgang* and *temia*.—**Wattled tree-crow**, a wattle-crow. See *Callæatinæ*, *Glaucopinæ*, and cut under *wattle-bird*.

tree-cuckoo (trē′kůk″ō), *n.* An arboricole cuckoo; especially, such an American cuckoo, of the genus *Coccyzus* or a related form, as the common yellow-billed (*C. americanus*) or black-billed (*C. erythrophthalmus*) of the United States. Most cuckoos are in fact arboricole; but the name distinguishes those above mentioned from the American ground-cuckoos, as members of the genus *Geococcyx* and others of terrestrial habits. See cut under *Coccyzus*.

tree-digger (trē′dig″ėr), *n.* An agricultural implement for taking up trees that have been planted in rows, as in nurseries. It is a form of double plow with a single bent cutting-share between the parts, and cuts through the earth at a certain distance on each side of the rows, and also at the required depth beneath the roots. *E. H. Knight.*

tree-dove (trē′duv), *n.* One of numerous large arboricole pigeons of the Indian and Australian regions, belonging to the genus *Macropygia* in a broad sense, as *M. reinwardti*, from the Moluccan and Papuan islands. This is about 20 inches long, with a long broad tail, red feet, and ashy plumage varied in some parts with white, black, and chestnut. There are 24 or more species of this group.


Tree-dove (*Macropygia reinwardti*).

tree-duck (trē′duk), *n.* See *duck*[2] and *Dendrocygna* (with cut).

tree-fern (trē′fėrn), *n.* One of several species of ferns that attain to the size of trees. They belong mostly to the tribe *Cyatheæ*, and are confined to the tropics, where they form a striking feature of the landscape, sending up a straight trunk to a height of 25 feet or more, crowned at the summit with a cluster of large drooping fronds. Several species are successfully cultivated in greenhouses. See *Cyathea* and *fern*[1].


Tree-fern (*Cybotium regale*).

tree-finch (trē′finch), *n.* See *finch*[1].

tree-fish (trē′fish), *n.* One of the Californian rock-fishes, *Sebastichthys serriceps*.

tree-fly (trē′flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Xylophagidæ*.

tree-frog (trē′frog), *n.* Any batrachian which lives in trees. (*a*) A tree-toad. (*b*) More properly, a true frog (belonging to the family *Ranidæ*) of arboreal habits. There are many species, of different genera, in the Old World. Some have suckers on their toes and some have webbed hind toes. See cut under *flying-frog*.—**Spurred tree-frog.** See *spurred*.

tree-fuchsia (trē′fū″shiȧ), *n.* A fuchsia trained in tree form.

tree-germander (trē′jėr-man″dėr), *n.* A shrub, *Teucrium fruticans*, of the Mediterranean region, also cultivated in gardens.

tree-goldenrod (trē′gōl″dn-rod), *n.* An amarantaceous plant, *Bosia Yervamora*, of the Canaries, a robust ill-smelling shrub with virgate branches, bearing nearly spicate axillary and terminal racemes of small flowers.

tree-goose (trē′gös), *n.* 1. A cirriped of the genus *Lepas* or *Anatifa*; a barnacle; a goose-mussel. See *Anatifa*, *Lepas*, and cut under *barnacle*[1], 2.—2. The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*: from the old fable that they grow on trees from barnacles. See cut under *barnacle*.

Whereas those scattered trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil (in many a slimy lake
Their roots so deeply soak'd), send from their stocky bough
A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
Call'd barnacles by us. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvii. 304.

tree-hair (trē′hār), *n.* Same as *horsetail-lichen*.

tree-heath (trē′hēth), *n.* See *heath*, 2, and *bruyère*.

tree-hoopoe (trē′hö″pō), *n.* A bird of the genus *Irrisor* (which see, with cut). Also called *wood-hoopoe*.

tree-hopper (trē′hop″ėr), *n.* Any one of a number of homopterous insects of the families *Membracidæ*, *Tettigoniidæ*, and *Jassidæ*, which frequent trees or arborescent plants. *Ceresa bubalus* is the buffalo tree-hopper, so called from its bison-like hump and horns. It punctures the twigs of various trees in oviposition, and injures their vitality.

Buffalo Tree-hopper (*Ceresa bubalus*).
a, lateral view; *b*, dorsal view.

tree-houseleek (trē′hous″lēk), *n.* Same as *houseleek-tree*.

tree-iron (trē′ī″ėrn), *n.* In a vehicle: (*a*) A reinforcing piece of wrought-iron used to connect a swingletree to a doubletree or a doubletree to the tongue. (*b*) One of the hooks or clips by which the traces are attached to the whiffletrees. *E. H. Knight.*

tree-jobber (trē′job″ėr), *n.* A woodpecker. [Local, Eng.]

tree-kangaroo (trē′kang-gą-rö″), *n.* An arboreal kangaroo of the genus *Dendrolagus*. See cut under *Dendrolagus*.

tree-lark (trē′lärk), *n.* The tree-pipit, *Anthus trivialis*.

treeless (trē′les), *a.* [< *tree* + *-less*.] Destitute of trees: as, a *treeless* desert. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

treelessness (trē′les-nes), *n.* The state of being treeless. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 472.

tree-lily (trē′lil″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Vellozia*.

tree-lizard (trē′liz″ärd), *n.* A dendrosaurian; a lizard of the group *Dendrosaura*.

tree-lobster (trē′lob″stėr), *n.* The tree-crab.

tree-lotus (trē′lō″tus), *n.* Same as *lotus-tree*, 2.

tree-louse (trē′lous), *n.* A plant-louse; any aphid. [A dictionary word.]

tree-lungwort (trē′lung″wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria*. See *lungwort*, 3.

tree-lupine (trē′lū″pin), *n.* See *lupine*[2].

tree-mallow (trē′mal″ō), *n.* See *Lavatera*.

tree-marbling (trē′mär″bling), *n.* The staining or marbling on the edges of a book or for the lining of a book in imitation of the pattern used for a binding in tree-calf.

tree-medic (trē′med″ik), *n.* Same as *moon-trefoil*.

tree-mignonette (trē′min-yo̤-net″), *n.* See *mignonette*.

tree-milk (trē′milk), *n.* The juice of an asclepiadaceous plant, *Gymnema lactiferum*, a stout climber found in Ceylon and other parts of the East Indies. The milk is used as an article of food (*Fallows*). The name is applicable to the product of any of the cow- or milk-trees.

tree-moss (trē′môs), *n.* 1. Any moss or lichen living on trees, especially a species of *Usnea*. See *necklace-moss*.—2. A moss or lycopod having the form of a miniature tree. See *moss*[1] and *Lycopodium*.

tree-mouse (trē′mous), *n.* A mouse of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Dendromyinæ*, of arboreal habits.

treen[1]† (trēn), *a.* [< ME. *treen*, < AS. *treówen*, *trīwen*, wooden, of wood, < *treó*, *treów*, tree, wood: see *tree* and *-en*[2].] 1. Wooden: especially noting plates and dishes. See *trencher*[2].

Wrie hem quycly with a *treen* rake.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

Presenting of that meate to the Idoll, and then carrie it to the King on a great Leafe, in a *treene* Platter.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 492.

2. Pertaining to or derived from trees.

A large Tract of the World almost altogether subsists on these *Treen* Liquors, especially that of the Date.
Evelyn, Sylva, p. 73.

treen[2]† (trēn), *n.* An old plural of *tree*.

treen[3] (trēn), *n.* [Manx: see quot.] In the Isle of Man, a territorial division, of uncertain origin and purpose, subdivided into estates called *quarterlands*.

The number of *treens* are 180, and usually contain from three to four quarterlands. . . . In the Manx language, the word *treen* is defined to be a township, dividing tithe into three. In this respect it corresponds with the arrangement made by Olave I., who divided tithes into three parts: one for the clergy, another for the bishop, and a third for the abbey of Rushen.
N. and Q., 3d ser., VIII. 310.

treenail (trē′nāl, technically, in sense 1, tren′l or trun′l), *n.* [Also corruptly *trenail*, *trennel*, *trunnel*; < *tree* + *nail*. For the corruption, cf. the nautical *gunnel* for *gunwale*, *tops'l* for *topsail*, etc.] 1. A cylindrical pin of hard wood used for fastening planks or timbers in ships and similar constructions. Treenails are made of oak- and teak-wood, but the best material for them is the wood of the American locust, from its great durability and toughness and its freedom from shrinkage. 2. In *arch.*, same as *gutta*[1], 1.

tree-nettle (trē′net″l), *n.* Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.

tree-nymph (trē′nimf), *n.* In *Gr. myth.*, a wood-nymph residing in or attached to a tree, and existing only during its life; a hamadryad.

The Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite tells of the *tree-nymph*, long-lived, yet not immortal.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture (ed. 1877), II. 219.

tree-of-sadness (trē′o̤v-sad′nes), *n.* See *Nyctanthes*.

tree-of-the-sun (trē′o̤v-ᵺē̤-sun′), *n.* See *Retinospora*.

tree-oil (trē′oil), *n.* Same as *tung-oil*.

tree-onion (trē′un″yon), *n.* See *onion*.

tree-orchis (trē′ôr″kis), *n.* An orchid of the epiphytic genus *Epidendrum*.

tree-oyster (trē′ois″tėr), *n.* A kind of oyster, of the genus *Dendrostræa*, which grows on the roots of the mangrove.

tree-partridge (trē′pär″trij), *n.* A partridge or quail of the genus *Dendrortyx*, of the warmer parts of America. See cut under *Odontophorinæ*.

tree-peony (trē′pē″o̤-ni), *n.* See *peony*.

tree-pie (trē′pī), *n.* A tree-crow of the genus *Dendrocitta*, of which there are eight Indian and Chinese species, among them *D. leucogastra* of southern India, type of the genus. The best-known is *D. rufa*, the rufous crow and gray-tailed roller of the older writers, ranging through India, Assam, and the Burmese regions to Tenasserim. This is 16 inches long, of orange-brown and sooty-brown shades, varied with black and pale gray, and with blood-red iris.

tree-pigeon (trē′pij″on), *n.* An arboricole pigeon; one of many kinds inhabiting Asia, Africa, and Australia, belonging to the group *Carpophaginæ*. See *fruit-pigeon*, and cuts under *tree-dove* and *Treron*.

tree-pipit (trē′pip″it), *n.* A pipit, *Anthus trivialis* (or *arboreus*), one of the several species which are common in the British Islands and elsewhere; a tree-lark. See *pipit* and *Anthus*.

tree-poke (trē′pōk), *n.* See *Phytolacca*.

tree-poppy (trē′pop″i), *n.* See *poppy*.

tree-porcupine (trē′pôr″kū-pīn), *n.* An arboreal porcupine, especially a South American porcupine of the genus *Sphingurus*. See *coendoo*, and cut under *prehensile*.

tree-primrose (trē′prim″rōz), *n.* See *Œnothera*.

tree-protector (trē′prō-tek″tor), *n.* Any device placed about a tree-trunk to prevent insects from crawling up the bark. It may be a circular trough kept filled with water or other fluid, or a band of paper or fabric coated with tar, etc.

tree-pruner (trē′prö″nėr), *n.* Any apparatus or implement for pruning trees. In one form it consists of a long pole or staff whereby pruning-shears may be placed in position to cut off small branches which cannot be reached by the hands while the operator is standing on the ground, and an iron shaft turning in bearings attached to the pole, screw-threaded at the upper end, and having the threaded part fitted into a nut swiveled to a lazy-tongs movement that forcibly closes the shears to sever the branch. See cuts under *aberuncator*.

tree-rat (trē′rat), *n.* A West Indian arboreal rodent of either of the genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon*. See cuts under *pilori-rat* and *Plagiodon*.

tree-remover (trē′rē-mö″vėr), *n.* Same as *transplanter*, 3.

treescape (trē′skāp), *n.* A landscape abounding in trees. [Rare.]

> The *treescapes*, the wood and water peeps, are fine just before you reach Darlington.
> *Dr. Gordon Stables*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 206.

tree-scraper (trē′skrā″pėr), *n.* A tool, consisting of a triangular blade attached flatwise to a handle, for scraping old bark and moss from trees, and also for gathering turpentine.

tree-serpent (trē′sėr″pent), *n.* Any snake of the family *Dendrophidæ;* a tree-snake.

treeship (trē′ship), *n.* [< *tree* + *-ship*.] Existence as a tree; the condition of being or becoming a tree. [Rare.]

> While thus through all the stages thou hast push'd
> Of *treeship* — first a seedling, hid in grass;
> Then twig; then sapling. *Cowper*, Yardley Oak.

tree-shrew (trē′shrö), *n.* An animal of the genus *Tupaia* (which see, with cut); a squirrel-shrew. The Peguan tree-shrew is a Burmese species, *T. peguana*.

tree-shrike (trē′shrīk), *n.* A bush-shrike; a bird of the subfamily *Thamnophilinæ*. See cut under *Thamnophilinæ*.

tree-snake (trē′snāk), *n.* A serpent of the family *Dendrophidæ*. See cut under *Dendrophis*.

tree-sorrel (trē′sor″el), *n.* An arborescent shrub, *Rumex Lunaria*, of the Canaries.

tree-soul (trē′sōl), *n.* A vivifying sentient spirit imagined by tree-worshipers to exist in every tree.

> Orthodox Buddhism decided against the *tree-souls*, and consequently against the scruple to harm them, declaring trees to have no mind nor sentient principle.
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 475.

tree-sparrow (trē′spar″ō), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, *Passer montanus*, a near relative of the house-sparrow. It has been naturalized to some extent in the United States. See *Passer*[2] and *sparrow*.—2. In the United States, *Spizella monticola*. This is a very common sparrow, belonging to the same genus as the chipping-sparrow, and much resembling it, but larger and more northerly in habitat, being chiefly seen in the United States in the late fall, winter, and early spring months. It is at least 6 inches long and 9 in extent. The under mandible is in part yellow, the toes are quite blackish, and there is a dark spot in the middle of the breast, as in the song-sparrow, but no streaks on the under parts. The cap is chestnut, much like the chip-bird's, and the back is streaked with brown, hay, and flaxen. It chiefly haunts shrubbery and undergrowth. The name perpetuates the original mistake of J. R. Forster (1772), who took it for the bird of def. 1.

tree-squirrel (trē′skwur″el), *n.* A true or typical squirrel; one of the arboreal species of the genus *Sciurus* proper, as distinguished from any of the ground-squirrels, prairie-squirrels, marmot-squirrels, flying-squirrels, etc. See cuts under *chickaree*, *fox-squirrel*, *Sciurus*, and *squirrel*.

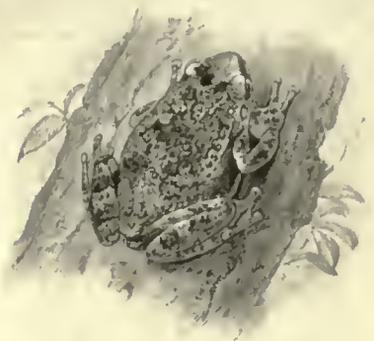
tree-swallow (trē′swol″ō), *n.* 1. An Australian swallow of the genus *Hylochelidon*, called in that country *martin*, and laying in holes in trees.—2. The white-bellied swallow, *Tachycineta* (or *Iridoprocne*) *bicolor*, which still nests in trees even in populous districts of the United States.

tree-swift (trē′swift), *n.* An Oriental swift of the genus *Dendrochelidon*, of which the species are several, wide-ranging in India and eastward.

treet (trēt), *n.* [Prob. ult. < L. *triticum*, wheat.] 1†. Ground wheat unsifted; flour of whole wheat.—2. A kind of bran. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

tree-tiger (trē′tī″gėr), *n.* The leopard. See cuts under *leopard* and *panther*.

tree-toad (trē′tōd), *n.* Any arboreal toad, usually of the family *Hylidæ*. They are true toads (in the sense of being buboniform batrachians), though often miscalled *tree-frogs*. They are provided with adhesive suckers on the ends of the toes with which to cling, and many are noted for their chameleon-like changes of color. There is only one European tree-toad, *Hyla arborea*. The corresponding species in the United States is *H. versicolor*, about two inches long, and of variegated as well as changeable colors. The shrill piping heard in spring and summer in many parts of the United States is made by tree-toads, as *Acris gryllus*, *A. crepitans*, *Hyla pickeringi*, and *H. versicolor*, as well as by some of the small *Hylidæ* which are aquatic, as *Heleocetes triseriatus*. The species of tree-



American Tree-toad (*Hyla versicolor*).

toads are very numerous, about 175 in number, of which by far the greater part inhabit tropical America. Those of the genus *Phyllomedusa* are usually included among the *Hylidæ*. The lichened tree-toad is *Trachycephalus lichenatus*, of the same family. Members of the genus *Amphignathodon* (of a different family) are of arboreal habits, and resemble the *Hylidæ*. Some true frogs (ranidæ or batrachians) are also of arboreal habits, and to these the name *tree-frog* should be, though it is not, restricted. See *tree-frog* (*b*), and cut under *Phyllomedusa*.

> The *tree-toad* chimed in with his loud trilling chirrup.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 14.

Glandless tree-toads, the members of a supposed family *Polypedetidæ*, mostly arboreal *Ranidæ*, with dilated toes and no parotoids.—**Spurred tree-toad.** See *spurred*.

tree-tomato (trē′tō-mā″tō), *n.* 1. See *tomato*.—2. See *Cyphomandra*.

tree-top (trē′top), *n.* The top or uppermost part of a tree.

> How peaceful sleep
> The *tree-tops* altogether!
> *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

tree-violet (trē′vī″ō-let), *n.* See *violet*.

tree-warbler (trē′wâr″blėr), *n.* Any Old World warbler of the genus (or section of *Sylvia*) *Hypolais*, as the icterine, *H. icterina;* the melodious, *H. polyglotta;* the olive, *H. olivetorum;* the olivaceous, *H. pallida;* the booted, *H. caligata*. They are a small group, connecting the willow-warblers (*Phylloscopus*) with the reed-warblers (*Acrocephalus*), having the nearly even tail of the former and the large bill of the latter. They lay eggs of a French-gray or salmon ground-color. Compare parallel use of *wood-warbler* for a certain group of American warblers.

tree-wax (trē′waks), *n.* One of several wax-like substances produced from trees in various ways; specifically, the Japan wax. See *wax*[2].

> *Tree-wax* (probably that secreted by Coccus Pe-la on the branches of Fraxinus Chinensis).
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 336.

tree-wool (trē′wůl), *n.* Same as *pine-needle wool*. See *pine-needle*.

tree-worm† (trē′wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *treworm;* < *tree*, wood, + *worm*.] The ship-worm or teredo. *Halliwell*.

tree-wormwood (trē′wėrm″wůd), *n.* See *wormwood*.

tree-worship (trē′wėr″ship), *n.* Worship or religious veneration paid to trees by primitive races of men, from the belief that they were the fixed abode or a favorite resort of spirits capable of influencing human destiny. Many different kinds of trees have been specific objects of worship, but particularly the oak, as among the Druids. In Greek mythology some special tree was in many cases sacred to an individual deity, as the oak to Zeus (Jupiter) and to Cybele, the laurel to Apollo, the ash to Ares (Mars), the olive to Athena (Minerva), the myrtle to Aphrodite (Venus), etc. Tree-worship was practised by the early Buddhists, though not enjoined by their scriptures, and traces of it remain among them, as among many other pagan peoples; and it existed throughout Europe before the introduction of Christianity. The Old Testament has many indications of its existence among the peoples surrounding the Jews, and of lapses into the practice of it by the Jews themselves.

tree-worshiper (trē′wėr″ship-ėr), *n.* One who pays religious worship or veneration to trees; a heathen who worships trees or a particular tree.

tref (tref), *a.* [Heb.] Unlawful; unclean: opposed to *kosher* as used by Hebrews.

trefallow†, *v. t.* Same as *thrifallow*.

treffled (tref′ld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *bottony*.

trefle (tref′l), *n.* [< OF. **trefle, treffle*, F. *trèfle*, the plant trefoil: see *trefoil*.] 1. A trefoil; any object forming or representing a trefoil.—2. In *fort.*, a species of mine in the form of a trefoil.—3. In *her.*, same as *trefoil*, 4.

treflé (tref-lā′), *a.* [< F. *tréflé*, < *trèfle*, trefoil: see *trefle*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Ending in a three-lobed figure or trefoil: said especially of a cross of which each branch is so finished. (*b*) Decorated with triple leaves or flowers elsewhere than at the end: thus, a bend *treflé* has such flowers along one side, usually the upper or sinister side, the trefoil flowers often resembling the upper parts of fleurs-de-lis.

Cross Treflé.

treflee (tref-lē′), *a.* [< F. *tréflé:* see *treflé*.] Same as *treflé*.

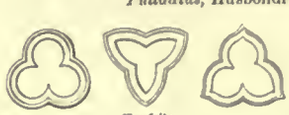
trefoil (trē′foil), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *trefoil*, < OF. *trifoil, trefeul, *trefle, treffle*, F. *trèfle* = Pr. *trefueil* = Sp. Pg. *trifolio* = It. *trifoglio*, < L. *trifolium*, trefoil, lit. three-leaved (sc. *gramen*, grass), < *tres*, three, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foil*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Trifolium;* clover. The name is given to various other plants with trifoliolate leaves, in England somewhat specifically to the black medic, *Medicago lupulina*, grown for pasture. See *clover*, *Stylosanthes*, and specific names below.

> The delicate *trefoil* that muffled warm
> A slope on Ida. *T. B. Aldrich*, Piscataqua River.

2†. The third leaf put forth by a young plant.

> To make hem (cabbages) hoor as frost eke crafte is fonde:
> Let gronnden glasse goo sifte on hem aboute,
> When thaire *trefoil* or quaterfoil is oute.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.



Trefoils.

3. An ornamental feathering or foliation used in mediæval Pointed architecture in the heads of window-lights, tracery, panelings, etc., in which the spaces between the cusps represent a three-lobed figure.

In the triforium string-course . . . of the Cathedral of Amiens, the compound *trefoil* ornament is noticeable for its beauty of outline.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 277.

Trefoil.—Detail of tracery from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

4. In *her.*, a bearing supposed to represent a clover-leaf. It consists usually of three rounded and slightly pointed leaves set in a formal way at the three upper extremities of a small cross, the lower extremity of which terminates in different ways. Also *trefle*.

5. A bombyeid moth, *Lasiocampa trifolii*, whose larva feeds on grass and clover in Europe. Also called *grass-egger* and *clover-egger*.—**Bird's-foot trefoil.** See *bird's-foot* and *Lotus*, 2.—**Bitumen-trefoil.** See *Psoralea*.—**Bog-trefoil.** Same as *bog-bean*.—**Hare's-foot trefoil.** See *hare's-foot*, 1.—**Marsh-trefoil.** See *bog-bean* and *Menyanthes*.—**Melilot trefoil,** the black medic, *Medicago lupulina*. Also *trefoil-melilot*.—**Shrubby trefoil.** Same as *hop-tree*. See *Ptelea*.—**Snail-trefoil.** Same as *snail-clover*.—**Spanish trefoil.** Same as *lucerne*.—**Thorny trefoil,** a thorny shrub of the genus *Fagonia*, order *Zygophylleæ*, especially *F. Cretica* of the Mediterranean region.—**Tree-trefoil,** the laburnum.—**Trefoil of the diaphragm.** See *diaphragm*.—**Water-trefoil.** Same as *bog-bean*. (See also *bean-trefoil, heart-trefoil, hop-trefoil, moon-trefoil, tick-trefoil*.)

II. *a.* Characterized by the presence or prominence of a trefoil or trefoils; consisting of trefoils; thrice foliated.

> The smaller Benedictine church, . . . whose bell-tower groups so well with Saint Nicolas, employs in that bell-tower a *trefoil* arch. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 21.

trefoiled (trē′foild), *a.* [< *trefoil* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed like or having the outlines of a trefoil; clover-leafed; three-lobed: as, a *trefoiled* arch.

> It seems by no means improbable that these pointed domes, gablets, and *trefoiled* arches may have strongly affected the architecture of the Saracens.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 396.

2. In *her.*, same as *bottony*.

trefoilwise (trē′foil-wiz), *adv.* In the manner of a triple foliation, or of a combination of trefoils.

> Groups of three globulites massed *trefoilwise* . . . are not uncommon. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 64.

trefoliated (trē-fō′li-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *trifolium* (see *trefoil*) + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trefoiled*.

> On the south side of the window is the piscina, with its *trefoliated* and cusped arch.
> *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 141.

tregett†, **traget**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *tresgiet*, a juggling trick, < L. *trajectus, transjectus*, a crossing or passing over: see *traject*. Cf. *tregetour*.] Jug-

glery; illusion; guile; craft; trickery; deceit; sleight of hand; legerdemain.

All to-fowled is my faire fruyte,
That neuer dyd *treget* ne fruyte
With thenya that lone ryot vnrigte.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 198.

Truyt and *treget* to helle schal terve.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 207.

By my *treget* I gadre and threste
The grete tresour into my cheste.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6825.

tregetour†, **tragetour**†, *n.* [ME., also *tregettour, trajetour, trajitour,* < OF. **tresgettour, tresgetteres, trajectaire,* a juggler, one who leaps through hoops: see *treget*.] One who practised legerdemain or sleight of hand; a prestigiator; a magician; a juggler who produced optical illusions by mechanical contrivances: hence, an impostor; a cheat.

For ofte at feestes have I wel herd seye
That *tregetours* withinne an halle large
Have maad come in a water and a barge,
And in the halle rowen up and doun;
Some tyme hath semed come a grym leoun,
And somtyme floures aprynge as in a mede;
Somtyme a vyne, and grapes white and rede;
Somtyme a castel, al of lym and stoon;
And whan hym lyked voyded it anoon:
Thus semed it to every mannes sighte.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 415.

Maister John Rykell, sometyme *tregitoure*
Of noble Henry kynge of Englonde.
Lydgate, Daunce of Macabre, quoted in J. P. Collier's [Hist. Dram. Poetry, I. 21.

tregetry†, **tragetry**†, *n.* [ME., < *treget* + *-(e)ry*.] Legerdemain; jugglery; deception.

Soche soteltie thai soght to solaa hom with;
The tables, the top, *tregetre* also,
And in the moneth of may mekill thai vait,
With floures and fresshe bowes fecchyng of somer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1624.

They knowe not al my *tregetrie*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6382.

trehala (trē-hä'lä), *n.* A kind of manna excreted in Persia and Turkey by an insect, *Larinus maculatus*, in the form of cocoons, consisting chiefly of starch, sugar, and gum derived from the species of globe-thistle (*Echinops Persica*) on which it feeds. Also called *Turkish manna*.

trehalose (trē'hä-lōs), *n.* [< *trehala* + *-ose*.] A sugar first extracted from trehala, since proved to be identical with mycose.

treie†, *n.* See *tray*[2].

treillage† (trel'äj; F. pron. trā-lyäzh'), *n.* [F., < *treille*, a trellis: see *trail*[2], *trellis*.] In *hort.*, a structure of light posts and rails for supporting wall-trees, etc.; a lattice; a trellis.

Makers of flower-gardens: . . . contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*. *Spectator*.

treille (trel), *n.* [F., a lattice, trellis: see *trail*[2], *trellis*.] 1. In *her.*, a lattice. [Rare.]—2. In *lace-making*, a réseau or net ground.

trek (trek), *v. i.* [Also *treck;* < D. *trekken*, draw, draw a wagon, journey: see *track*[1].] In South Africa: (*a*) To draw a vehicle, as oxen; pull a load along.

Bullocks can not *trek* with wet yokes, or their shoulders become galled. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 618.

(*b*) To travel by ox-wagon; hence, to travel in general; go from place to place; migrate.

Thus the early Cape "boers" adopted the nomad habit of *trekking*, which simply meant enlarging the range of their occupation of new land and a further advance into the interior. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 166.

trek (trek), *n.* [D., pull, tug, draft: see *trek, v., track*[1], *n.*] In South Africa, the action of drawing, as a vehicle or a load; draft; traction; hence, a journey or migration; the distance between one stopping-place and the next; travel: as, that was short *trek*.

After the rain the *trek* was heavy.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 619.

When it first became known that the *trek* was projected, 5,000 Boers were calculated to be upon the point of forming the army of invasion. *New York Tribune*, May 8, 1891.

trekker (trek'ėr), *n.* [< D. *trekker*, < *trekken*, draw: see *trek, v.*] One who treks; a traveler; a wanderer; a migrator. [South Africa.]

Quiet people nowadays are no lovers of . . . the carpet-bagging colonists, the beach-comber, the *trekker*, the belligerent missionary. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 534.

trek-oxen (trek'ok″sn), *n. pl.* Oxen used for drawing wagons; draft-oxen. [South Africa.]

Trek-oxen are, without exception, obstinate, perverse creatures. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 620.

trek-rope (trek'rōp), *n.* A rope used as a trek-tow. [South Africa.]

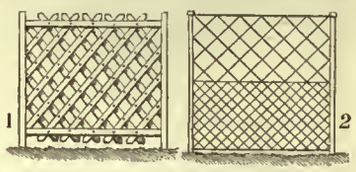
trekschuit (trek'skoit), *n.* [Also *trekschuyt;* D. *trekschuit*, < *trekken*, draw, + *schuit*, a boat: see *trek, track*[1], and *scout*[4].] A track-boat or canal-boat, such as is in common use in Holland.

trek-tow (trek'tō), *n.* [< D. *trek* + E. *tow*[1].] In South Africa, an iron chain or rawhide cable connecting a wagon-pole with the line of yokes to which the bullocks are attached.

trelawny (trē-lâ'ni), *n.* [Appar. from the surname *Trelawney*.] A thin mess, made of barley-meal, water, and salt. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

trellice† (trel'is), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trellis*.

trellis (trel'is), *n.* [Formerly also *trellice;* < ME. *trelys*, < OF. *treillis*, a trellis, < *treille, trelle*, F. *treille* = Pr. *treilla, trelha, trilla*, < L. *trichila*, also *tricla*, bower, arbor, summer-house: see *trail*[2].] 1. A structure of light cross-bars,



Trellises: 1, wooden; 2, wire.

as of wood, nailed together where they cross one another, or of thin ribbons of metal, or of wire imitating this.

Through the *trellis* of the woodwork and the leaves of the flowering shrub, he just caught a glimpse of some form within. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? vii. 21.

2. A shed, canopy, summer-house, or the like composed, or partly composed, of trellis-work. Such buildings are utilized especially for the support of growing vines.—3. In *her.*, same as *treille* or *lattice*, 3.

trellis (trel'is), *v. t.* [< *trellis, n.*] 1. To furnish with trellises or trellis-work; especially, to support or train on trellises: as, to *trellis* a vine. *Bailey*, 1727.

The rich moulding of masques and flowers and fruit . . . shone out amid the *trellised* trees.
J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, ix.

2. To form into trellis-work; interlace; interweave.

The red and golden vines,
Piercing with their *trellised* lines
The rough, dark-skirted wilderness.
Shelley, Lines Written among the Euganean Hills.

We passed out of a *trellised* door on to the black lacquered floor of a veranda. *The Century*, XL. 196.

Trellised armor, garments of fence which are represented in early works of art as consisting of a background of leather or cloth, upon which are laid crossing bands,

Trellised Armor, 9th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

apparently in relief, and bosses in the square or lozenge-shaped intervals. Another variety of it shows rivets or studs also at the intersection of the crossing bands. It is generally assumed that the bands are of leather.

trellis-work (trel'is-wėrk), *n.* 1. Same as *latticework*.

The pillars support a *trellis-work*, which is covered with vines. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 3.

Birds
Of sunny plume in gilded *trellis-work*.
Tennyson, Gersaint.

2. A modern kind of fancy work made by cutting out patterns in different materials and applying them upon a background with needle-work edging, etc. The name is derived from the common use of a pattern of vines and climbing plants supported on a trellis.

treloobing (tre-lö'bing), *n.* [Cf. *loobs.*] Stirring and working the loobs, or slimy earth of tin, in a slime-pit, that the mud may partly wash off with the water and the ore settle at the bottom (*R. Hunt*); as used by some writers, the same as *tossing*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

Trema (trē'mą), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), from the small external pits in the endocarp of many species; < Gr. τρῆμα, a hole, < τετραίνειν (√ τρα), bore, pierce.] 1. A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Celtideæ*. It is characterized by lateral free stipules, polygamous flowers, and narrow cotyledons. There are about 30 species, perhaps to be reduced to 20, widely dispersed through tropical and subtropical regions, often described under the names *Sponia* and *Celtis*. They are trees or tall shrubs, bearing alternate serrate leaves three-nerved at the base and usually two-ranked. The flowers are borne in cymes nearly sessile in the axils, followed by small drupes often with the perianth and the involute style-branches persistent. *T. micrantha*, known in Jamaica as *nettle-tree*, is a rough-leaved shrub or small tree, widely diffused from Cuba to Brazil. Three species occur in Australia, and are known as *hoop-ash;* of these *T. orientalis*, a tree about 40 feet high with evergreen leaves silvery beneath, extends also to Ceylon, and is known as *charcoal-tree* in India, where it springs up profusely in deserted grounds.

2. [*l. c.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) A foramen. (*b*) The vulva. [Rare.]

Tremadoc slate (tre-mad'ok slāt). A division of the Lower Silurian: so named by Sedgwick because occurring near Tremadoc in Carnarvonshire. It is at the top of this subdivision of the older rocks of this region, in regard to whose nomenclature there has been so much dispute, that the line between Cambrian and Silurian is drawn in England by those English geologists who desire to use the former name. See *Silurian*.

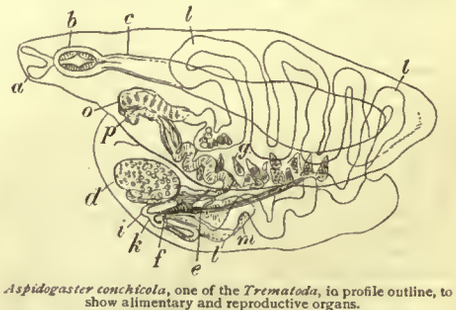
tremando (trā-män'dō), *adv.* [It., trembling, ppr. of *tremare*, tremble: see *tremble*.] In *music*, same as *tremolando*.

Tremandra (trē-man'drą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), named from the remarkably tremulous anthers; < L. *tremere*, tremble, + Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (taken for 'anther').] A genus of plants, type of the order *Tremandreæ*, distinguished by its jointed anthers and opposite leaves. The 2 species are natives of southwestern Australia. They are shrubs, more or less downy with stellate hairs, and bear ovate dentate leaves and axillary purple flowers. The *T. verticillata* of greenhouse cultivation, now separated as *Platytheca galioides*, on account of its whorled leaves and biseriate unjointed anthers, is known as *purple heath-flower*.

Tremandreæ (trē-man'drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Tremandra* + *-eæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the series *Thalamifloræ* and cohort *Polygalinæ*. It is characterized by regular flowers with three, four, or five sepals, as many petals, and twice as many free stamens. It includes 17 species, belonging to the three genera *Tremandra* (the type), *Platytheca*, and *Tetratheca*, the last including all but three of the species in the order. They are all natives of Australia south of the tropics, and are small heath-like shrubs with alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves, and solitary axillary flowers, usually red or purple, often with purple anthers.

Tremarctos (trē-märk'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρῆμα*, hole, + *ἄρκτος*, bear.] The only South American genus of *Ursidæ*, containing the spectacled bear, *T. ornatus*. See cut under *spectacled*.

Trematoda (trem-ą-tō'dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τρηματώδης*, having many holes, porous: see *trematoid*.] 1†. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of parenchymatous entozoa, containing the flukes proper, the hectocotyls of cephalopods, and the planarian larvæ of turbellarians. See cuts under *Cercaria, Bucephalus*, and *water-vascular*.—2. An extensive order of parasitic and chiefly entoparasitic worms, which may be found inside the bodies of almost any animal, and sometimes on the gills or skin of fishes; the flukes or fluke-worms.



Aspidogaster conchicola, one of the *Trematoda*, in profile outline, to show alimentary and reproductive organs.

a, mouth; *b*, muscular pharynx; *c*, stomach; *d*, germarium; *e*, internal vas defereus; *f*, common vitellarian duct; *g*, vitellarium; *h*, *k*, oviduct; *i*, uterus; *m*, testis; *o*, vagina; *p*, penis, continuous posteriorly with external vas deferens.

They mostly have a flattened and more or less chitinized body, and a pair or more of suckers for adhering to the tissues of the host. Most trematoids are hermaphrodite or monœcious, but some are dicecious, and all undergo a series of transformations comparable to those of tapes. The well-known liver-fluke of man, *Distoma hepaticum*, is a characteristic example. (See *cercaria, Distoma, fluke*[2], *hydatid, redia*, and *sporocyst*.) When the order is raised to the rank of a class, as is done by some, the monogeneous and digeneous suborders become subclasses, and the current families are regarded as orders, as *Tristoma* and *Polystoma* of the former division, and of the latter *Monostoma, Distoma, Gasterostoma*, and *Holostoma*. Also *Trematoidea, Trematodea*, and *Trematoida*.

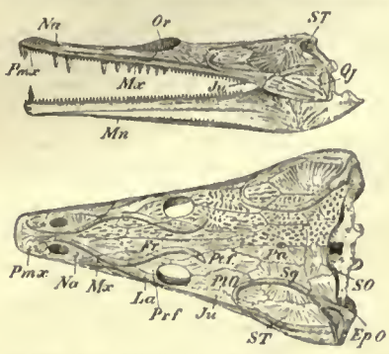
trematode (trem'ạ-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τρηματώδης, having many holes: see *trematoid*.] Same as *trematoid*.

trematoid (trem'ạ-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τρηματοειδής, contr. τρηματώδης, having many holes, < τρῆμα(τ-), hole: see *Trema*.] **I.** *a.* Having many holes; suctorial, as an entoparasite worm; of the nature of or resembling a fluke; of or pertaining to the *Trematoda*.

II. *n.* A trematoid worm, or fluke; a member of the *Trematoda*.

Trematoidea (trem-ạ-toi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trematoid*.] Same as *Trematoda*, 2.

Trematosaurus (trem'ạ-tō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Braun, 1841), < Gr. τρῆμα(τ-), hole, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians, having the skull mailed and sculptured.



Side and Top Views of Skull of *Trematosaurus*: cranial sculpture omitted from lower half of latter, to show sutures more distinctly.

EpO, distinct pointed epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *Ju*, jugal; *La*, lacrymal; *Mn*, mandible; *Mx*, maxilla; *Na*, nasal; *Or*, orbit; *Pa*, parietal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Prf*, prefrontal; *Pfo*, postfrontal; *PtO*, postorbital; *Qj*, quadratojugal; *SO*, one of a pair of bones taking the place of supra-occipitals; *Sq*, squamosal; *ST*, supratemporal.

tremblablet (trem'blạ-bl), *a.* [< *tremble* + *-able*.] Calculated to cause fear or trembling.

But, what is *tremblable* and monstrous, there be some who, when God smites them, they fly unto a witch or an inchauntresse, and call for succour.
Dr. G. Benson. (*Imp. Dict.*)

tremble (trem'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trembled*, ppr. *trembling*. [< ME. *trembleu*, *tremlen*, < OF. *trembler*, *tremeler*, F. *trembler* = Pr. *tremblar* = Sp. *temblar* = It. *tremolare*, < ML. *tremulare*, tremble, fear, hesitate, < L. *tremulus*, trembling, < *tremere* (> It. *tremere* = Sp. Pg. *tremer* = OF. *tremer*) = Gr. τρέμειν, tremble. From the same L. verb *tremere* are also ult. E. *tremor*, *tremulous*, etc.] 1. To be affected with slight, quick, and continued vibratory movements; be moved in a quivering manner by some external force.

The mountayne that the werke was sette on gan to *tremble*, that thel semed it wolde synke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

2. To be affected with involuntary muscular agitation; be agitated convulsively from either a physical or a moral cause; be in a tremor; quake; shake: as, to *tremble* with fatigue; his hand *trembled* from excitement.

And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix *trembled*. Acts xxiv. 25.

Scarce can my knees these *trembling* limbs sustain,
And scarce my heart support its load of pain.
Pope, Iliad, x. 100.

3. To feel or manifest a quivering agitation; be tremulous or shaky; quiver; quaver: as, his voice *trembled* from emotion.

Patience perforce with wilful choler meeting
Makes my flesh *tremble*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 92.

Her red lips *trembled*, and her eyes were wet
With tears that fell not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 239.

4. Figuratively, to be in doubt or suspense; oscillate between certainty and uncertainty; hang upon chance.

Seeking but to borrow
From the *trembling* hope of morrow
Solace for the weary day.
Whittier, The Ranger.

Their serried masses, overwhelming superiority of numbers, and bold bearing made the chances of victory to *tremble* in the balance. *The Century*, XXXI. 458.

To tremble for, to be in fear on account of: as, to *tremble for* one's safety.

I *tremble for* the cause of liberty, from such an example to kings. I *tremble for* the cause of humanity, in the unpunished outrages of the most wicked of mankind.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Trembling palsy. Same as *paralysis agitans* (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Trembling poplar.** See *poplar*.—**Trembling prairie.** [Tr. F. *prairie tremblante*: limited in use to parts of Louisiana: also called *shaking prairie*.] See the quotation.

Also, in the vicinity of the numerous lakes of the parish [La Fourche, Louisiana] exist immense tracts called *trembling prairies*. These seem to be a surface composed of the matted roots and decayed stalks of the marsh vegetation, floating upon water in some instances, and upon very soft mud in others. Over these prairies it is practicable to walk, and cattle graze upon them, although they vibrate at every tread, and a cut of a few feet in depth will always discover a substratum of water.
S. H. Lockett, Sec. Ann. Rep. Topog. Surv. of Louisiana, [1871, p. 10.

Trembling tree, the trembling poplar, or more often the American aspen, *Populus tremuloides*.

tremble (trem'bl), *n.* [< *tremble*, *v.*] 1. The act or state of trembling; an involuntary quivering or shivering as from cold or fear.

There stood Emmy in a *tremble*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxv.

2. *pl.* A form of disease or diseased condition in man or animals, characterized by continued trembling or tremulousness; specifically, in some parts of the United States, a disease of domestic animals, under peculiar local conditions, affecting the quality of the milk and flesh, and known as *milk-sickness* when communicated through these to human beings. See *milk-sickness*.

The flesh of an animal suffering from *trembles*, or in the prodromic stages of *trembles*, would also produce the disease. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 9.

Workers in mercury . . . are apt to suffer from a peculiar form of shaking palsy, known as "the *trembles*," or mercurial tremor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 277.

All of a tremble, trembling all over; in a state of general agitation or excitement. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Gill . . . came "*all of a tremble*," as she said herself. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xx.

tremblement (trem'bl-ment), *n.* [< F. *tremblement* (= Pr. *tremolament*), a trembling or quaking, < *trembler*, tremble: see *tremble* and *-ment*.] 1. In *music*, a trill or shake.—2. A tremor; a quivering. [Rare.]

The wood . . .
Thrills in leafy *tremblement*,
Like a heart that, after climbing, beateth quickly through content. *Mrs. Browning*, Lost Bower, st. 4.

trembler (trem'blėr), *n.* [= F. *trembleur*; as *tremble* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who trembles; especially, a person or an animal that trembles from fear.

Those base submissions that the covetous mammonist, or cowardly *trembler*, drudges under.
Hammond, Works, IV. 479. (*Latham*.)

Well had the boding *tremblers* learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 199.

2. [*cap.*] One of a religious sect of the time of Queen Elizabeth. *Imp. Dict.*

These quaint-primitive dissemblers
In old Queen Bess's days called *Tremblers*.
Hudibras Redivivus.

3. That which trembles or vibrates; specifically, an automatic vibrator used for making and breaking the circuit of an induction-coil; an electric bell.

Audible signals are given . . . on board the locomotive by a *trembler* bell. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 69, Supp.

trembling-jock, trembling-jocky (trem'bling-jok, -jok'i), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media*, supposed to be obnoxious to mice. [Prov. Eng.]

tremblingly (trem'bling-li), *adv.* In a trembling manner; tremulously.

Tremblingly she stood,
And on the sudden dropp'd.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 346.

trembly (trem'bli), *a.* [< *tremble* + *-y*[1].] Trembling; tremulous. [Colloq.]

So frankly coy, so full of *trembly* confidences.
Lowell, Birch Tree.

She [a rabbit] sot thar ez upright an' *trembly* ez me.
M. N. Murfree, Great Smoky Mountains, xiii.

Tremella (trē-mel'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Fries), so called in allusion to the gelatinous texture of the plants; < L. *tremere*, tremble, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gelatinous hymenomycetous fungi, typical of the order *Tremellineæ*, having a non-papillate hymenium which surrounds the whole of the fungus. See *fairy-butter*.

Tremellineæ (trem-e-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tremella* + *-ineæ*.] An order of hymenomycetous fungi. They are gelatinous, of not very definite form, commonly of wavy outline, and are saprophytic on old and dead wood. Also *Tremellini*.

tremellineous (trem-e-lin'ē-us), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging, pertaining to, or resembling fungi of the group *Tremellineæ*.

tremelloid (trem'e-loid), *a.* [< *Tremella* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling the fungus *Tremella* in substance; jelly-like.

tremellose (trem'e-lōs), *a.* [< L. *tremere*, tremble, + *-ella* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, jelly-like; shaking like jelly; of a gelatinous consistence.

tremendous (trē-men'dus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *tremendo*, < L. *tremendus*, fearful, terrible, gerundive of *tremere*, quake, tremble: see *tremble*.] 1. Such as may or does excite trembling, fear, or awe; overpowering in character or quality; awful; dreadful: as, a *tremendous* explosion; *tremendous* invective.

Secondly, [a precept] about blessing, or rather not blaspheming the *tremendous* name of God.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 17.

The battle of Ravenna, one of those *tremendous* days into which human folly and wickedness compress the whole devastation of a famine or a plague.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Hence—2. Such as to excite astonishment or awe; unexampled; wonderful in a high degree; overwhelming; astounding: used intensively or hyperbolically.

The floor of each story was arched, the walls of *tremendous* thickness. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxvi.

From the trees we sometimes saw hanging pythons of *tremendous* girth. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 130.

The skilfullest crew that ever launched a life-boat would be dashed in pieces in a moment in those *tremendous* rollers. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 198.

=**Syn. 1.** Frightful, terrific, horrible, appalling.

tremendously (trē-men'dus-li), *adv.* In a tremendous manner; in a manner to awe or astonish; with excessive force or magnitude.

tremendousness (trē-men'dus-nes), *n.* The state or property of being tremendous.

Tremex (trē'meks), *n.* [NL. (Jurine, 1807), irreg. < Gr. τρῆμα, a hole.] 1. A notable genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Urocéridæ*, separated from the typical genus *Urocerus* only by the venation of the wings. *T. columba* is a large and handsome North American horntail, the larva of which bores the trunks of shade-trees, particularly the maple, and is known as the *pigeon-tremex*.

2. [*l. c.*] A horntail of this genus: as, the pigeon-*tremex*.

tremolando (trem-ọ-län'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *tremolare*, tremble: see *tremble*.] In *music*, in a tremulous manner; in a manner characterized by a tremolo. Also *tremando*.

tremolant (trem'ọ-lạnt), *n.* [< It. *tremolante*: see *tremulant*.] Same as *tremolo* (*d*).

tremolite (trem'ọ-līt), *n.* [< *Tremola* (Val *Tremola*, a valley near Airolo in the Alps, where the mineral was discovered) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amphibole, having usually a white to gray color, and occurring in fibrous or columnar crystalline masses. It differs from other varieties of amphibole in containing little or no iron, being essentially a silicate of calcium and magnesium. Also called *grammatite*.

tremolitic (trem-ọ-lit'ik), *a.* [< *tremolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of tremolite: as, *tremolitic* marble.

tremolo (trem'ọ-lō), *n.* [It., < L. *tremulus*, shaking, quivering: see *tremulous*.] In *music*: (*a*) A tremulous or fluttering effect in vocal music, intended to give a sentimental or passionate quality to the tone, but often carried to a pedantic and offensive extreme. (*b*) A similar effect in instrumental music, produced by a rapid reiteration of a tone or chord. (*c*) A similar effect in organ music, produced in the pipe-organ by means of a delicately balanced bellows attached to one of the wind-trunks, and in the reed-organ by a revolving fan. (*d*) The mechanical device in an organ by which a tremolo is produced; a tremulant. The use of such a mechanism is usually controlled by a stop-knob. Also *tremolant*, *tremulant*.

tremor (trem'or or trē'mor), *n.* [Formerly also *tremour*; < OF. *tremeur*, F. *trémeur* = Sp. Pg. *tremor* = It. *tremore*, < L. *tremor*, a shaking, a quivering, < *tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble*.] 1. A shaking or quivering caused by some external impulse; a close succession of short vibratory or modulatory movements; a state of trembling in a living object or substance: as, the *tremor* of the aspen-leaf.

Morsula, Banaria, and Dacia
Were with the earths like-horrid feuers shaken; . . .
One of these *Tremors* lasted forty dayes,
When six and twenty tow'rs and castles fell.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 570.

Each wave-length of light resulting from a molecular *tremor* of corresponding wave-length.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 118.

Modern research has shown a typical earthquake to consist of a series of small *tremors* succeeded by a shock, or series of shocks. *J. Milne*, Earthquakes, ii.

2. An involuntary or convulsive muscular shaking, quaking, or quivering, as from weakness, disorder, or emotion.

At first a *tremor* of silent fear . . .
Over the hearts of the people went.
Whittier, The Preacher.

No *tremors* through her dainty limbs did pass,
And healthy life alone did paint her cheek.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 115.

Contortions of the face, and an irregular movement of the body and extremities, with *tremors* of greater or less violence. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 128.

3. A trembling, quivering, or quavering quality or effect: as, a *tremor* of light.

To detect, as one or another addressed me, the *tremor* of a voice which, in long-past days, had been wont to bellow through a speaking-trumpet.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 14.

Intention tremor, a tremor developed in a part when it moves to do something.—**Mercurial tremor**, a tremulous condition of the system caused by exposure to mercurial vapors; mercurial palsy; the tremblea.—**Neural tremors**. See *neural*.—**Purring tremor**. Same as *purring thrill* (which see, under *purr*[1]).=**Syn. 2.** *Trepidation, Emotion*, etc. (see *agitation*), quiver, quivering, quaking. See *trepidation*.

tremorless (trem'ọr-les), *a.* [< *tremor* + *-less*.] Free from tremor or vibration.

The plain of the Channel sea stretched flat on either hand of me, *tremorless* as ebony.
The Portfolio, N. S., No. 1, p. 6.

The . . . *tremorless* atmosphere of eternal silence.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 756.

tremulant (trem'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *tremolante*, < ML. *tremulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *tremulare*, tremble: see *tremble*. Cf. *tremulous*.] **I.** *a.* Trembling.

Hapless De Brézé; doomed to survive long ages, in men's memory, in this faint way, with *tremulent* [read *tremulant*] white rod! *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 2.

II. *n.* In *music*, same as *tremolo* (*d*).

tremulation (trem-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **tremulatio(n-)*, < *tremulare*, tremble: see *tremulant*.] A trembling; a tremulous condition. [Rare.]

I was struck with such a terrible *tremulation* that it was as much as three gulps of my brandy bottle could do to put my chill'd blood into its regular motion.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 236. (*Davies*.)

tremulous (trem'ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *trémulo* = Pg. *tremulo* = It. *tremulo, tremolo*, < L. *tremulus*, shaking, quivering, < *tremere*, shake, tremble: see *tremble*.] 1. Trembling; shaking; quivering; vibrating; unsteady.

A sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether, whose least wave
Stands *tremulous*. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 958.

Think of honeyed words and *tremulous* touch
As things that slay.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 333.

Every fibre is alive with feeling and *tremulous* with radiant thought. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 114.

That old *tremulous* laugh which was half a cough.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xx.

2. Lacking firmness, resolution, or courage; feeble; wavering; timid.

The tender *tremulous* Christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

Those dry, forlorn, *tremulous* specimens of female mortality which abound in every village congregation.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 56.

3. In *entom.*, finely wavy: as, a *tremulous* line.—**Tremulous poplar**. Same as *trembling poplar*. See *poplar*.

tremulously (trem'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a tremulous manner.

So linger, as from me earth's light withdraws,
Dear touch of Nature, *tremulously* bright!
Lowell, The Eye's Treasury.

tremulousness (trem'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being tremulous.

Tremulousness of voice is very effectively used by some vocalists in highly pathetic passages.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 222.

tren[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *trennen*, < MD. *trennen* = OHG. MHG. G. *trennen*, separate, factitive of OHG. **trinnan*, MHG. *trinnen*, separate.] To separate.

Uch toth fram other is *trent*. *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 212.

tren[2]†, *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A fish-spear. *Ainsworth*.

trenail, *n.* A form of *treenail*.

trench (trench), *v.* [< ME. **trenchen*, **tranchen*, *traunchen*, < OF. *trencher, trancher*, F. *traneher* = Pr. *trencar, trenchar, tringuar* = Sp. *trinchar*, chop, *trincar*, carve, = Pg. *trinchar*, carve, *trincar*, crack, break, = It. *trinciare*, cut, carve, hew, slice, Olt. *trinceare*, trench, *trincare*, trim; prob. < L. *truncare* (LL. **trincare*, ML. (after Rom.) *trencare*), cut off, lop: see *truncate, trunk, v.* Hence *trench, n., trenchant, intrench, retrench*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To cut, as a notch, hole, mark, etc.; form by cutting; carve; incise.

Traunche that sturgyon.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

This weak impress of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 7.

View the wound, by cruel knife
Trench'd into him.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

2. To cut into; form a ditch, trench, or other linear depression in: as, to *trench* the ground round a camp or a fort.

Pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to *trench* a field,
Or cast a rampart. *Milton*, P. L., i. 677.

And *trench* the strong, hard mould with the spade,
Where never before a grave was made.
Bryant, Two Graves.

We found that the older trachytic lavas of the hills had been deeply *trenched* by lateral valleys.
A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, x.

3. In *agri.*, to furrow deeply, especially with the spade; dig deeply and turn over thoroughly by means of a succession of contiguous trenches.

In order to expedite the growth of ivy, the ground, previously to planting, should be *trenched* two feet deep.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 264.

4. In *cabinet-making* and the like, to work with a long continuous groove, as a rail which is to be fitted upon the heads of a series of bars or balusters.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cut; slash.

Temir the stout
Rider who with sharpe
Trenching blade of bright steele
Hath made his fiercest foes to feele . . .
The strength of his braue right arme.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 107.

2. Specifically, to form a trench or trenches; proceed by or as if by means of trenches.

An underground passage constructed by *trenching* down from the surface. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 622.

3. To encroach; infringe; obtrude as if by cutting into something: used of conduct, expression, or the like, usually with *on* or *upon*: as, to *trench upon* another's rights. Also *intrench*.

The boy with buttons, and the basket-wench,
To vent their wares into my works do *trench!*
B. Jonson, Time Vindicated.

Madam, I am bold
To *trench* so far *upon* your privacy.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, i. 1.

4†. To reach out; extend; tend.

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be "meum" and "tuum," when the reason and consequence thereof may *trench* to point of estate.
Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1887).

=**Syn. 3.** *Encroach upon, Infringe*, etc. See *trespass*.

trench (trench), *n.* [< ME. *trench, trenche*, < OF. **trenche*, a trench (cf. OF. *trenche, tranche*, a slice, also a pruning-knife) (OF. also *trenchee*, F. *tranchée* = It. *trincea*, a trench), < *trencher*, cut: see *trench, n.*] 1. A narrow excavation of considerable length cut into the earth; a deep furrow or ditch. In agriculture trenches are made for drainage, for loosening the soil deeply, for certain kinds of planting, etc. In military operations trenches constitute the parallels or approaches used for the shelter of besieging troops, as before a fortified place, or for protection and defense, as in an intrenched camp. If the ground is hard or rocky, trenches are raised above it with fascines, bags of earth, etc.; but if the earth can be easily dug, then a ditch or way is sunk, and edged with a parapet, next to the enemy, formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch. The depth of the trench, form of the parapet, etc., vary according to the purpose or occasion.

There is a very strong and great Castle, invironed with exceeding deepe *trenches* and a strong wall.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 9.

2†. A lane or road cut through shrubbery or woods.

And in a *trench* forth in the park goth she.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 384.

Returns of a trench. See *return*[1].—**Tail of the trenches.** See *tail*[1].—**To mount the trenches**, to mount guard in the trenches: usually done at night.—**To open the trenches**, to begin to form the lines of approach to a fortified place.—**To scour the trenches**, to make a sally upon the guard, force them to give way, drive off the working party, break down the parapet, fill up the trenches, and spike the cannon. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Encyc.

trenchancy (tren'chan-si), *n.* [< *trenchan(t)* + *-cy*.] The state or quality of being trenchant; sharpness; keenness; causticity.

Mrs. Elsmere was old enough to know what importance to attach to the *trenchancy* of eighteen.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, iv.

trenchant (tren'chant), *a.* [< ME. *trenchant, trenchaunt*, < OF. *trenchant*, F. *tranchant*, ppr. of *trencher*, cut: see *trench, v.*] 1. Cutting; sharp; keen.

By his belt he baar a long panade,
And of a swerd ful *trenchant* was the blade.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 10

Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy *trenchant* sword.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 115.

2. Penetrating; energetic; downright.

I too have longed for *trenchant* force,
And will like a dividing spear.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, iv., A Farewell.

Sworn foe of Cant, he smote it down
With *trenchant* wit unsparing.
Whittier, Randolph of Roanoke.

The . . . sun was warm, and the air was bland, with only now and then a *trenchant* breath from the Alps.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

That *trenchant* policy of "reconstruction" which followed close upon the termination of the war.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

3. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, sectorial, as a molar or premolar; sharp-edged: as, the *trenchant* canines of a saber-toothed tiger.

trenchantly (tren'chant-li), *adv.* In a trenchant manner; cuttingly; sharply; keenly.

trench-cart (trench'kärt), *n.* *Milit.*, a cart adapted to pass along the trenches, to distribute ammunition and other supplies. It is mounted on low wheels so as not to be exposed to the enemy's fire.

trench-cavalier (trench'kav-a-lēr'), *n.* *Milit.*, a high parapet of gabions, fascines, earth, etc., erected by besiegers upon the glacis to command and enfilade the covered way of a fortress.

trencher[1] (tren'chėr), *n.* [< ME. **trenchour*, < OF. **trencheor* (ML. reflex *trencheator*), < *trencher*, cut: see *trench, v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who carves at table; also, one who carves at a side-table for the company.

I was not born, I take it, for a *trencher*,
Nor to espouse my mistress' dairy-maid.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

2. One who cuts or digs trenches; a trench-digger or -maker.

All these works were executed by the soldiers, who showed themselves excellent *trenchers*.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 397.

trencher[2] (tren'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *trenchere, trenchor, trenchour*, < OF. *trenchoir, trencheoir*, a trencher, lit. a cutting-place, < *trencher*, cut: see *trench, v.*] 1. A wooden plate or platter (originally a square piece of board or slice of wood) for the table or the kitchen. Trenchers of some form were used at table till a late period, at first by all classes and afterward by the common people, either to be eaten from or for the cutting up of food; and the number of changes of them during a meal in early times was regulated by personal rank. Trenchers and plates are sometimes mentioned together in later writings, the food being probably served from the former to the latter.

Thus ye shall serue your souerayne: laye [six or eight] *trenchours*, & yf he be of a lower degre [or] estate, laye fyue *trenchours*, & yf he he of lower degre, foure *trenchours*, & of an other degre, thre *trenchours*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 274.

We had no napkins nor change of *trenchers*, and drunk out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 29, 1663.

To heap the *trencher* and to fill the cup of an idle blackguard ne'er-do-weel. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

2†. A slice of bread used as a platter to lay food upon, as thin cakes of bread still are in some countries. Such slices of bread were either eaten after the meat placed upon them, or, as commonly among the rich, thrown into an alms-basket, with other leavings, for the poor.

Loaves at this period [the 14th century] were made of a secondary quality of flour, and these were first pared, and then cut into thick slices, which were called in French tranchoirs, and in English *trenchers*, because they were to be carved upon. *Wright*, Homes of Other Days, xi.

3. That which trenchers contain; food; hence, the pleasures of the table: often used attributively.

Those *trencher* philosophers which in the later age of the Roman state were usually in the houses of great persons. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

The *trencher* fury of a riming parasite.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

4. Same as *trencher-cap*.—**Trencher salt-cellar.** See *salt-cellar*.

trencher-bread† (tren'chėr-bred), *n.* [< ME. *trenchor brede*; < *trencher*[2] + *bread*[1].] A kind of coarse bread, slices of which were used as plates for other food at table. See *trencher*[2], 2.

Item, that the *Trenchor Brede* be maid of the Meale as it cummyth frome the Milne.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 125, Index.

trencher-buffoon† (tren'chėr-bu-fön'), *n.* One who amuses persons at their meals; the wag of a company.

trencher-cap (tren'chėr-kap), *n.* A cap of the peculiar form worn by professors and students at some universities; a mortar-board.

trencher-chaplain† (tren'chėr-chap'lān), *n.* A domestic chaplain. *Heylin*.

trencher-coat (tren'chėr-kōt), *n.* In *gilding*, a preparatory coating applied before the gold-leaf is laid on. It consists of Armenian bole, bloodstone, and galena, mixed up in water, with a little olive-oil.

trencher-critic (tren'chėr-krit'ik), *n.* A person curious in cookery and table-service; a gourmet.

trencher-fly† (tren'chėr-flī), *n.* One who haunts the tables of others; a parasite.

Or otherwise delighted
In keeping Dogs and Horses, or by hearing
His *trencher-Flies* about his table jearing.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 171).

trencher-friend (tren'chėr-frend), *n.* One who flatters another for the sake of a place at his table; a sponger.

You fools of fortune, *trencher-friends*, time's flies!
Shak., T. of A., iii. 6. 106.

trencher-knight (tren'chėr-nīt), *n.* A serving-man attending at table; a waiter.

Some *trencher-knight*, some Dick,
That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 464.

trencher-law (tren'chėr-lâ), *n.* The regulation of diet; dietetics.

When spleenish morsels cram the gaping maw,
Without'n diet's care, or *trencher-law*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iv. 21.

trencher-loaf† (tren'chėr-lōf), *n.* [< ME. *trenchoure lofe*; < *treneher*^{2} + *loaf*^{1}.] Same as *treneher-bread*.

Ye moste haue thre pantry knyues, one knyfe to square *trenchoure loues*, an other to be a chyppere, the thyrde shall be sharpe to make smothe trenchoures.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

trencherman (tren'chėr-man), *n.*; pl. *trenchermen* (-men). 1. An eater: with a qualifying word noting the degree of appetite: as, a poor *trencherman*.

You had musty victual, and he hath holp to eat it; he is a very valiant *trencher-man*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 51.

2†. A cook. *Johnson*.

Palladius assuring him that bee had already been more fed by his discourses than he could bee by the skilfullest *trenchermen* of Media. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

3. A table-companion; a trencher-mate.

Mr. Wagg, the celebrated wit, and a fed-captain and *trencher-man* of my Lord Steyne.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ii.

trencher-mate (tren'chėr-māt), *n.* A table-companion; a guest at dinner or other meal.

These *trencher-mates* . . . frame to themselves a way more pleasant. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

trencher-plate (tren'chėr-plāt), *n.* In *ceram.*, an earthenware plate of a special pattern, very flat and having a small rim, made by different potters of the eighteenth century. *Jewitt*, II. 350.

trenchmore† (trench'mōr), *n.* [Prob. < OF. **trenche-more*, **tranchemore*, a fanciful name, alluding to the rough swashing manner of the dancers, < *trencher*, cut, + *More*, a Moor (cf. *morris-dance*); cf. OF. *tranchemontaigne*, a swash-mountain, a swash-buckler, lit. 'cut-mountain.'] 1. An old English country-dance, of a lively and boisterous character, common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Pray you, do not disturb 'em, sir; here lie such youths
Will make you start, if they but dance their *trenchmores*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

2. Music for such a dance, which was in triple or sextuple rhythm.

trenchmore† (trench'mōr), *v. i.* [< *trenchmore*, *n.*] To perform the dance so called; dance the trenchmore.

Mark, he doth courtesy, and salutes a block—
Will seem to wonder at a weathercock,
Trenchmore with apes, play music to an owl.
Marston, Satires, ii. 93.

trenchour†, **trenchur**†, *n.* See *trencher*^{1}.

trench-plow (trench'plou), *n.* A form of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows; a ditching-plow. *Imp. Diet.*

trend^1 (trend), *v.* [< ME. *trenden*, < AS. **trendan* (found only in deriv. *ā-trendlian*) = MLG. *trenden*, roll; cf. OFries. *trind*, *trund* = MLG. *trint*, *trent*, round, = Sw. Dan. *trind*, round (Dan. *trindt*, around); MD. **trent* = MLG. *trent*, a ring, circle; whence in the adverbial phrase MLG. *umme den trent*, *umtrent*, LG. *umtrent* = D. *omtrent* = Sw. Dan. *omtrent*, around. Cf. *trendle*, *trundle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To turn; revolve; roll.

Meuyuge hath cause fyrste & pryocypally of *trendynge* aboute of heuen.
Bartholomæus Anglicus, De Proprietatibus Rerum [(trans., ed. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494), ix.

2†. To travel round or along a region, tract, etc., at its edge; skirt; coast.

You shall *trend* about the very Northerne and most Easterly point of all Asia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 437.

This Caravan . . . durst not by themselves venture over the main Desarts: which all this while we had *trented* along, and now were to passe thorow.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 107.

3. To have a general course or direction; stretch or incline; run: as, the American coast *trends* southwest from Nova Scotia to Florida.

Vnder the name of India, heere we comprehend all that Tract betweene Indus and the Persian Empire on the West, vnto China Eastward, as it *trendeth* betwixt the Tartarian and the Indian Seas. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 452.

Where the river *trends* westward into the main he set up a memorial cross. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 91.

4. Figuratively, to have a general tendency or proclivity; incline; lean; turn. See *trend*^{1}, *n.*, 2.

The discussion with his philosophic Egeria now *trended* away from theology in the direction of politics, or, as we now say, sociology. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 164.

5. In *geol.* and *mining*, same as *strike*, 5.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to turn or roll. [Rare or obsolete.]

Lat him rollen and *trenden* withinne hymself the lyht of his inward syhte. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 11.

Not farre beneath i' th' valley as she *trends*
Her silver streame.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3. (*Nares.*)

2†. To follow the course or direction of; coast along.

We *trended* the said land about 9. or 10. leagues, hoping to finde some good harborough.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 206.

trend^1 (trend), *n.* [< *trend*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A general course or direction; inclination of the course of something toward a particular line or point.

All
The *trend* of the coast lay hard and black.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

Owing to the westerly *trend* of the valley and its vast depth, there is a great difference between the climates of the north and south sides. *The Century*, XL. 497.

2. A general tendency or proclivity; a final drift or bent; an ultimate inclination.

What can support the dogma against the *trend* of Scripture? *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 571.

I have quoted these few examples to show the *trend* of opinion in respect to certain forms of atrophy.
Alien. and Neurol., XI. 308.

3. *Naut.*, the thickening of an anchor-shank as it approaches the arms.—4. A current or stream. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trend^2 (trend), *v. t.* [Perhaps for *tren*, separate: see *tren*^{1}.] To cleanse, as wool. Also *trent*. [Local, Eng.]

trend^2 (trend), *n.* [See *trend*^{2}, *v.*] Clean or cleansed wool. [Local, Eng.]

trender (tren'dėr), *n.* [< *trend*^{2} + *-er*^{1}.] One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [Local, Eng.]

trendle (tren'dl), *n.* [< ME. *trendel*, *trendil*, *trendyl*, *trendull*, *trindel*, < AS. *trendel*, *trændel*, *tryndel* (= MLG. *trendel*, *trindel* = MHG. *trendel*), a roller, roll, wheel, < **trendlan*, roll: see *trend*^{1}, *v.*, *trendle*, *v.* The noun also appears in the variant forms *trindle* and *trundle*, q. v.] 1. That which turns or rolls, as a ball, a wheel, or the like; a roller; a trundle.

Hir Ene as a *trendull* turned full rounde,
first on hir fader, for feare that she hade,
And sethyn on that semely with a sad wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 453.

And Y schall cumpas as a round *trendil* in thi cumpasse.
Wyclif, Isa. xxix. 3.

2. A brewers' cooler. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The turning-beam of a spindle. *Halliwell.*

trendle† (tren'dl), *v.* [< ME. *trendlen*, *trendilen*, *trindlen*, < AS. **trendlian* (in comp. *ā-trendlian*), *tryndylian* (in pp. *tryndyled*) (= MHG. *trendelen*, *trindelen*, *trendeln*), roll, turn; freq. of *trend*^{1}, or from the noun *trendle*. The verb also appears in the variant forms *trindle*, *trundle*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To revolve upon an axis; turn round.

A thynge that *trenlyth* rounde abowte chaungyth not place towchynge al the hole, but . . . towchynge partyes therof yt *trenlyth* rounde abowte.
Bartholomæus Anglicus, De Proprietatibus Rerum [(trans., ed. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494), ix.

2. To roll along; trundle; bowl.

The hedde *trendūd* on the borde.
Guy of Warwick, ed. Zupitza (E. E. T. S.), l. 3712.

A tickell treasure, like a *trendlynge* ball.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

II. *trans.* To roll.

Y sawȝ a sweuen, and it seemed to me as a loof of barlich maad vndir asshen to be *trendlid* and into the tentis of Madyan to goo doun. *Wyclif*, Judges vii. 13.

trendled†, *a.* [ME. *trendled*, < AS. **trendeled*, *tryndyled*; as *trendle* + *-ed*^{2}.] Rounded like a wheel. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 225.

trenket†, *n.* An old spelling of *trinket*^{1}.

trennel (tren'l), *n.* A corrupt form of *treenail*.

trent^1 (trent), *v. t.* Same as *trend*^{2}.

trent^2† (trent), *n.* [< ME. *trent*, *trente*, < OF. (and F.) *trente*, thirty, < L. *triginta*, thirty: see *thirty*.] The number thirty; a trental.

On the morwe to seie a *trent* of masses atte same ffreres.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

trental (tren'tal), *n.* [< ME. *trental*, *trentel*, < OF. *trentel*, *trentul* (ML. reflex *trentale*), a trental, set of thirty masses (ML. **trigintalia*, pl.), < *trente*, thirty, < L. *triginta*, thirty: see *trent*^{2}.] A collection or series of anything numbering thirty; specifically, a service of thirty masses for a deceased person in the Roman Catholic Church on as many successive days, or formerly sometimes in one day. Also rarely *trigintal*.

"*Trentals*," seyde he, "deliveren fro penaunce
Hir freendes soules, as wel olde as yonge."
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 16.

A *trental* (thirty) of masses used to be offered up for almost every one on the burial day.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 504, note.

trente-et-quarante (tront'ā-ka-ront'), *n.* [F., lit. 'thirty and forty': *trente*, < L. *triginta*, thirty (see *trent*^{2}); *et*, < L. *et*, and; *quarante*, < L. *quadraginta*, forty: see *thirty* and *forty*.] The game of rouge-et-noir.

Trenton limestone. See *limestone*.

trepan^1 (trē-pan'), *n.* [Formerly *trepane*; < OF. *trepane*, F. *trépan* = Sp. *trépano* = Pg. *trepano* = It. *trepano*, *trapano*, < ML. *trepanum*, prop. **trypanum*, < Gr. *τρύπανον*, a borer, an auger, a surgeons' trepan, < *τρυπᾶν*, bore, < *τρῦπα*, *τρύπη*, hole, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] 1. An instrument for boring; a borer. Specifically—(*a*) An engine formerly used in sieges for piercing or making holes in the walls.

And their th' Inginers haue the *Trepan* drest,
And reared vp the Ramme for battery best.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

(*b*) The name given by the French to a boring-tool used for sinking wells and mining shafts to great depths and sometimes of great dimensions.

2. An instrument, in the form of a crown-saw, used by surgeons for removing parts of the bones of the skull, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. The trephine is an improved form of this instrument. See cuts under *crown-saw* and *trephine*.

trepan^1 (trē-pan'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trepanned*, ppr. *trepanning*. [Formerly also *trepane*; < OF. *trepaner*, F. *trépaner*, trepan; from the noun.] To perforate by a trepan, especially by the surgical trepan; operate on with a trepan.—**Trepanned brush**, a drawn brush having the holes for the bristles drilled partially through the stock to meet lateral holes drilled from the edge or end. The tufts of bristles are drawn into these holes by strong silk or thread passing through the laterals, which holes are then plugged up and the whole polished. See *drawn brush*, under *drawn*.

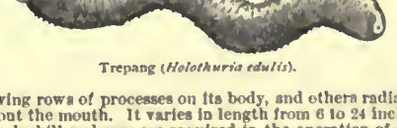
trepan^2, *n.* and *v.* See *trapan*.

trepanation (trep-a-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *trépanation*, < *trépaner*, trepan: see *trepan*^{1}, *v.*] The operation of trepanning; the process of perforating the skull with the trepan or trephine, or by other means.

Inoculation from the bulb produces rabies in ten and kills in fifteen days after *trepanation*.
Nature, XXXVII. 360.

trepane†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *trepan*^{1}.

trepang (trē-pang'), *n.* [Also *tripang*; < Malay *tripang*.] A kind of edible holothurian, as *Holothuria edulis*; a sea-slug, sea-cucumber, sea-pudding, or bêche-de-mer; also, such holothurians as a commercial product prepared for food. Trepang is found chiefly on coral reefs in the Eastern seas, and is highly esteemed for food in China, where it is imported in large quantities. The animal is repulsive, somewhat resembling a stout worm in shape, but



Trepang (*Holothuria edulis*).

having rows of processes on its body, and others radiated about the mouth. It varies in length from 6 to 24 inches. Much skill and care are required in the operation of curing, which is performed by gutting and boiling these sea-slugs, and spreading them out on a perforated platform over a wood-fire (or sometimes in the sun) to dry. Sun-dried trepangs are in special request in China for making soups. The fishery is carried on in numerous localities in the Indian Ocean, in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the shores of Australia.

trepanize (trep'an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trepanized*, ppr. *trepanizing*. [< *trepan*^{1} + *-ize*.] To trepan.

Some have been cured . . . by *trepanizing* the scull, or drawing bones from it.
Jer. Taylor, Miseries of Temporal Life.

trepanner[1] (trē-pan′ėr), *n.* [< *trepan*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who operates surgically with the trepan or trephine.

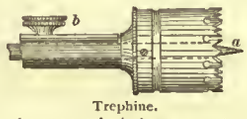
trepanner[2], *n.* See *trapanner*.

trepanning (trē-pan′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trepan*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of making, with a trepan, an opening in the skull for relieving the brain from compression or irritation.—2. The method of making trepanned brushes (which see, under *trepan*[1], *v.*).

trepanning-elevator (trē-pan′ing-el″ē-vā-tor), *n.* In *surg.*, a lever for raising the portion of bone detached by a trepan or trephine.

trepget†, *n.* Same as *trebuchet*.

trephine (tre-fēn′ or tre-fīn′), *n.* [< F. *tréphine;* appar. intended for **trépine*, an arbitrary dim. of *trépan*, trepan: see *trepan*[1].] An improved form of the trepan, consisting of a cylindrical saw with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimlet, and having a sharp steel point called the *center-pin*. This pin may be fixed and removed at pleasure, and stands in the center of the circle formed by the saw, projecting a little below its edge. The center-pin is fixed in the skull, and forms an axis round which the circular edge of the saw rotates, and as soon as the teeth of the saw have made a circular groove in which they can work steadily the center-pin is removed. The saw is made to cut through the bone, not by a series of complete rotations such as are made by the trepan, but by rapid half-rotations alternately to the right and left. The trephine is used especially in injuries of the head, and in cases, chiefly of abscess, resulting from injuries, in which the removal of the morbid material or of a new growth is necessary. The use of the trephine, which was gradually being abandoned, has of late years come into prominence again, in consequence of the discoveries made in cerebral localization.



Trephine.

A, crown or spherical saw; *a*, center-pin for guiding the saw; *b*, screw for attachment of the shank to a working handle.

trephine (tre-fēn′ or tre-fīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trephined*, ppr. *trephining*. [< *trephine*, *n.*] To operate upon with a trephine; trepan.

trephine-saw (tre-fēn′sâ), *n.* Broadly, a crown-saw; more specifically, a small crown-saw used by surgeons in trephining; a trephine.

trepid (trep′id), *a.* [= Sp. *trépido* = Pg. It. *trepido*, < L. *trepidus*, agitated, anxious, < *trepere* (found only in 3d pers. sing. *trepit*), turn, = Gr. *τρέπειν*, turn (> ult. E. *trope*, *tropic*, etc.). The negative *intrepid* is much more common.] Trembling from fear or terror; quaking: opposed to *intrepid*.

Look at the poor little *trepid* creature, panting and helpless under the great eyes!
Thackeray, Virginians, lxx.

trepidation (trep-i-dā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *trepidation*, F. *trépidation* = Sp. *trepidacion* = Pg. *trepidação* = It. *trepidazione*, < L. *trepidatio(n-)*, alarm, trembling, < *trepidare*, hurry with alarm, be agitated with fear, tremble, < *trepidus*, agitated, anxious: see *trepid*.] 1. Tremulous agitation; perturbation; alarm.

There useth to be more *trepidation* in court upon the first breaking out of trouble than were fit.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.—3. A vibratory motion; a vibration.

It cometh to pass in massive bodies that they have certain *trepidations* and waverings before they fix and settle.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

4. In *anc. astron.*, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament to account for certain phenomena, especially precession, really due to motions of the axis of the earth.

That crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first moved.
Milton, P. L., iii. 483.

=Syn. 1. *Tremor*, *Emotion*, etc. (see *agitation*), flutter, tremulousness, discomposure.

trepidity (trē-pid′i-ti), *n.* [< *trepid* + *-ity.*] The state of being trepid; trepidation; timidity: opposed to *intrepidity*. [Rare.]

Treron (trē′ron), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *τρήρων*, timorous, shy, < *τρεῖν*, flee in fear.] 1. An extensive genus of Old World fruit-pigeons; the green pigeons, chiefly of Asia and Africa. The limits of the genus vary much, as many modern genera have been detached and separately named. The trerons are mainly of green plumage shading into lavender and maroon, and varied with yellow, orange, or scarlet in some places. They are gregarious and arboricole, and feed mostly on soft fruits. *T. amboinensis* is a characteristic species of the genus in its most restricted sense. Also called *Vinago*. See cut in next column.

2. [*l. c.*] A pigeon of this genus; a vinago.

Treronidæ (trē-ron′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Treron* + *-idæ*.] The *Treroninæ* ranked as a family.


Amboyna Vinago (*Treron amboinensis*).

Treroninæ (trē-rō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < *Treron* + *-inæ*.] The trerons as a subfamily of *Columbidæ*.

tresauncet, *n.* [ME., also *tresawnce*, *tresawne*, *tresawnte*, *tresens;* < OF. *tresance* (ML. *transcencia*, *transcenna*), perhaps ult. < L. *transcendere*, climb over: see *transcend*.] A passage; a corridor. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 502.

Wt a privee yard to a kechyn, wt a *tresaunce* between the hall and the kechyn. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 61.

tresaylet (tres′āl), *n.* [< OF. *tresayle* (F. *trisaïeul*), < *tres* (< L. *tres*, *tri-*), three, + *aïeul*, *ayle*, etc., grandfather: see *ayle*.] In *law*, an old writ which lay for a man claiming as heir to his grandfather's grandfather, to recover lands of which he had been deprived by an abatement happening on the ancestor's death.

tresont, *n.* An obsolete form of *treason*.

tresort, **tresoure**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *treasure*.

tresorere†, **tresourere**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *treasurer*.

tresouriet, **tresoury**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *treasury*.

trespace†, *v. i.* An old spelling of *trespass*.

trespass (tres′pas), *v. i.* [< ME. *trespassen*, *trespacen*, < OF. *trespasser*, pass over, depart, die, F. *trépasser*, die, = Pr. *traspassar*, *trespassar*, *trapassar* = Sp. *traspasar* = Pg. *traspassar*, *trespassar* = It. *trapassare*, < ML. *transpassare*, pass over, trespass, < L. *trans*, over, + *passare*, pass: see *trans-* and *pass*, *v.*, and cf. *transpass*.] 1†. To pass beyond a limit or boundary; hence, to depart from life; die.

Robert de Bruse . . . *trespassed* out of this vncertayne worlde. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xx.

2. To make entry or passage without right or permission; go unlawfully or unwarrantably; encroach by bodily presence: with *on* or *upon:* as, to *trespass upon* another's land or premises.

Go out of the sanctuary; for thou hast *trespassed*.
2 Chron. xxvi. 18.

3. To make an improper inroad upon a person's presence or rights; intrude aggressively or offensively in relation to something: with *on* or *upon*.

Nothing that *trespasses upon* the modesty of the company, and the decency of conversation, can become the mouth of a wise and virtuous person.
Tillotson, Sermons, ccxiv.

4. To commit an aggressive offense; transgress in some active manner; offend; sin: with *against:* as, to *trespass against* the laws of God and man. See *trespass*, *n.*

A dere God, what Love hadde he to us his Subjettes, whan he thai nevere *trespaced* wolde for Trespassours auffre Dethe! *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

If thy brother *trespass against* thee, rebuke him.
Luke xvii. 3.

They . . . *trespass against* all logick. *Norris.*

5†. To give offense: with *to*.

And if that any neighebore of myne . . .
. . . be so hardy *to* hir to *trespace*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 15.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Trespass upon*, *Encroach upon*, *Intrench upon*, *Trench upon*, *Infringe upon*, *Intrude upon*, *Transgress*. *Trespass upon*, though figurative, expresses generally the idea common to these words, that of unauthorized, improper, or undesirable coming upon ground not one's own. The order is essentially that of strength, and there is a corresponding increase in the presumption that the offense is committed knowingly. To *trespass upon* another's rights is literally to step or pass across the line of demarcation between his rights and ours. To *encroach upon* anything is to creep upon it to some extent, and often implies moving by stealth or by imperceptible degrees and occupying or keeping what one thus takes: the ocean may thus be said to *encroach upon* the land by wearing it away. To *intrench upon*, or latterly more often *trench upon*, is to cut into as a trench is lengthened or widened; it does not especially suggest, as does *encroach upon*, either slowness or stealth. *Infringe* or *infringe upon* means a breaking into; hence it is a much stronger word than those that precede it. *Transgress* is stronger and plainer still, meaning to walk across the boundary, as of another's rights. *Intrude upon* suggests especially that one is unwelcome, and goes where regard for others' rights, as of privacy, or the sense of shame, should forbid him to press in.

trespass (tres′pas), *n.* [< ME. *trespas*, < OF. *trespas*, departure, F. *trépas*, decease, = Pr. *traspas*, *trespas* = Sp. *traspaso* = Pg. *traspasso*, *trespasso* = It. *trapasso*, departure, decease, digression, trespass; from the verb.] 1. Unlawful or forbidden entrance or passage; offensive intrusion of bodily presence. See 3 (*b*).

"There is neither knight or squire," said the pinder, . . .
"Dare make a *trespass* to the town of Wakefield."
Jolly Pinder of Wakefield (Child's Ballads, V. 205).

2. An aggressive or active offense against law or morality; the commission of any wrongful or improper act; an offense; a sin: as, a *trespass* against propriety.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

Be plainer with me, let me know my *trespass*
By its own visage. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 265.

In 1404 . . . Northumberland's treason was condoned as a *trespass* only. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 372.

3. In *law*, in a general sense, any transgression not amounting to felony or misprision of felony. Specifically—(*a*) An injury to the person, property, or rights of another, with force, either actual or implied: technically called *trespass vi et armis*. In this sense it includes wrongs immediately injurious even when the force is only constructive, as in the enticing away of a servant. (*b*) A wrongful entry upon land of another: specifically called *trespass to real property*. Setting foot on another's land without right or license is technically considered a forcible treapass. Casting things upon it, suffering one's cattle to go upon it, or otherwise interfering with its possession is equally so.

Every unwarrantable entry on another's soil the law entitles a *trespass* by breaking his close. . . . For every man's land is, in the eye of the law, enclosed and set apart from his neighbour's. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xii.

(*c*) An injury to property by one who has no right whatever to its possession or use: technically called *trespass to property*. In this sense it equally implies force, but relates to property only, and contradistinguishes the wrong from a conversion or embezzlement by a bailee or other person having already a rightful possession.—**Action of trespass**, an action to recover damages for trespass.—**Forcible trespass**, in *criminal law*, the offense of committing treapass to personal property with such display of force as to terrify or overawe. The similar offense respecting real property is called *forcible entry*.—**Trespass for mesne profits.** See *action of mesne profits*, under *profit*.—**Trespass on the case**, an action for a wrong which is not technically a trespass, because the injury is not in the strictest sense the direct result of the act, but where the transgressive character of the transaction appears from the circumstances of the case, as in the case of libel, malicious prosecution, and the like.

In the 16th century a special form of *trespass on the case* became, under the name of assumpsit, the common and normal method of enforcing contracts not made by deed, and remained so till the middle of the present century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 454.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Transgression*, *Wrong*, etc. (see *crime*), breach, infringement, infraction, encroachment.

trespasser (tres′pas-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *trespassour*, *trespasoure*, < OF.**trespassour*, < *trespasser*, trespass: see *trespass*.] One who trespasses, or commits a trespass; one who invades another's property or rights, or who does a wrongful act.

trespass-offering (tres′pas-of″ėr-ing), *n.* Among the ancient Jews, a sacrifice presented in expiation for such a sin or offense as admitted of compensation or satisfaction. The ceremonial is described in Lev. xiv. 12–18. See *offering*.

tress[1] (tres), *n.* [< ME. *tresse*, *trisse*, < OF. *tresse*, *tresce*, F. *tresse* = Pr. *tressa*, *treza* = Sp. *trenza* = Pg. *trança* = It. *treccia*, < ML.**trichea*, *tricia*, also *trica*, a tress, hair interwoven, prob. < Gr. *τρίχα*, in three parts, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three: see *three*.] A plait, braid, lock, or curl of hair; any distinct portion of the hair of the head, especially when long; in the plural, the hair of the head, especially when growing abundantly.

Hir yelow heer was broyded in a *tresse*
Bihinde hir bak, a yerde long, I gesse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 191.

Behind her Neck her comely *Tresses* ty'd.
Prior, Cloe Hunting.

Nazarite tresses. See *Nazarite*.—**To braid St. Catherine's tresses.** See *braid*[1].

tress[1] (tres), *v. t.* [< ME. *tressen*, < OF. (and F.) *tresser* = Pr. *tressar* = Sp. *trenzar* = Pg. *trançar* = It. *treccciare*, plait in tresses; from the noun.] To furnish with or form into tresses: chiefly in the past participle used adjectively.

A brow of pearl
Tressed with redolent ebony,
In many a dark delicious curl.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Tressed point. See *point*[1].

tress[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trace*.

tress[3], *n.* A dialectal variant of *trest*[2].

-tress. A termination of some feminine nouns. See *-ess* (2).

tressed (trest), *a.* [ME. *tressed, y-tressed;* < *tress*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having tresses; adorned with tresses; bordered or surrounded by tresses.

Ofte tyme this was hire manere,
To gon *y-tressed* with hire heres clere
Doun by hire coler, at hire bak byhynde,
Which with a threde of gold she wolde bynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 816.

2. Divided into tresses or locks, or consisting of them; worn in long tresses.

"In habit maad with chastitee and shame
Ye wommen shul apparaille yow," quod he,
"And nought in *tressed* heer and gay perree."
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

Ite, plongd in payne, his *tressed* locks dooth teare.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

tressel, *n.* See *trestle*[1].

tressful† (tres'fûl), *a.* [< *tress*[1] + *-ful.*] Having an abundance of tresses; having luxuriant hair.

Pharo's faire daughter (wonder of her Time) . . .
Was quaintly dressing of her *Tress-ful* head.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

tressour†, *n.* [ME., also *tresour*, < OF. *tressour, tressoir*, a net or ribbon for the hair, < *tresse*, tress: see *tress*[1].] 1. A net or ribbon for the hair; a head-dress.

With a riche gold *tresour*
Hir heed was tressed queyntly.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 569.

2. A tress; in the plural, tresses; hair.

And bad anon hys turmentours
Do hange hur be hur *tresourys*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

tressure (tresh'ūr), *n.* [< heraldic F. *tressure*, < *tresser*, weave, plait: see *tress*[1].] In *her.*, a modification of the orle, generally considered as being of half its width, and double. According to some writers, the tressure is a double orle — that is, two narrow bands separated by a space about equal to the width of each of them, and both together occupying the same space as an orle or nearly so. Also called *tract*.

Double Tressure Fleury-counter-fleury.

The Scottish arms are a lion with a border, or *tressure*, adorned with flower-de-luces.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 260.

tressured (tresh'ūrd), *a.* [< *tressure* + *-ed*[2].] Emblazoned with a tressure, as an escutcheon. [The use of the word in the following quotation is erroneous, because the fleurs-de-lis are not tressured, but the tressure is flowered with fleurs-de-lis.

The *tressured* fleur-de-luce he claims
To wreathe his shield. *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 8.]

tressy (tres'i), *a.* [< *tress*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to tresses; also, having the appearance of tresses or locks of hair.

The rock half sheltered from my view
By pendent boughs of *tressy* yew.
Coleridge, Lewti. (*Davies.*)

trest[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trust*[1].

trest[2] (trest), *n.* [Also Sc. *traist, trast*, also E. dial. *tress;* < ME. *treste*, a trestle, < OF. *traste* = OIt. *trasto;* prob. = Bret. *treust* = W. *trawst*, a beam, trestle, < L. *transtrum*, a beam: see *transom*, and cf. *trestle*[1].] 1. A beam. — 2. A trestle. — 3. A strong large stool. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

trestle[1] (tres'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tressel* (still sometimes used), *trestyll, threstle;* also dial. *trussel;* < ME. *trestel* (pl. *trestlis*), < OF. *trestel*, later *tresteau*, F. *tréteau* = Bret. *trenstel* = W. *trestyl* (Celtic from L.; the W. perhaps through E. ?) (ML. *trestellus*), < ML. **transtillum*, dim. of L. *transtrum*, a beam, cross-bar: see *trest*[2] and *transom*.] 1. A frame, consisting of a beam or bar fixed at each end to a pair of spreading legs, for use as a support. A single trestle is often used by mechanics to rest work against; two or more trestles serve as a support for a board or other object laid upon them horizontally for some temporary purpose. Early household tables commonly consisted of boards laid upon movable trestles, the board in this case being the table proper; and *trestle*, in the singular, is sometimes used for the whole support of a table when the parts are joined into a framework.

"The *trestle* that stands under this Round Table," she said, . . .
"It is worth thy Round Table, thou worthy king."
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 232).

He looks in that deep ruff like a head in a platter,
Served in by a short cloak upon two *trestles*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

2. Same as *puncheon*[1]. — 3. In *her.*, a low stool or bench used as a bearing: usually represented with three legs. — 4. In *civil engin.*, a framework for supporting string-pieces, as of a railway, a bridge, or other elevated structure, composed of uprights with diagonal braces, and either with or without horizontal timbers below the stringers. — 5. *pl.* The shores or props of a ship under construction.

Then they launched her from the *trestels*,
In the ship-yard by the sea.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Musician's Tale, xiii.

6. Same as *trestletree*. — 7. In *leather-manuf.*, the sloping plank on which skins are laid while being curried.

A high *trussel* is frequently used, across which the leather is thrown, after undergoing any of the processes, while the currier subjects other pieces to the same operation. *Ure*, Dict., III. 93.

trestle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *threshold*. *Florio.*

trestle-board (tres'l-bōrd), *n.* A movable table-top for use in connection with trestles, making a large table when required.

trestle-bridge (tres'l-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the bed is supported upon framed sections or trestles. See *trestlework*.

trestle-table† (tres'l-tā'bl), *n.* A movable table made of boards laid on trestles, as distinguished from the dormant table which superseded it.

trestletree (tres'l-trē), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two strong bars of timber fixed horizontally fore-and-aft, on the opposite sides of the lower masthead, to support the frame of the top and the topmast, and on the topmast-head in the same way to support the crosstrees and the topgallantmast. See cut under *bibb*.

trestlework (tres'l-wėrk), *n.* A series of trestles and connected framing, supports, etc., forming a viaduct, as for a railway. Trestlework may be of either wood or iron. It is much used in railroad-

Trestlework.
1. Trestle used in construction of bridge at Poughkeepsie, New York. 2. Section of iron trestle at Kinzua viaduct, Pennsylvania.

construction for viaducts and in the construction of bridges, and is often employed in hydraulic engineering for supporting trunks or sluices for conducting water across gulches, etc. The term was originally, and is now more specifically, applied to wooden trestles, which it generally denotes when used without qualification.

trestling (tres'ling), *n.* [< *trestle* + *-ing*[1].] A structure of trestles; trestlework. *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*, May 20, 1887.

tresunt, *n.* An obsolete form of *treason*.

tret (tret), *n.* [Early mod. E. *treat* (in a number of old arithmetics), *trete;* < OF. *trete* (Norm. *trett*), F. *trait* = Pr. *trait, trag, trah*, draft, allowance for transportation, = It. *tratto*, allowance for transportation, = OIt. *tratta*, leave to transport merchandise, It. draft, bill: see *tract*[1], *trait*.] In *com.*, an allowance formerly made to purchasers of certain kinds of goods on account of their being obliged to transport their purchases. It consisted of an addition of 4 pounds to every 100 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted. It is now so entirely discontinued by merchants that it is in many modern books confounded with a rebate or deduction from the price.

tretable†, **tretably**†. Old spellings of *treatable, treatably*.

tretet. An old form of *treat, treaty, tret*.

Tretenterata (trē-ten-tę-rā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (King), < Gr. *τρητός*, perforated (< *τετραίνειν*, bore), + *ἔντερα*, entrails.] A prime division of brachiopods, contrasted with *Clistenterata:* same as *Lyopomata* of Owen. Recent authors are almost unanimous in dividing the brachiopods into two orders, but have used different names for each of the two divisions: as, *Lyopomata* and *Arthropomata* (Owen, the oldest and the preferable terms); *Ecardines* and *Testicardines;* *Pleuropygia* and *Apygia;* *Inarticulata* and *Articulata;* besides the above.

tretenterate (trē-ten'tę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Tretenterata*, q. v.] I. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Tretenterata;* not clistenterate, as a brachiopod; aniferous.

II. *n.* A brachiopod of this order.

tretis[1]†, *a.* [ME., also *tretys, treitys;* < OF. *tretis, treitis, traitis*, well-made, neat, long and slender, < *traiter*, handle, manage, treat: see *trait*.] Well-proportioned.

Hire nose *tretys;* hir eyen greye as glas.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 152.

tretis[2]†, **tretys**†, *n.* Old spellings of *treatise*. *Chaucer.*

Tretosterninæ (trē'tō-stėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tretosternon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of chelydroid tortoises, represented by the extinct genus *Tretosternon*, with a plastron of moderate size and an intergular shield.

Tretosternon (trē-tō-stėr'non), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1841), also *Tretosternum*, < Gr. *τρητός*, perforated (< *τετραίνειν*, bore), + *στέρνον*, breast-bone.] 1. A genus of fossil chelonians of the Wealden and Purbeck beds, referred to the family *Chelydridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Tretosterninæ*. — 2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

trevat (trev'at), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *weaving*, a cutting-instrument for severing the pile-threads of velvet. Also *trevette*.

trevet†, *n.* See *trivet*.

trevet (trev'et), *n.* See *trivet*.

trevette (trē-vet'), *n.* Same as *trevat*.

trevis, treviss (trev'is), *n.* [Also *trevise, trevesse, travise, traresse*, etc.; ult. a reduced form of *traverse*, < OF. *travers*, across (*traversan*, a cross-beam, etc.; cf. Sp. *traves*, a flank, *al traves*, across, athwart): see *traverse*.] 1. A transverse division, as that which separates stalls; a transom; a bar or beam.

Ryt ouer thwert the chamber was there drawe
A *trevesse* thin and quhite, all of plesance.
James I. of Scotland, King's Quair, iii. 9.

Beyond the *treviss* which formed one side of the stall stood a cow, who turned her head and lowed when Jeanie came into the stable. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

2. A stall.

He lay in the *treviss* wi' the mear [mare], and wadna come oot. *Dr. John Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

3. A counter or desk in a shop. [Scotch in all uses.]

trew[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An old spelling of *true*.

trew[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *trow*[1].

trew[3]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *treü*, < L. *tributum*, tribute, toll: see *tribute*.] Tribute. *Sir Ferumbras* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4393.

trewage†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *truage*, < ME. *trewage, trevage, truwage, truage*, < OF. *treuage, truage* (ML. *truagium*), tribute, subjection, < *treü*, tribute: see *trew*[3].] Tribute; acknowledgment of subjection. See the quotation under *repent*[1], *v. t.*, 1.

Romayns haue hadde *trewage* of vs, and my parentes haue hadde *trewage* of theym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 642.

trewand†, **trewant**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *truant*.

trewe[1]†, **trewely**†. Old spellings of *true, truly*.

trewe[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *trow*[1].

trewest, trewist, *n.* Middle English forms of *truce*.

trewethe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *truth*.

trews (tröz), *n. pl.* [< Ir. *trius* = Gael. *triubhas;* see *trouse, trousers*.] Trousers; specifically, the kind of trousers worn by the men of higher rank among the Scottish Highlanders. They are made of tartan cloth of the set or pattern of the wearer's clan.

But she wou'd hae the Highlandman,
That wears the plaid and *trews*.
Lizie Baillie (Child's Ballads, IV. 282).

Trews or drawers, continued to form hose for the lower limbs, with shoes or low boots, completed the ordinary costume of the [Anglo-Saxon] men. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 465.

trewsman (tröz'man), *n.*; pl. *trewsmen* (-men). [< *trews* + *man*.] A Highlander who wears the trews.

trewth†, *n.* A Middle English form of *truth*.

trey (trā), *n.* [< ME. *trey*, < OF. *treis*, F. *trois*, three, < L. *tres*, three: see *three*.] A card or die with three spots. Also *tray*.

tri-. [= F. *tri-* = Sp. Pg. It. *tri-*, < L. *tri-*, combining form of *tres*, neut. *tria*, = Gr. *τρι-*, combining form of *τρεῖς*, neut. *τρία*, = Skt. *tri-* = E. *three:* see *three*.] A prefix of Latin and Greek origin, meaning 'three.'

triable (trī′a-bl), *a.* [Also *tryable;* < *try* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being tried or tested; suited for experiment.—2. Subject to legal trial; capable of being brought under judicial prosecution or determination.

He being irresponsible, but his Ministers answerable for his acts, impeachable by the Commons and *triable* by the Peers. *Brougham.*

Many Debtors elsewhere confin'd do by Habeas Corpus remove into this Prison, which is the proper place of Confinement in all Cases *tryable* in the Queen's Bench Court. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 245.

triableness (trī′a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being triable.

Triacanthidæ (trī-a-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of scleroderm plectognath fishes, typified by the genus *Triacanthus.* They have a well-developed first dorsal fin of several spines, and ventral fins with large spines. They inhabit tropical (chiefly the Indian) seas.

Triacanthinæ (trī″a-kan-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacanthus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of triacanthoid fishes, typified by the genus *Triacanthus,* having incisorial teeth in both jaws and a long narrow caudal peduncle.

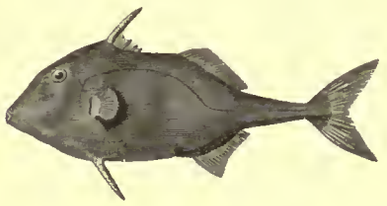
Triacanthodes (trī″a-kan-thō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1858), < *Triacanthus,* q. v., + Gr. *εἶδος,* form, aspect.] A genus of triacanthoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Triacanthodinæ.*

Triacanthodinæ (trī-a-kan-thō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacanthodes* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of triacanthoid fishes, typified by the genus *Triacanthodes,* with conical teeth in both jaws and an oblong caudal peduncle.

triacanthoid (trī-a-kan′thoid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Triacanthidæ.*

II. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Triacanthidæ.*

Triacanthus (trī-a-kan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄκανθα,* spine: see *acantha.*] A genus of scleroderm fishes, typical of the family *Triacanthidæ* and the subfamily *Triacanthinæ,* and including such species as *T. brevirostris.*



Triacanthus brevirostris.

triace (trī′ā-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀκή,* a point.] A trihedral solid angle or summit.

triachenium (trī-ā-kē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *triachenia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *achenium.*] In *bot.,* a fruit which consists of three achenia. Also spelled *triakenium.*

Triacinæ (trī-a-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triacis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of galeorhinoid sharks with small trenchant teeth and spiracles, typified by the genus *Triacis.* Also called *Triakiana.*

Triacis (trī′a-sis), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1841, as *Triakis*), < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀκίς,* a point.] A genus of galeorhinoid sharks, typical of the subfamily *Triacinæ.*

triaclet, *n.* An obsolete form of *treacle.*

triacontahedral (trī-a-kon-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< Gr. *τριάκοντα,* thirty (= L. *triginta* = E. *thirty*), + *ἕδρα,* seat, base, + *-al.*] 1. Having thirty sides.—2. In *crystal.,* bounded by thirty rhombs.

triaconter (trī′a-kon-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τριακοντήρης,* thirty-oared, < *τριάκοντα,* thirty, + **ἄρειν,* row.] In *Gr. antiq.,* a vessel of thirty oars.

triact (trī′akt), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀκτίς,* ray.] Having three rays, as a sponge-spicule. See cut under *sponge-spicule.*

triactinal (trī-ak′ti-nal), *a.* [< *triactine* + *-al.*] Having three rays, as a sponge-spicule; triact.

triactine (trī′ak-tin), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] Having three rays, as a sponge-spicule; triact.

triad (trī′ad), *n.* [= F. *triade* = It. *triade* = W. *triad,* < L. *trias* (*triad-*), < Gr. *τριάς* (*τριαδ-*), the number three, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three: see *three.*] 1. A union or conjunction of three; a group or class of three persons or things closely related; a trinity.—2. In *chem.,* an element or radical which will combine with three atoms of a monad element or radical; a trivalent element or radical.—3. In *music,* a chord of three tones, including a given tone with its major or minor third and its perfect, augmented, or diminished fifth. A triad is named from the given tone or root: as, *triad* of G; dominant *triad.* See *chord,* 4. Also *trias.*—4. In *Welsh lit.,* a form of composition characterized by the arrangement of the contents in groups of three. The earliest specimens of these triads belong to the twelfth century. The method was continued for several centuries in Wales, but was not imitated elsewhere except in a few instances in Ireland.

5. In *myth.,* an intimate association of three kindred or correlated deities, sometimes considered as having the relationship of father, mother, and child, and forming a characteristic conception in some religious systems, as that of ancient Egypt.—6. In *morphology,* a tertiary unit of organization resulting from integration of an aggregate of dyads. See *dyad,* 3.—7. An indeterminate product of three vectors.—**Harmonic triad,** in *music,* a major triad.—**Harmonic triads,** in *math.* See *harmonic.*

Divine Triad of Thebes: Amen, Mut, and Khonsu.—Cavo-rilievo sculpture on the façade of the Rameseum.

triad-deme (trī′ad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated triads. See *dyad-deme. Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 843.

triadelphous (trī-a-del′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀδελφός,* a brother. Cf. *τριάδελφαι,* the three sisters.] In *bot.,* having the stamens more or less coalescent in three sets: said of an androecium.

triadic (trī-ad′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τριαδικός,* < *τριάς* (*τριαδ-*), a triad: see *triad.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a triad; constituting or consisting of a triad or trinity.

A triad of activities corresponding to the *triadic* nature of God. *The Independent,* June 26, 1862.

2. In *chem.,* trivalent; triatomic.—3. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Comprising three different rhythms or meters: as, the *triadic* epiploce. (*b*) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems, each of which contains three unlike systems: as, a *triadic* poem.—4. In the *Gr. Ch.,* addressed to or in honor of the Trinity: as, a *triadic* canon.

II. *n.* A sum of products of three vectors.

triadist (trī′ad-ist), *n.* [< *triad* + *-ist.*] A composer of a triad or triads. See *triad,* 4.

triæne (trī′ēn), *n.* [< NL. *triæna,* < Gr. *τριαινα,* a three-pronged fish-spear, a three-pronged fork, a trident, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three: see *three.*] Among sponge-spicules, a cladose rhabdus which bears at one end three secondary rays or cladi diverging at equal angles from one another. Various modifications of the triæne have received specific names. A triæne with recurved arms like a grapnel is an *anotriæne;* with porrect arms, a *protriæne;* with arms at right angles with the shaft, an *orthotriæne;* with bifurcate arms, a *dichotriæne;* with trifurcate, a *trichotriæne.* When the cladome, or set of cladi, arises from the center of the rhabdome, a *centrotriæne* results; when from both ends of the rhabdome, an *amphitriæne.*

triage (trī′āj; F. pron. trē-äzh′), *n.* [< F. *triage,* < *trier,* sort out, try: see *try.*] That which is culled, picked, or thrown out; specifically, in English use, the refuse of whole coffee; broken coffee-beans and chaff.

The broken beans [of coffee], or *triage,* must also be separated by hand from the dust. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.,* I. 705.

triakisicosahedral (trī″a-kis-ī″kō-sa-hē′dral), *a.* [< *triakisicosahedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining or related to a triakisicosahedron.

triakisicosahedron (trī″a-kis-ī″kō-sa-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. *τριάκις,* three times (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *εἴκοσι,* twenty, + *ἕδρα,* seat, base.] A solid formed by erecting on each face of a Platonic icosahedron a pyramid of such an altitude as to make all the summits regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated dodecahedron. See *solid,* II., 2, fig. 20.

triakisoctahedral (trī″a-kis-ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *triakisoctahedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining or closely related to the triakisoctahedron.

triakisoctahedron (trī″a-kis-ok-ta-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. *τριάκις,* three times (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *ὀκτώ,* eight, + *ἕδρα,* seat, base.] A solid formed by erecting on each face of the regular octahedron a pyramid of such an altitude as to render all the summits regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated cube. See *solid,* II., 2, fig. 14.

triakistetrahedral (trī″a-kis-tet-ra-hē′dral), *a.* [< *triakistetrahedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining or closely related to the triakistetrahedron.

triakistetrahedron (trī″a-kis-tet-ra-hē′dron), *n.* [< Gr. *τριάκις,* three times (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *τέτρα-* (for *τέτορα, τέσσαρα*), four, + *ἕδρα,* seat, base.] A solid formed by erecting on each face of a regular tetrahedron a pyramid of such altitude that all the summits become regular. It is reciprocally related to the Archimedean truncated tetrahedron. See *solid,* II., 2, fig. 12.

trial (trī′al), *n.* [Formerly also *tryal;* < OF. *trial,* trial, < *trier,* try: see *try.*] 1. The act of trying or making a test of something; a putting to proof by examination, experiment, use, exercise, or other means.

All thy vexations
Were but my *trials* of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the test.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 6.

2. The act of trying or making an effort; a seeking to do or effect something; a determining essay or attempt.

Thy fear, said Zephon bold,
Will save us *trial* what the least can do
Single against thee. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 855.

3. A test of superiority; a contest; a competition.

But let your fair eyes and gentle wishes go with me to my *trial.* *Shak.,* As you Like it, i. 2. 199.

4. The state of being tried; probation by the experience or suffering of something; subjection to or endurance of affliction.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings.
Heb. xi. 36.

That which purifies us is *trial,* and *trial* is by what is contrary. *Milton,* Areopagitica.

5. That which tries or afflicts; a trying circumstance or condition; a hardship; an affliction.

O, but he was a conspicuous *trial* in our lot—a source of manifold woe to us all! *J. T. Fields,* Underbrush, p. 69.

6. In *law,* the judicial investigation and determination of the issues between parties; that part of a litigation which consists in the examination by the court of the point in controversy, the hearing of the evidence, if any, and the determination of the controversy, or final submission of the cause for such determination. Whether the word includes the preliminary steps of the hearing, such as the impaneling of the jury, and the conclusion reached or the rendering of the decision, depends on the connection in which it is used. "When used of a criminal cause, *trial* commonly means the proceedings in open court after the pleadings are finished and it is otherwise ready, down to and including the rendition of the verdict. Not extending, on the one hand, to such preliminary steps as the arraignment and giving in of the pleas, it does not comprehend, on the other hand, a hearing on appeal." (*Bishop.*) The modes of trial now in use in the United States and England are—by a judge with a jury, by a judge without a jury, or by a referee or similar officer appointed for the purpose. In England assessors or assistants sometimes sit with the judge or referee. See *issue, judgment, jury, summary, verdict,* etc.

7. Something upon or by means of which a test is made; an experimental sample or indicator; a trial-piece.

Captaine Newport being dispatched, with the *tryals* of Pitch, Tarre, Glasse, Frankincense, Sope ashes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 200.

And who would to Liberty e'er prove disloyal,
May his son be a hangman, and he his first *trial.*
Burns, The Toast.

Certain "pyrometrical beads" or *trials* . . . indicated the temperature by their tint. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 132.

8. In *ceram.,* one of the pieces of ware which are used to try the heat of the kiln and the progress of the firing of its contents. In the firing of painted porcelain the trials are often painted in carmine, a color which responds delicately to the degree of heat to which it is subjected. The trials are observed through small openings closed with transparent talc.—**General Court of Trials.** See *general.*—**New trial,** a second or subsequent trial allowed to a party unsuccessful on the original trial, on the ground of error or injustice.—**On** or **upon trial,** on probation; as an experiment, in order to more lasting arrangements.

If my husband had been alive when you'd come to preach *upon trial,* he'd have been as good a judge of your gifts as Mr. Nuttwood. *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, iv.

Rule of trial and error, the rule of false. See *position*, 7. —**State trials,** the name given to several collections of reports of public prosecutions, especially for offenses against government and public peace and order.—**To put to trial** or **on trial.** (*a*) To bring before a court and jury for examination and decision. (*b*) To bring to a test; try.—**Trial at bar, trial at nisi prius, trial by battle.** See *bar*1, *nisi prius, battle*1.—**Trial balance,** in *double-entry bookkeeping*, a method of testing the correctness of the posting of the ledger (1) as regards the sums posted, and (2) as regards the side to which they are posted. This is effected by summing the debit and credit balances respectively of the personal accounts, and then adding to the credit side of this summation the difference between the two sides of a similar summation of the merchandise accounts. Should the two sides of this final summation exactly balance each other, the presumption is that the ledger has been correctly posted as regards the particulars already mentioned, but not as regards the individual items being posted to the right account.—**Trial by certificate,** an old mode of determining a cause according to the written declaration of some person, usually a public officer, who was deemed best informed on the point, and whose certificate was accordingly treated as final.—**Trial by ordeal.** See *ordeal*, 1.—**Trial by proviso, by record, by tanghin,** etc. See *proviso*, etc.—**Trial judge, jury, justice.** See *judge*, etc.—**Trial of the pyx.** See *pyx*. (See also *coursing-trial, field-trial*). =**Syn. 1.** *Trial, Test*, proof. *Trial* is the more general; *test* is the stronger. *Test* more often than *trial* represents that which is final and decisive: as, the guns, after a severe public *test*, were accepted. —**2.** Attempt, endeavor, effort, essay, exertion.—**5.** Trouble, affliction, distress, tribulation.—**7.** Touchstone, ordeal.

trialate (trī-ā'lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *alatus*, winged: see *alate*2.] In *bot.*, three-winged; having three wings.

trial-case (trī'al-kās), *n.* Same as *trial-sight*.

trial-day (trī'al-dā), *n.* The day of trial.

> Brought against me at my *trial-day*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 114.

trial-fire (trī'al-fīr), *n.* A fire for trying or proving; an ordeal-fire.

> With *trial-fires* touch me his finger-end.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 88.

trial-glasses (trī'al-glâs'ez), *n. pl.* A graduated set of concave and convex lenses and prisms used for testing the vision.

trial-ground (trī'al-ground), *n.* A locality for the trying or testing of anything.

> The Mont Cenis tunnel formed the greatest *trial-ground* ever brought to the attention of inventors and makers of either rock-drills or air-compressors. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 323.

trial-heat (trī'al-hēt), *n.* In *racing*, a preliminary trial of speed between competitors.

trialism (trī'a-lizm), *n.* [< **trial*2 (see *triality*) + *-ism*.] The doctrine that man consists of body, soul, and spirit, or other three essentially different modes of substance.

triality (trī-al'i-ti), *n.* [< **trial*2 (< L. *tri-*, three, + *-al*) + *-ity*.] A union or junction of three: threeness: a word invented after the model of *duality*. [Rare.]

> There may be found very many dispensations of *triality* of benefices. *H. Wharton.*

trial-jar (trī'al-jär), *n.* A tall glass vessel for holding liquids to be tested by a hydrometer, or a jar in which mixed liquids are allowed to stand that they may separate by gravity.

trialogue (trī'a-log), *n.* [< ML. *trialogus*, a colloquy of three persons: a blundering formation, based on the erroneous notion that *dialogue* (L. *dialogus*) means 'a discourse between two' (as if < Gr. δίο, two, + λόγος, discourse), and intended to represent a compound of Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λόγος, discourse (cf. *trilogy*).] Discourse by three speakers; a colloquy of three persons. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., I. 24. [Rare.]

trial-piece (trī'al-pēs), *n.* **1.** A specimen of any aggregate; a sample taken from a mass, or one of the first productions of some process, by which to determine the quality or character of the rest.

> Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his *tryall-piece* with the Dutch.
> *Inscription on Simon's Petition Crown*, 1663.

2. A production from which to determine the capacity or ability of the producer.

trial-plate (trī'al-plāt), *n.* In *coinage*, a plate of gold or silver of the fineness to which all coins are to be conformed.

> The coins selected for trial are compared with pieces cut from *trial plates* of standard fineness.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 484.

trial-proof (trī'al-prōf), *n.* In *engraving*, an impression taken while an engraved or etched plate is in progress of making, to test the condition of the work.

trial-sight (trī'al-sīt), *n.* A case of lenses used by an oculist to test the sight of his patients. *E. H. Knight.*

trial-square (trī'al-skwār), *n.* A carpenters' square.

trial-trip (trī'al-trip), *n.* An experimental trip; especially, a trip made by a new vessel to test her sailing qualities, rate of speed, the working of her machinery, etc.

triant† (trī'an), *a.* Same as *trine*3.—**In trian aspect.** See *aspect* and *three-quartered*.

triander (trī-an'dėr), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] A monœcious or hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens.

Triandria (trī-an'dri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *triander*.] The third class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus. It comprises those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with three distinct and equal stamens, as the crocus, the valerian, and almost all the grasses. It comprehends three orders, *Monogynia, Digynia*, and *Trigynia*. *Triandria* is also the name of several orders in other classes of the Linnean system, the plants of which orders have three stamens.

triandrian (trī-an'dri-an), *a.* [< *Triandria* + *-an*.] Belonging to the Linnean class *Triandria*.

triandrous (trī-an'drus), *a.* [< *Triandria* + *-ous*.] **1.** Having three stamens: as, a *triandrous* flower.—**2.** Same as *triandrian*.

triangle (trī'ang-gl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tryangle*; < OF. (and F.) *triangle* = Pr. *triangle* = Sp. *triángulo* = Pg. *triangulo* = It. *triangolo*, three-cornered, as a noun a triangle, < L. *triangulus*, three-cornered, having three angles, neut. *triangulum*, a triangle, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *angulus*, angle: see *angle*3.] **I.** *a.* Three-cornered; three-angled; triangular.

> No Artificer but can tell which things are *triangle*, which round, which square. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 158.
>
> I sent to my house, by my Lord's order, his shipp and *triangle* virginall. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 195.

Triangle-counter-triangle, in *her.*, divided into triangles which correspond to one another, base to base, and are two alternating tinctures; the same as *barry bendy lozengy counterchanged*, or *barry bendy dexter and sinister counterchanged*, the two tinctures being always mentioned.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*, a figure composed of three lines which meet two by two in three points, called the *vertices* of the triangle; especially, a rectilinear figure of this description. The lines measured in the shortest way from vertex to vertex are called the *sides* of the triangle. The angles between the sides at the vertices measured so that each subtends a side are called the *angles* of the triangle.

2. Any three-cornered or three-sided figure, body, or arrangement; anything having a triangular form or bounding a three-sided space.

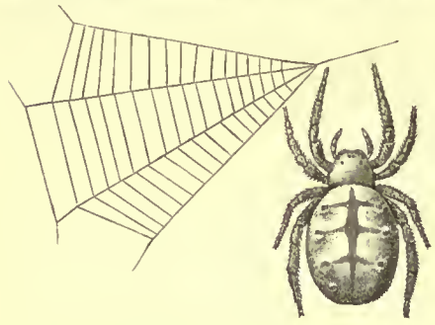
> *Triangle* — space between the Lines of Head, Life, and Fate, or Health. *K. St. Hill*, Grammar of Palmistry, vii.
>
> The older "vowel *triangles*" from which the trigram is adopted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 385.

3. A musical instrument of percussion, made of a rod of polished steel bent into the form of a triangle, and open at one of its angles. It is sounded by being struck with a small steel rod. It is frequently used in modern orchestral music for brilliant and sparkling effects.

4. [*cap.*] In *astron*, same as *Triangulum*.—**5.** *Eccles.*, a symbol of the Trinity. The equilateral triangle, as symbolizing the Trinity, is of frequent occurrence, in various combinations, in Christian ornament.

6. A chest made in triangular form to hold a priest's cope. [Archaic.]—**7.** A three-cornered straight-edge, with one right angle and the other angles more or less acute, used in conjunction with the T-square for drawing parallel, perpendicular, or diagonal lines.—**8.** A kind of gin for raising heavy weights, formed by three spars joined at top. See *gin*4, 2 (*c*).—**9.** *Milit.*, formerly, in the British army, a sort of frame formed of three halberds stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound to be flogged: generally in the plural.—**10.** In *ceram.*, a form of the stilt consisting of three metal pins held together in the form of a triangle. See *stilt*, 5.—**11.** One of certain tortricid moths: an English collectors' name. *Tortrix rufana* is the red triangle. *Samouelle.*—**12.** In *entom.*, a large three-sided cell found in the wings of many dragon-flies. It lies near the middle of the basal half of the wing, and its form and relations to the other cells, both of the anterior and posterior wings, are of much value in classification. It is often called the *discoidal* triangle, to distinguish it from the *internal* triangle, which adjoins it on the inner side, and the *anal* triangle, which lies close to the anal border of the wing.—**Altitude of a triangle,** the perpendicular distance of any vertex to the opposite side considered as the base.—**Annex triangle,** one of three triangles derived from a primitive triangle ABC. Three points L, M, N are so taken that the triangles LBC, AMC, ABN are all perverted equals of ABC: then, taking A' at the intersection of BN and MC, B' at the intersection of CL and NA, and C' at the intersection of AM and LB, the triangles A'BC, AB'C, ABC' are annex triangles.—**Anterior triangle of the neck,** a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the ventral midline, the sternoclidomastoid, and the lower margin of the mandible. It is divided into the submaxillary and superior and inferior carotid triangles. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Arithmetical triangle.** See *arithmetical*, and *figurate number* (under *figurate*).—**Characteristic triangle,** a spherical triangle having two angles of 90° and the third an aliquot part of 180°, considered in its relation to the spherical net each face of which is composed of two or four such triangles.—**Circular triangle,** a plane figure formed by three arcs of circles intersecting two by two in three angles.—**Conjugate triangle.** (*a*) A triangle whose sides are mean proportionals between the three pairs of opposite edges of a tetrahedron. (*b*) See *conjugate triangles*, under *conjugate*.—**Copolar triangles, diagonal triangle.** See the adjectives. —**Digastric triangle.** Same as *submaxillary triangle*. —**Equiangular triangle,** a triangle all whose angles are equal: it is also equilateral.—**Equilateral triangle,** a triangle all whose sides are equal: it is also equiangular. —**Fundamental triangle,** the triangle which serves to define homogeneous coördinates in a plane.—**Harmonic triangle,** a triangular table of the reciprocals of successive numbers and their successive differences.—**Hesselbachian triangle.** See *Hesselbachian*.—**Homologous triangles,** triangles placed projectively, so that the lines through corresponding angles meet in a point, and the intersections of corresponding sides (produced when necessary) lie on a straight line. When two triangles ABC and UVW are homologous when A is considered as corresponding to U, B to V, and C to W, and also when A is considered as corresponding to V, B to W, and C to U, they are said to be *doubly homologous;* and they are then homologous also when A is considered as corresponding to W, B to U, and C to V.—**In-and-circumscribed triangle,** a triangle whose angles lie on a given curve or curves, and whose sides are tangent to a given curve or curves.—**Inferior carotid triangle,** a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the median line, the sternomastoid, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid. Also called the *triangle of necessity*, as the place for tying the carotid, if it cannot be tied in the superior carotid triangle. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Inflexional triangle,** an imaginary triangle upon whose sides lie, three by three, the nine points of inflexion of a plane cubic curve.—**Infraclavicular, internal triangle.** See the adjectives.—**In triangle,** in *her.*, arranged in the form of a triangle: said of bearings usually more than three in number. When three in number, they are generally blazoned as two and one; when six in number, they are blazoned three, two and one; and the term *in triangle* is used for a larger or indefinite number.—**Isosceles triangle,** a triangle two of whose sides are equal: the angles opposite those sides are also equal.—**Medial line of a triangle,** a straight line joining a vertex to the middle point of the opposite side.—**Null-line of a triangle,** a straight line the locus of points the sum of whose distances from two of the sides of a triangle is equal to the distance from the third side. Every null-line passes through three intersections of sides with bisectors of internal or external angles of the triangle.—**Oblique triangle,** a triangle having no angle equal to 90°.—**Occipital, ocellar, Pythagorean, quadrantal triangle.** See the adjectives.—**Plane triangle.** (*a*) A triangle whose sides lie in one plane. (*b*) A triangle whose sides are rectilinear.—**Polar triangle,** a triangle each vertex of which is in any sense a pole of a side of a primitive triangle.—**Posterior triangle of the neck,** a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the anterior border of the trapezius, the sternocleidomastoid, and the clavicle. It is divided into the suboccipital and subclavian triangles by the omohyoid. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Rational prime triangle,** a triangle whose sides are relatively prime multiples of a linear unit, while its area is commensurable with the square of that unit: thus, the sides may measure 10, 17, 21, this giving the area 84.—**Remarkable circle of a triangle,** a circle having a peculiar relation to any triangle. Such circles are particularly— (1) the *circumscribed circle;* (2) the *inscribed* and the three *escribed circles;* (3) the *Feuerbach* or *nine-point circle;* (4) the *Brocard* or *seven-point circle;* (5) the *Tucker* or *triplicate-ratio circle;* (6) the *sine triple-angle circle* (constructed as follows: on the sides of the triangle ABC take D and D' on BC, E and E' on AC, F and F' on AB such that the angle AEF = AF'E' = A, BFD = BD'F' = B, CDE = CE'D' = C; then the circle in question passes through D, D', E, E', F, F', and DD' : EE' : FF' = sin 3A : sin 3B : sin 3C); (7) the *Taylor* or *six-point circle*, which passes through the six feet of perpendiculars drawn to the sides from feet of perpendiculars on the sides from the vertices of the triangle; (8) the *Spieker circle*, or circle inscribed in the triangle whose vertices are the mid-points of the sides of the primitive triangle. See *circle*.—**Remarkable point of a triangle,** a point having unique metrical relations to the triangle. The remarkable points usually considered are—(1) the *centroid*, or intersection of median lines; (2) the *orthocenter*, or intersection of perpendiculars from the angles upon the opposite sides; (3) the *circumcenter*, or center of the circumscribed circle; (4) the *center of the Feuerbach circle;* (5) the *incenter*, or center of the inscribed circle; (6) the *radical center of the escribed circles;* (7) the *symmedian, Grebe*, or *Lemoine point*, the intersection of the three lines each bisecting a side and bisecting a perpendicular from an angle upon a side; (8) the *Spieker point*, or mid-point between the circumcenter and incenter; (9) the *Brocard points*, two points of the Brocard circle (which see, under *circle*) (through the symmedian point S of any triangle ABC lines are drawn parallel to the sides of the latter, meeting these sides in D and D' on BC, E and E' on AC, F and F' on AB, so that D, S, E' are collinear, as well as E, S, F' and F, S, D'; then the three lines through A parallel to FD, through B parallel to DE, and through C parallel to EF meet in one Brocard point P, while the lines through A parallel to D'E', through B parallel to E'F', and through C parallel to F'D' meet in the other Brocard point P'); (10) the *center of the triplicate-ratio circle;* besides others.—**Respectant in triangle.** See *respectant*.—**Scarpa's triangle,** a space on the anterior and inner aspect of the thigh just below the groin, through which the femoral artery passes.—**Self-conjugate triangle.** See *self-conjugate*.—**Sibiconjugate triangle.** See *sibiconjugate*.—**Spherical triangle,** a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles. Spherical triangles are divided into *right-angled, oblique-angled, equilateral, isosceles*, etc., as plane triangles are.—**Subclavian triangle,** a triangle of the neck bounded by the omohyoid, sternoclidomastoid, and clavicle.—**Submaxillary triangle,** a triangle on the surface of the neck

bounded above by the lower margin of the lower jaw, and on its other two sides by the digastric muscle. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Suboccipital triangle**, a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the anterior border of the trapezius, the sternoclidomastoid, and the omohyoid muscle. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Superior carotid triangle**, a triangle on the surface of the neck bounded by the sternoclidomastoid, omohyoid, and digastric muscles. Also called *triangle of election*, with reference to facilities afforded for tying the carotid. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Supplemental triangle**, a spherical triangle formed by joining the poles of three great circles.—**Surgical triangle**, a triangular space, area, or region containing important vessels and nerves which may require to be operated upon: chiefly said of several such regions of the neck.—**Triangle of election**, in *surg.*, same as *superior carotid triangle*.—**Triangle of forces**, a name given to the proposition in statics which asserts that, if three forces meeting at a point in one plane be in equilibrium, and if on that plane any three mutually intersecting lines be drawn parallel to the directions of the three forces, a triangle will be formed the lengths of whose sides will be proportional to the magnitudes of the forces.—**Triangle of Hesselbach.** See *Hesselbachian triangle*.—**Triangle of necessity**, in *surg.*, the inferior carotid triangle, where the artery must be tied, if there be no room for choice or election.—**Triangle of Petit**, a triangular space in the lateral wall of the abdomen, bounded below by the crest of the ilium and laterally by the obliquus externus and latissimus dorsi muscles.—**Triangle of reference.** Same as *fundamental triangle*.—**Triangles in cross**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a number of triangles arranged in a cross, the number being specified in the blazon. Also called *cross of triangles*.—**Triangles of the neck**, certain triangular spaces or areas on each side of the neck, bounded by several muscles, notably the sternoclidomastoid, omohyoid, and digastricus, and by the collar-bone and lower jaw-bone, and containing important vessels and nerves which may require to be operated upon. The sides of all these triangles are the natural landmarks in the topographical anatomy of the neck.—**Triangle spider**, a spider, as *Hyptiotes cavatus*, which spins a triangular web in trees, which it sets like a net, capable of being sprung upon its prey by letting go one of the elastic threads which the spider holds.—**Vertical triangle**, in *entom.*, a triangular space on the vertex, formed by the eyes when they meet in front, as in many *Diptera*.—**Vesical triangle**, the trigonum of the bladder.



Triangle Spider (*Hyptiotes cavatus*).
(Spider five times natural size, web one third natural size.)

triangled (trī'ang-gld), *a.* [< *triangle* + *-ed*2.] 1. Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; also, belonging to or situated in a triangle.

> The forme or situation of this Citty is like vnto a Triangle. . . . In one of these *triangled* points . . . standeth the Pallace of the Great Turke, called Seralia.
> *W. Lithgow*, Travels, iv.

2. In *her.*, divided into triangles: noting the field, and equivalent to *barry bendy dexter and sinister*, or *paly bendy dexter and sinister*.

triangular (trī-ang'gū-lăr), *a.* [= F. *triangulaire* = Pr. *triangular* = Sp. Pg. *triangular* = It. *triangolare*, < LL. *triangularis*, < L. *triangulus*, three-cornered, *triangulum*, a triangle: see *triangle*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a triangle; consisting of a triangle.—2. Three-cornered and three-sided; ineluded within three sides and angles: as, a *triangular* plot of ground; a *triangular* building. Specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Flat or lamellar and having three sides: as, a *triangular* leaf. (*b*) Having three lateral faces and edges; triangular in cross-section; trihedral: as, a *triangular* stem, seed, or column.

3. Hence, of or pertaining to three independent things; three-sided as regards elements, interests, or parties: as, a *triangular* treaty.

> The same *triangular* contest between the three Henrys and their partizans.
> *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 135.

4 In *her.*, represented as solid and three-sided: thus, a *triangular* pyramid or a *triangular* pyramid reversed is a point or a pile which is divided by a line indicating a projecting edge, and is treated as if a solid seen in perspective.—**Triangular compass**, a compass having three legs, two opening in the usual manner, and the third turning round an extension of the central pin of the other two, besides having a motion on its own central joint. By means of this instrument any triangle or any three points may be taken off at once.—**Triangular coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Triangular crab**, any maioid, whose carapace is more or less triangular. See *Triangulares*.—**Triangular fascia**, a thin triangular fibrous band reflected upward and inward beneath the spermatic cord from the attachment of Gimbernat's ligament on the linea iliopectinæa to the linea alba. Also called *triangular ligament*.—**Triangular fibrocartilage, file, fret.** See the nouns.—**Triangular level**, a light frame in the shape of the letter A, and having a plumb-line which determines verticality.—**Triangular ligament.** (*a*) Same as *triangular fascia*. (*b*) A dense fibrous membrane stretched across the subpubic arch on the deep surface of the crura of the penis and the bulb of the urethra. Also called *deep perineal* or *subpubic fascia*.—**Triangular numbers**, the series of figurate numbers which consists of the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical series whose first term is 1 and the common difference 1. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, etc., are triangular numbers. They are so called because the number of points expressed by any one of them may be arranged in the form of an equilateral triangle.—**Triangular plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Triangular pyramid**, a pyramid whose base is a triangle, its sides consisting of three triangles which meet in a point called its vertex.—**Triangular scale.** See *scale*3.

Triangular Level.

Triangular Compass.

triangulare (trī-ang-gū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *triangularia* (-ri-ă). [NL. (sc. *os*, bone), neut. of L. *triangularis*: see *triangular*.] A peculiar bone of the tarsus of some animals, as *Cryptoprocta ferox*: more fully called *triangulare tarsi*. *Bardeleben*.

Triangulares (trī-ang-gū-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *triangularis*: see *triangular*.] A group of crabs, the maioids or spider-crabs, of more or less triangular figure. See cuts under *Oxyrhyncha*, *Leptopodius*, and *spider-crab*.

triangularis (trī-ang-gū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *triangulares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, musele): see *triangular*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A triangular muscle of the thorax, on the inner surface of the front of the chest, under the sternum and parts of several ribs: more fully called *triangularis sterni*. Also *sternocostalis*. (*b*) The triangular muscle of the chin; the depressor anguli oris: more fully called *triangularis menti*. See cut under *muscle*1.

triangularity (trī-ang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *triangular* + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being triangular; triangular form.

triangularly (trī-ang'gū-lăr-li), *adv.* In a triangular manner; after the form of a triangle.

triangulary† (trī-ang'gū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *triangularis*, three-cornered: see *triangular*.] Triangular.

> Lifting up in the upper part of the skull the two *triangulary* bones called sincipital.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 45.

triangulate (trī-ang'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triangulated*, ppr. *triangulating*. [< NL. **triangulatus*, pp. of **triangulare*, < L. *triangulus*, three-cornered, triangular: see *triangle*.] 1. To make three-cornered or triangular. *Imp. Dict.* —2. In *surv.*, to divide into triangles; survey by dividing into triangles of which the sides and angles are measured.—3. To determine or observe trigonometrically; study by means of triangulation: as, to *triangulate* the height of a mountain.

> Before each shot flag signals were exchanged with observers on shore, who *triangulated* the range.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 214.

triangulate (trī-ang'gū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **triangulatus*: see the verb.] In *zoöl.*, eomposed of or marked with triangles. A *triangulate bar* is generally formed of triangles with their bases together, so that the angles touch and sometimes coalesce; it is a form of ornamentation common on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

triangulately (trī-ang'gū-lāt-li), *adv.* In *zoöl.*, so as to form triangles: as, a margin or surface marked *triangulately* with black—that is, having triangular black marks.

triangulation (trī-ang-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *triangulation*; as *triangulate* + *-ion*.] 1. A making triangular; formation into triangles. —2. The operation and immediate result of measuring (ordinarily with a theodolite) the angles of a network of triangles laid out on the earth's surface by marking their vertiees. The triangulation usually proceeds from a base-line, the measurement of which is necessary, though no part of the triangulation proper. The geographical positions of the extremities of this base having been ascertained, and the triangulation, or operation of measuring the angles, having been completed, by trigonometrical calculations called the *reduction of the triangulation* (commonly involving a process of distributing the errors by least squares, called the *adjustment of the triangulation*) the geographical positions of all the other vertices are calculated, assuming the figure of the earth to be known. By the combination of the triangulations of different countries the figure of the earth is ascertained. See cut under *base-line*.

triangulator (trī-ang'gū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *triangulate* + *-or*1.] One who performs the work of triangulation in a trigonometrieal survey.

trianguloid (trī-ang'gū-loid), *a.* [< L. *triangulum*, a triangle, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Somewhat triangular in shape.

> A *trianguloid* space. *H. Spencer*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Triangulum (trī-ang'gū-lum), *n.* [L.: see *triangle*.] An aneient northern eonstellation in the form of the letter delta (Δ). It has one star of the third magnitude.—**Triangulum Australe** (the Southern Triangle), a southern constellation, added by Petrus Theodori in the fifteenth century, south of Ara. It contains one star of the second and two of the third magnitude.—**Triangulum Minus** (the Lesser Triangle), a constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690, immediately south of Triangulum. It is no longer in use.

triantelope, triantulope (trī-an'tē-lōp, -tū-lōp), *n.* [A eorruption of *tarantula*, simulating *antelope*.] A tarantula. [Australia.]

> Tarantulas, or large spiders (as the bushmen call them, *triantulopes*), . . . come crawling down the sides of the tent in wet weather.
> *Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist*, p. 208.

Trianthema (trī-an-thē'mă), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄνθημα*, a flowering, < *ἀνθεῖν*, flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, of the order *Ficoideæ* and tribe *Aizoideæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Sesuvium* by its stipulate leaves, and ovary with one or two cells. There are 12 species, scattered through warm parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with one American species, *T. monogynum*, native from Cuba to Venezuela and the Galapagos Islands. They are usually diffuse prostrate herbs, with opposite, unequal, entire leaves, and two-bracted flowers without petals, but with the five calyx-lobes colored within. *T. monogynum* is known in Jamaica as *horse-purslane*.

trianthous (trī-an'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, three-flowered.

triantulope, *n.* See *triantelope*.

triapsal (trī-ap'sal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *apsis*, apse, + *-al*.] Same as *triapsidal*.

> There is, so far as I know, only one *triapsal* church, that of St. Croix at Mont Majour near Arles.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 462.

triapsidal (trī-ap'si-dal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *apsis* (*apsid-*), apse, + *-al*.] Having three apses; subdivided into three apses; eharaeterized by a triple arrangement of the apse, as most Greek churches.

> The arrangement of the *triapsidal* basilica is perfect.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 131.

triarch (trī'ärk), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίαρχος*, having three rulers, fig. having three braneches, as a horn, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀρχός*, ruler.] In *bot.*, noting radial fibrovaseular bundles having three rays. *Bastin*.

triarchée (trī-är'ehē), *a.* [Heraldie F., as *tri-* + *arch* + *-ee*1.] In *her.*, treble-arehed; having three arches: noting a bridge or the like.

triarchy (trī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *triarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *τριαρχία*, government by three, a triumvirate, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] Rule by three persons; a three-headed government.

> She [the rational soul] issueth forth her commands, and, dividing her empire into a *triarchy*, she governs by three viceroys, the three faculties.
> *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 143. (*Davies*.)

triarian (trī-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *triarii*, soldiers of the third rank or class (< *tres*, *tri-*, three), + *-an*.] Occupying the third post or plaee in an array.

> Let the brave Second and *Triarian* band
> Firm against all impression stand.
> *Cowley*, Restoration of K. Charles II.

triarticulate (trī-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *articulatus*, jointed: see *articulate*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, eomposed of three joints or articles: as, a *triarticulate* palpus; our fingers are *triarticulate*. Also *triarticulated*.

trias (trī'as), *n.* [NL., < LL. *trias*, < Gr. *τριάς*, the number three: see *triad*.] 1. In *music*, same as *triad*, 3.—2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, same as *Triassic*.—3. [*cap.*] In *German hist.*, a name sometimes given to the old German empire, reckoned as eonsisting of three eoördinate parts—Austria, Prussia, and the group of smaller states.

Triassic (trī-as'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *triasique* = Sp. *triásico*; as *trias* + *-ic*.] In *geol.*, the lower of the three great divisions of the entire system of fossiliferous roeks (Triassic, Jurassie, Cretaeeous) whieh together make up the Mesozoie or Seeondary series. The Triassic lies above the Permian, and beneath the Jurassic. The threefold subdivision from which the Triassic derives its name is best seen in central Europe, and especially in northern Germany, where the hunter-sandstein, muschelkalk, and

Keuper (see those words) are well-marked features of the geology. In the Alps, especially toward the eastern end of the range, the Triassic is developed to very great thickness and in great complexity of subgroups, each characterized by its own peculiar assemblage of fossils. This complexity is specially characteristic of the upper portion of the series. In England the line separating the Triassic from the Permian is much less distinctly marked than it is on the Continent. What was formerly called the "New Red Sandstone" is now divided, in accordance with paleontological and not lithological characters, into Permian and Triassic. In the United States the Triassic plays an important part, but varies greatly in character in different parts of the country. The sandstones of the Connecticut river valley and the continuation of the same formation to the south, through Pennsylvania and Virginia into North Carolina, constitute a very marked feature of the geology of the Atlantic belt of States, containing various fossil plants resembling those found in Europe on the same horizon, and especially characterized by tracks of vertebrates, while remains of their bony skeletons are extremely rare. The Triassic of the Rocky Mountain region is also an important formation (see *Red beds*, under *red*[1]); and that of the western region of the Great Basin, of the Sierra Nevada, and of the ranges further north near the coast is also extremely interesting, resembling very closely in the character of its fossils the Triassic of the eastern Alps. The most striking feature of the flora of the Triassic is the predominance of the cycads, hence the period of deposition of this division of the series has sometimes been called the "age of cycads." The earliest remains of mammalian life are found in the Triassic, in the form of small marsupials. In the Alpine Triassic, both in the Alps and on the western coast of North America, there is a most remarkable commingling of Paleozoic and Mesozoic types of cephalopods.

triatic (trī-at′ik), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-atic*[1].] Forming three angles: only in the phrase *triatic stay*. See *stay*[1].

triatomic (trī-ạ-tom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄτομον*, atom: see *atom*, *atomic*.] In *chem.*: (*a*) Consisting of three atoms: applied to the molecules of elements where the atoms are of the same kind: as, a *triatomic* element; or to compounds where the atoms are unlike: as, *triatomic* molecules. (*b*) Same as *trivalent*. (*c*) Having three hydroxyl groups by which other atoms or radicals may be attached without altering the structure of the rest of the molecule: thus, glycerin is called a *triatomic* alcohol.

triaxal (trī-ak′sal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*.] Having three axes: as, *triaxal* coördinates.

triaxial (trī-ak′si-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*.] Having three axes, as some sponge-spicules.

Although they [spicules] are quadriradiate, they are still only *triaxial*. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXXII. 7.

triaxon (trī-ak′son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἄξων*, axis.] **I.** *a.* Triaxial, as a sponge-spicule; having three axes diverging from a common center, resulting from linear growth from a center in three directions at an inclination of 120° to one another. See cut under *sponge-spicule*.

II. *n.* A regular figure of three axes diverging from a common center, as a sponge-spicule with three such axes.

Triaxonia (trī-ak-sō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *triaxon*.] Triaxon sponges as a subclass of calcareous sponges with simple canal-system and triaxon spicules.

triaxonian (trī-ak-sō′ni-an), *a.* Same as *triaxon*.

A *triaxonian* star with five or six rays.
Amer. Nat., XXI. 938.

tribal (trī′bal), *a.* [< *tribe* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe: as, *tribal* organization; *tribal* customs; a *tribal* community.

The old *tribal* divisions, which had never been really extinguished by Roman rule, rose from their hiding-places.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 28.

2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to phyla or other broad divisions of the animal kingdom: as, *tribal* history (that is, phylogeny, as distinguished from germ-history or ontogeny). *Haeckel*.

tribalism (trī′bal-izm), *n.* [< *tribal* + *-ism*.] The state of existing in separate tribes; tribal relation or feeling.

No national life, much less civilisation, was possible under the system of Celtic *tribalism*, as it existed at least till the time of the Tudors. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 443.

The period of the Judges was one of entire *tribalism*, with little national union and continuous relapses into idolatry. *The American*, XVII. 104.

tribally (trī′bal-i), *adv.* In a tribal manner; as or with reference to a tribe.

It is probable that Professor Putnam is not justified in concluding that the people of the two sections were *tribally* identical. *Science*, XV. 383.

tribasic (trī-bā′sik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *βάσις*, base, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by equivalents of a base: noting some acids.

tribble (trib′l), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *cribble*, a sieve.] In *paper-manuf.*, a large horizontal frame in the loft or drying-room, with hairs or wires stretched across it, on which sheets of paper are hung to dry. *E. H. Knight*.

tribe (trīb), *n.* [< ME. *tribu* (in pl. *tribus*), < OF. *tribu*, F. *tribu* = Sp. *tribu* = Pg. *tribu* = It. *tribo*, *tribu*, < L. *tribus*, a division of the people, a tribe, in general the common people, the populace; traditionally explained as orig. a 'third part' of the people (one of the three divisions into which the Roman people were divided), and referred to *tres* (*tri-*), three (cf. dat. pl. *tribus*; Gr. dial. *τριπτύς* for *τριττύς*, a third part). Cf. W. *tref*, village; E. *thorp*, a village.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, one of the three patrician orders, or original political divisions of the people of ancient Rome, the Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres, representing respectively, according to tradition, the separate Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan settlements, having at their union equal representation in the senate, and retaining their distinctive names for several centuries. Hence—2. Any one of the similar divisions of a race or nation common in antiquity, whether of natural or of political origin: as, the *tribes* (*φυλαί*) of Athens. Ethnical tribes among the ancients regarded themselves as enlarged families, and generally bore the name of some real or supposed common progenitor. Such were the twelve tribes of the Israelites, the tribes of the Dorians and other Greek races, etc. The thirty (and afterward more) tribes into which the plebeians in and around Rome were divided, after the formation of the patrician tribes, were based on locality; and tribes nearly corresponding to castes have in some instances been determined by occupation.

Have you collected them by *tribes*?
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 11.

3. Specifically, a division of a barbarous race of people, usually distinguishable in some way from their congeners, united into a community under a recognized head or chief, ruling either independently or subordinately. In general the tribe, as it still exists among the American Indians and many African and Asiatic races, is the earliest form of political organization, nations being ultimately constituted by their gradual amalgamation and loss of identity in the progress of civilization.

The characteristic of all these races [Uralian], when in the tribal state, is that the *tribes* themselves, and all subdivisions of them, are conceived by the men who compose them as descended from a single male ancestor. . . . In some cases the *Tribe* can hardly be otherwise described than as the group of men subject to some one chieftain.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, pp. 65, 69.

4. Any class or body of persons taken collectively; any aggregate of individuals of a kind, either as a united body or as distinguished by some common characteristic or occupation. [Chiefly colloq.]

Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*.
Roscommon, A Prologue, spoken to the Duke of York at [Edinburgh.

And then there flutter'd in,
Half-bold, half-frightened, with dilated eyes,
A *tribe* of women, dress'd in many hues.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. A family of cattle having a common female ancestor. Tribes of cattle are particular strains, taking their names usually from some particular cow appearing in the pedigrees, as the Princess or Duchess tribes of shorthorns. There is no absolute rule for naming a tribe, but it descends through the female line.

6. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a classificatory group of uncertain taxonomic rank, above a genus, and usually below an order; loosely, any group or series of animals: as, the furry, feathery, or finny *tribes*; the cat *tribe*. Linnæus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three *tribes*, namely monocotyledonous, dicotyledonous, and acotyledonous plants, and these he subdivided into gentes or nations. By other naturalists *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or plants intermediate between order and genus. In botany this is the current and a very common use, the tribe standing below the suborder where that division is present. Cuvier divided his orders into families, and his families into tribes, including under the latter one or more genera. =**Syn. 1–3.** *Race*, *Clan*, etc. See *people*.

tribe (trīb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tribed*, ppr. *tribing*. [< *tribe*, *n.*] To distribute into tribes or classes. [Rare.]

Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds are well *tribed* by Mr. Willughby and Mr. Ray. *Bp. Nicolson*, Eng. Hist. Lib., i. 1.

tribelet (trīb′let), *n.* [< *tribe* + *-let*.] A little tribe; a subordinate division or offset of a tribe. [Rare.]

When a man marries a woman from a distant locality, he goes to her *tribelet* and identifies himself with her people.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 250.

tribesman (trībz′man), *n.*; pl. *tribesmen* (-men). [< *tribe's*, poss. of *tribe*, + *man*.] A man belonging to a tribe; a member of a particular tribe, or of the same tribe as the person speaking or referred to.

It was by taking a grant, not as elsewhere of land, but of cattle, that the free *tribesman* became the man or vassal of an Irish chief.
J. R. Green, Making of England, p. 271.

tribespeople (trībz′pē′pl), *n. pl.* Persons constituting a tribe; the members of a tribe. [Rare.]

He sent me a list of the number of *tribespeople*.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XIX. 90.

triblet (trib′let), *n.* [Also *triboulet*, *tribolet*, *treblet*; < OF. *triboulet*, a triblet, a dim. form, prob. < L. *tribulus*, < Gr. *τρίβολος*, a three-pointed instrument, a caltrop: see *Tribulus*.] 1. A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts, and rings, and for other purposes.—2. The mandrel in a machine for making lead pipe. *E. H. Knight*.

triblet-tubes (trib′let-tūbz), *n. pl.* In *brass-fitting*, thin tubes fitted to slide in and upon other tubes, usually of the same thickness of metal, as the tubes of microscopes, telescopes, and other optical instruments.

Triboloceratidæ (trib′ō-lō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τρίβολος*, three-pointed (see *Tribulus*), + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods, having depressed whorls, fluted or hollow abdomen, the sides and the abdomen ridged lengthwise and the ridges often spinose, and the sutures with ventral, lateral, and dorsal lobes. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 293.

triboluminescence (trib-ō-lū-mi-nes′ens), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *τρίβειν*, rub, + E. *luminescence*.] Frictional luminosity; light emitted from bodies under the excitation of rubbing.

According to the mode of excitation I distinguish Photo-, Electro-, Chemi-, and *Tribo-luminescence*.
Phil. Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 151.

tribometer (trī-bom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίβειν*, rub, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus, resembling a sled, for measuring the force of friction in rubbing surfaces.

Tribonyx (trib′ō-niks), *n.* [NL. (Du Bus, 1837), < Gr. *τρίβειν*, rub, + *ὄνυξ*, claw.] A remarkable

Tribonyx ventralis.

genus of Australian and Tasmanian gallinules, allied to *Notornis*: also called *Brachyptrallus*. The leading species is *T. ventralis*.

triboulet (trib′ö-let), *n.* Same as *triblet*.

tribrach[1] (trī′brak), *n.* [Formerly, as L., *tribrachys*, also *tribrachus*; = F. *tribraque* = Sp. *tribraquio* = Pg. *tribraco*, < L. *tribrachys*, < Gr. *τρίβραχυς*, a tribrach, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *βραχύς*, short: see *brief*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of three short times or syllables, two of which belong to the thesis and one to the arsis, or vice versa. It is accordingly trisemic and diplasic. The tribrach was not used in continuous composition, but as a substitute for a trochee (the *trochaic tribrach*, ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ for – | ⏑) or for an iambus (the *iambic tribrach*, ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ for ⏑ | –). The name *trochee* or *choree* (*trochæus*, *choreus*) was given by some ancient authorities to the tribrach. Also *tribrachys*.

Never take an iambus as a Christian name. A trochee or *tribrach* will do very well.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, Oct. 8, 1832.

tribrach[2] (trī′brak), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *βραχίων*, arm.] Same as *tribrachial*.

tribrachial (trī-brā′ki-al), *n.* [< *tribrach*[2] + *-ial*.] A three-armed figure or utensil; specifically, a three-branched flint implement occasionally found.

tribrachic (trī-brak′ik), *a.* [< *tribrach*[1] + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Consisting of three short times or syllables; constituting a tribrach. (*b*) Pertaining to a tribrach or tribrachs; consisting of tribrachs.

tribracteate (trī-brak′tē-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *bractea*, a thin plate (bract): see *bract*.] In *bot.*, having three bracts.

tribromphenol (trī-brom-fē′nol), *n.* [< *tri-* + *brom(ine)* + *phenol*.] A substance formed

by the action of a solution of carbolic acid on bromine-water, and possessing antiseptic properties.

tribual (trib'ū-al), *a.* [< L. *tribus*, tribe (see *tribe*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a tribe; tribal.

Surely this proceedeth not from any natural imperfection in the parents (whence probably the *Tribual* lisping of the Ephraimites did arise). *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 225.

tribular (trib'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *tribulis*, one of the same tribe as another, < *tribus*, tribe: see *tribe*.] Of or relating to a tribe; tribal: as, *tribular* worship. *Imp. Dict.*

tribulation (trib-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *tribulacion, tribulaciun*, < OF. (and F.) *tribulation* = Pr. *trebulatio, tribolacio* = Sp. *tribulacion* = Pg. *tribulação* = It. *tribulazione, tribolazione*, < LL. *tribulatio(n-)*, distress, trouble, tribulation, affliction, < *tribulare*, oppress, afflict, a fig. use of L. *tribulare*, press, prob. also thresh out grain, < *tribulum*, also *tribula*, also *trivolum* (Gr. *τρίβολος*, appar. after the L.), a sledge consisting of a wooden block studded with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth, used for threshing grain, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub (cf. Gr. *τρίβειν*, rub, thresh): see *trite, try*.] 1. A state of affliction or oppression; suffering; distress.

That it may please thee to succour, help, and comfort all who are in danger, necessity, and *tribulation*.
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

He added that poor Will was at present under great *tribulation*, for that Tom Touchy had taken the law of him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2. A cause or occasion of suffering; a trouble or trial.

Death and bloodshed, strife and sword, calamities, famine, *tribulation*, and the scourge. Ecclus. xl. 9.

3. A troublesome or lawless person; also, such persons collectively; colloquially, a trial; a terror.

These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, . . . that no audience, but the *tribulation* of Tower-hill, or the limbs of Limehouse, their dear brothers, are able to endure. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 65.

Tribulus (trib'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700; earlier by Lobel, 1576), < L. *tribulus*, < Gr. *τρίβολος*, a caltrop, water-caltrop, and probably the land-caltrop, *T. terrestris*, lit. three-pointed, equiv. to *τριβελής*, three-pointed, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *βέλος*, a dart, < *βάλλειν*, throw.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Zygophylleæ*. It is characterized by abruptly pinnate leaves, a fruit of from five to twelve indehiscent carpels, and an embryo without albumen. About 35 species have been described, of which 15 are now considered distinct, natives of warm regions almost throughout the world. They are herbs with loose prostrate branches, commonly silky, and bearing opposite stipulate leaves, one of each pair smaller than the other, or sometimes absent. The yellow or white flowers are solitary in the axils of the stipules. The five-angled flattened fruit bears one or more spines or tubercles on each carpel. The species are known in general as *caltrop*, especially, in the West Indies, *T. maximus*, a single-beaked American species common also from Texas and California to Panama. Two other species occur in Lower California, *T. grandiflorus* and *T. Californicus*, the former extending to New Mexico, and bearing yellow flowers about 2 inches broad. The European species, *T. terrestris*, is known as *land-caltrop*. *T. cistoides* (see cut under *stigma*), a prostrate perennial species with large yellow flowers, widely distributed along tropical shores of India, Africa, and America, is known as *turkey-blossom* in Jamaica, where it is common in salt-pastures; it also occurs in Florida, on Key West.

tribunal (trī-bū'nal), *n.* [= F. *tribunal* = Pr. *tribunale* = Sp. Pg. *tribunal* = It. *tribunale*, < L. *tribunal*, a semicircular or square platform on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, etc., in general an elevation, embankment, < *tribunus*, a tribune, magistrate: see *tribune*[1]. Cf. *tribune*[2].] 1. The seat of a magistrate or judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit to administer justice.

I' the market-place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publicly enthroned. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 3.

Hence — 2. A court of justice.

Fenwick . . . eluded the justice of the ordinary *tribunals*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

3. *Eccles.*, the confessional. — **Revolutionary tribunal**, in *French hist.*, an extraordinary court constituted in Paris by the Convention in March, 1793, ostensibly to take cognizance of attempts against the republic, the principles of the Revolution, and the public security. There was no appeal from its decisions; many persons, innocent as well as guilty, eminent and obscure, high and low, were condemned to death, and their property confiscated to the state. It was reorganized after the fall of Robespierre in 1794, and suppressed in June, 1795. There were also revolutionary tribunals in the departments. — **Tribunal of Penitentiaries.** See *penitentiary*, 2 (*c*).

tribunal-seat (trī-bū'nal-sēt), *n.* Same as *tribunal*, 1.

That little piece of work I commend unto you, as a thing whereof I doubt not to answer to my comfort before the *tribunal-seat* of Jesus Christ.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 195.

tribunary (trib'ū-nā-ri), *a.* [< *tribune*[1] + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to tribunes.

tribunate (trib'ū-nāt), *n.* [= F. *tribunat* = Sp. Pg. *tribunado* = It. *tribunato*, < L. *tribunatus*, the office and dignity of a tribune, < *tribunus*, a tribune: see *tribune*[1].] Tribuneship.

Such was the origin of the *tribunate* — which, in process of time, opened all the honors of the government to the plebeians. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 94.

The creation of the *tribunate* did, nevertheless, transform the constitution. *W. Wilson*, State, § 154.

tribune[1] (trib'ūn), *n.* [< ME. *tribun* (pl. *tribunes*), < OF. *tribun*, F. *tribun* = Sp. Pg. It. *tribuno* = D. *tribuun* = G. Sw. Dan. *tribun*, < L. *tribunus*, a commander, tribune, magistrate (see def.), orig. the chief of a tribe, or the representative of a tribe, < *tribus*, a tribe: see *tribe*.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, originally, a magistrate presiding over a tribe, or representing a tribe for certain purposes; specifically, a tribune of the people (*tribunus plebis*), an officer or magistrate chosen by the people, from the time of the secession (probably in 494 B. C.), to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts upon them by the senate and consuls. Their persons were inviolable, and any one who transgressed in regard to the respect due them was outlawed. These magistrates were at first two, but their number was increased to five and ultimately to ten, which last number appears to have remained unaltered down to the end of the empire. The tribunes figured especially in the assembly of the tribes (*comitia tributa*); they could inflict no direct punishment, but could propose the imposition of fines, and from their personal inviolability could afford protection to any person. With the advance of time, they could bring an offending patrician before the comitia, could sit in the senate, could stop summarily proceedings instituted before any magistrate, could propose measures of state to the comitia or the senate, and finally could even issue peremptory edicts and suspend decrees of the senate. Their powers were greatly curtailed by the emperors. The name *tribune* was also given to any one of general officers of the legions (*tribunus militaris*), and to certain other officers, as the *tribunus voluptatum*, or superintendent of public amusements, of Diocletian and later.

2. Hence, one who upholds or defends popular rights; a champion of the people. In this sense the word is used as the name of various newspapers.

That great *tribune*, Mr. Bright.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 735.

tribune[1] (trib'ūn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tribuned*, ppr. *tribuning*. [< *tribune*[1], *n.*] To regulate or manage by the authority of a tribune. [Rare.]

These Essentialls must not be Ephorized or *Tribuned* by one or a few Mens discretion, but lineally sanctioned by Supreame Councels. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 54.

tribune[2] (trib'ūn), *n.* [< F. *tribune* = Sp. Pg. It. *tribuna*, < ML. *tribuna*, a late form, equiv. to L. *tribunal*, a platform: see *tribunal*, and cf. *tribune*[1].] 1. In a Roman basilica, the raised platform at one end of the auditorium, frequently in a small addition of semicircular plan to the main structure, which formed the official station of the pretor; the tribunal; hence, in Christian churches of basilican plan, the throne of the bishop (which originally occupied the place of the pretor's seat), and the part of the church containing it; hence, again, in Italian churches generally, any apse or structure of apsidal form. See cut under *basilica*.

A nave of four enormous bays is stopped upon a vast octagonal space, from which, at the east, the north, and the south, are built out three pentagonal *tribunes* or apses, which, as seen from the outside, give to the church [Duomo of Florence] the common cruciform shape.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 228.

2. A raised seat or stand; a platform; a dais.

Mr. Lyon was seated on the school *tribune* or dais at his particular round table. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiv.

Specifically — (*a*) The throne of a bishop. See def. 1.

He remained some time before his presence was observed, when the monks conducted him to his *tribune*.
Prescott. (*Imp. Dict.*)

(*b*) A sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly, as in the French chamber of deputies.

Members [of the French Chamber of Deputies] do not speak from their seats, . . . but from the *tribune*, which is a conspicuous structure erected near the desks of the President and secretaries — a box-like stand, closely resembling those narrow, quaintly-fashioned pulpits which are still to be seen in some of the oldest of our American churches. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

tribuneship (trib'ūn-ship), *n.* [< *tribune*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of a tribune; a tribunate.

Metellus, to strengthen his hands, had stood for the *tribuneship*; and, in spite of the utmost efforts of the aristocracy, had been elected. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 163.

tribunicial, tribunitial (trib-ū-nish'al), *a.* [< L. *tribunicius, tribunitius*, of or belonging to a tribune, < *tribunus*, a tribune: see *tribune*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting a tribune; characteristic of a tribune or of his power or functions.

My lord Sejanus
Is to receive this day in open senate
The *tribunitial* dignity. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 7.

This insolent *tribunitial* veto has long encumbered all our public affairs. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 331.

tribunician, tribunitian (trib-ū-nish'an), *a.* [= F. *tribunitien* (cf. It. *tribunizio* = Sp. *tribunicio*), < L. *tribunicius, tribunitius*, of or belonging to a tribune, < *tribunus*, a tribune: see *tribune*[1].] Same as *tribunicial*.

The title of the *tribunician* power connected the monarch with the interest of the lower orders.
W. W. Capes, The Early Empire, i.

tribunicious†, **tribunitious**† (trib-ū-nish'us), *a.* [< L. *tribunicius, tribunitius*, of or belonging to a tribune: see *tribunicial*.] Same as *tribunicial*.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner, for that is to clamour councils, not to inform them. *Bacon*, Counsel (ed. 1887).

tribus (trī'bus), *n.*; pl. *tribus*. [NL.: see *tribe*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a tribe as a classificatory group.

tributarily (trib'ū-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a tributary manner.

tributariness (trib'ū-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being tributary. *Bailey*, 1727.

tributary (trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *tributarie* = F. *tributaire* = Pr. *tributari* = Sp. Pg. It. *tributario*, < L. *tributarius*, of or belonging to tribute, paying tribute, < *tributum*, tribute: see *tribute*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Paying tribute; taxed or assessed by tribute.

This Mylo is one of the Ciclades, yles of Grece, and *trybu[ta]rye* bothe to the Turkes and to Uenyce.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

The brave Geraint, a knight of Arthur's court,
A *tributary* prince of Devon. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Of the nature of tribute; paid or due as tribute.

Your *tributary* drops belong to woe,
Which you, mistaking, offer up to joy.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 103.

Yea, so greatly are we indebted to this kinsman of death that we owe the better *tributary* half of our life to him; . . . for sleep is the golden chain that ties health and our bodies together. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 61.

3. Bringing accretions, supplies, aid, or the like; contributory; auxiliary; subsidiary; specifically, of streams, affluent.

The imperious seas breed monsters, for the dish
Poor *tributary* rivers as sweet fish.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 36.

Conciseness has been already considered as *tributary* to perspicuity and to precision; it is more conducive to energy than to either. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 245.

II. *n.*; pl. *tributaries* (-riz). 1. A person or a state that pays tribute; one who or that which pays a stated sum to a conquering power, in acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of peace, security, and protection.

They have brought him to be a *tributary* to them: viz., to pay a certain rate of elephants per annum.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 434).

England was his faithful *tributary*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 38.

2. In *geog.*, an affluent; a river or other body of water which contributes its stream to another river, etc.

A bayou emptying into the Red river is a *tributary* of the Mississippi, within the meaning of an insurance policy.
Miller v. *Insurance Co.*, 12 W. Va. 116.

tribute (trib'ūt), *n.* [< ME. *tribute, trybute, tribut, trybut*, < OF. *tribut* (also vernacularly *treü*, > ME. *trew*: see *trew*[3]), F. *tribut* = Pr. *trebut, trabug, trabus, trabut, traut, treu* = Sp. Pg. It. *tributo*, < L. *tributum*, tribute, lit. 'a thing contributed or paid,' neut. of *tributus*, pp. of *tribuere*, assign, allot, grant, give, bestow, etc., usually derived < *tribus*, tribe (taken as orig. a part ?): see *tribe*. Hence *attribute, contribute, distribute, retribute*.] 1. A stated sum of money or other valuable consideration paid by one prince or state to another in acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace, security, and protection, or by virtue of some treaty.

And zit thei zelden *Tribute* for that Lond to the Queen of Amazoine, the whiche makethe hem to ben kept in cloos fulle diligently, that thei schalle not gon out on no syde, but be the Cost of hire Lond.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 266.

Their *tributes* and rents were brought thither from all the places of France which yielded so great a revenue to the Romans. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

2. The state of being liable for such a payment; the obligation of contributing.

Undre it there is a Town that hight Sobache; and there alle abowte dwellen Cristene men undre *Trybute*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 104.

His [Burke's] imperial fancy has laid all nature under *tribute*, and has collected riches from every scene of the creation and every walk of art.
R. Hall, Apology for the Freedom of the Press, iv.

3. Formerly, that which was paid by a subject or a tenant to a sovereign or lord; a tax; rental.

The distinction which we should draw between *tribute* and rent was seldom if ever marked in early times. The receiver of *tribute* was regarded as the landlord, and he who paid *tribute* was regarded as a tenant, paying rent.
D. W. Ross, German Land-Holding, notes, p. 243.

4. See the quotation.

"In some of the southern parts of Ireland," said Grattan, in one of the tithe debates, "the peasantry are made tributary to the tithe-farmer, draw home his corn, his hay, and his turf for nothing; give him their labour, their cars, and their horses at certain times of the year for nothing. These oppressions not only exist, but have acquired a formal and distinct appellation — *tributes*."
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

5. A contribution; an accretion.

From his side two rivers flow'd, . . .
Then meeting join'd their *tribute* to the sea.
Milton, P. R., iii. 258.

6. A personal acknowledgment or offering; a mark of devotion, gratitude, or respect.

He receives a suitable *tribute* for his universal benevolence to mankind in the returns of affection and good-will which are paid him by every one that lives within his neighbourhood. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

The passing *tribute* of a sigh. *Gray*, Elegy.

7. In *mining*, the proportion of ore or its value which a person doing tribute-work receives for his labor. =**Syn.** 1. *Duty*, *Impost*, etc. See *tax*.

tribute (trib'ūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tributed*, ppr. *tributing*. [< ME. *tributen*, < L. *tributus*, pp. of *tribuere*, assign, allot, grant, give: see *tribute*, *n.*] 1. To pay as tribute.

An amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber, his afternoons with paint or lust, *tributing* most precious moments to the scepter of a fan!
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 302. (*Latham.*)

2†. To distribute; bestow; dispose.

Hem I sette in wel pastyned lande,
And that *tributed* with felicitee.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

tribute-money (trib'ūt-mun'i), *n.* Money paid as tribute.

But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, . . . Shew me the *tribute money*. And they brought unto him a penny. Mat. xxii. 19.

tribute-pitch (trib'ūt-pich), *n.* In *mining*. See *pitch*1, 11.

tributer (trib'ū-tėr), *n.* [< *tribute* + *-er*1.] In *mining*, one who works in a mine, and receives as his pay a certain proportion (called *tribute*) of the ore raised. See *tribute*, *n.*, 7.

tribute-work (trib'ūt-wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, work taken on tribute. Compare *tut-work*.

tributorious† (trib-ū-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *tributorius*, pertaining to payment, < L. *tribuere*, assign, give: see *tribute*, *v.*] Pertaining to distribution. *Bailey*, 1727.

tricapsular (trī-kap'sū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *capsula*, capsule, + *-ar*3.] 1. In *bot.*, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower. — 2. In *zoöl.*, having three capsules or cells; tricellular.

tricarpellary (trī-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *carpellus*, carpel, + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, having three carpels. See cut under *carpel*.

tricarpellite (trī-kär'pe-līt), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *carpellus*, carpel, + *-ite*2.] A fossil nut of the London clay, having three carpels.

tricarpous (trī-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, consisting of or bearing three fruits or three carpels; tricarpellary.

tricaudalis (trī-kâ-dā'lis), *n.*; pl. *tricaudales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al*.] The retrahens auris muscle, which commonly has three separate slips like tails.

tricaudate (trī-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] In *entom.*, having three tail-like processes, as the hind margin of the posterior wing of some *Lepidoptera*.

trice1† (trīs), *n.* [< ME. **tris*, spelled *tryse*, *tryys*, and, with excrescent *t*, *tryyste*; cf. Sw. *trissa*, a pulley, truckle (*triss*, a spritsail-brace), = Norw. *triss* (also dim. *trissel*), a pulley, = Dan. *tridse*, a pulley; cf. LG. *trissel*, whirling, dizziness; perhaps, with formative *-s*, and assimilation of consonants (*trinds-* > *triss-*), from the root **trind* of *trend*, *trendle*, *trindle*, *trundle*, turn: see *trend*1.] A roller; a windlass. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 503.

trice1 (trīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triced*, ppr. *tricing*. [Formerly also *trise*; < ME. *trisen*, *tryсen*, < MLG. *trissen*, LG. *trissen*, *tryssen*, also *drisen*, *drysen*, wind up, trice, > G. *trissen*, trice the spritsail, = Dan. *tridse*, haul by means of a pulley: see *trice*1, *n.*] 1. *Naut.*, to haul up; tie up or lash by means of a small rope: commonly with *up*.

With trumppez thene trystly they *trisene upe* thaire sailles. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 832.

The sails were furled with great care, the bunts *triced up* by jiggers, and the jibs stowed in cloth.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 204.

2†. To drag; pull.

By God, out of his sete I wol him *tryce*;
Whan he leest weneth, soonest shal he falle.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 535.

trice2 (trīs), *n.* [< ME. *tryse* (in the phrase *at a tryse*); later also in the phrases *at*, *with*, *on*, or *in a trice*; appar. lit. 'a pull, jerk,' i. e. a single quick motion, < *trice*1, *v.* The later form of the phrase *in a trice* looks like an adaptation of the like-meaning Sp. phrase *en un tris*, in a trice (cf. *venir en un tris*, come in an instant; *estar en un tris*, be on the verge; Pg. *em hum triz*, in a trice, *estar por hum triz*, be within a hair's breadth), lit. 'in a crack' (a phrase used in Scotch), < Sp. *tris* (= Pg. *triz*), a crack, crash, noise made by the breaking of glass or other brittle things, hence an instant, short time, a trice. According to Stevens (1706), Sp. *tris* is "a barbarous fram'd word signifying nothing of it self but as they make it; thus, *venir en un tris*, to come in a trice, no less barbarous in English"; prob., as the redupl. *tris-tras*, a clattering noise, indicates, an orig. imitative word, like *trictrac*. It is not clear that the Sp. phrase has orig. any connection with the E. phrase.] A very short time; an instant; a moment: only in the phrase *in* (formerly also *at*, *with*, or *on*) *a trice*.

The bowndis that were of gret prise
Pluckid downe dere all *at a tryse*.
Ipomedon, l. 392 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 295).

What makes the waxen forme to be of slender price?
But cause with force of fire it melts and wasteth *with a trice*. *Turberville*, To his Friend.

On a trice, so please you,
Even in a dream, were we divided from them.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 238.

That Structure which was so many Years a rearing was dashed, as it were, *in a Trice*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

In a trice the whole room was in an uproar.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

tricellular (trī-sel'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cellula*, a cell: see *cellular*.] Having three cells; consisting of three cells.

tricennarious (trī-se-nā'ri-us), *a.* [Prop. **tricenarious*, < L. *tricenarius*, containing thirty, thirty years old, < *triceni*, thirty, thirty at a time, < *triginta*, thirty: see *thirty*. The spelling *tricennarious* is due to confusion with *tricennial*, which contains the element *annus*, year.] Tricennial; belonging to the term of thirty years.

tricennial (trī-sen'i-al), *a.* [Cf. LL. *tricennalis*, belonging to thirty years; < LL. *tricennium*, a space of thirty years, irreg. < L. *tric*(*ies*) *ni*, thirty at a time, thirty each (< *triginta*, thirty), + *annus*, year.] Noting thirty, or something marked by the number thirty; specifically, marked by the term of thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years. *Bailey*, 1731.

tricentenary (trī-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. **tricentenarius*, **trecentenarius*, three hundred each, < *tricenti*, *trecenti*, three hundred, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *centum*, hundred. Cf. *centenary*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

tricentennial (trī-sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tricenti*, *trecenti*, three hundred, + *annus*, a year. Cf. *centennial*.] Same as *tercentenary*.

tricephalous (trī-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *tricephalus*, < Gr. τρικέφαλος, three-headed, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κεφαλή, head.] Having three heads. Compare *tricipital*.

tricephalus (trī-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *tricephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *tricephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a three-headed monster.

triceps (trī'seps), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < L. *triceps*, having three heads, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *caput*, head.] **I.** *a.* Three-headed; tricipital; specifically, in *anat.*, noting certain muscles which arise by three heads.

II. *n.*; pl. *tricipites* (trī-sip'i-tēz). A tricipital or three-headed muscle, which has a triple origin and proceeds to a single insertion; especially, such a muscle of the fore or hind limb, expressly named as in the following phrases. — **Triceps extensor cruris**, or **triceps femoralis**, the extensor of the leg upon the thigh, and in part the flexor of the thigh upon the pelvis, considered as consisting of three parts — the rectus femoris, arising from the anterior border of the ilium, and the vastus internus and vastus externus, arising from the front and sides of the femur. Also called *quadriceps extensor cruris* when the crureus muscle is considered as distinct from the vastus externus. The single tendon incloses the patella, and is inserted into the tuberosity of the tibia. See third cut under *muscle*1. — **Triceps extensor cubiti**, or **triceps humeralis**, the three-headed muscle which extends the fore-arm upon the arm, and draws the humerus backward. It is composed of a long or scapular head, arising from the axillary border of the scapula, and an inner and outer or two short heads, arising from the back of the humerus, separated by the musculospiral groove and nerve and superior profunda artery; the three are inserted together into the olecranon. Also called *triceps brachii*. See third cut under *muscle*1.

tricerion (trī-sē'ri-on), *n.* [< LGr. τρικήριον, < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κηρός, wax, a wax-taper: see *cerc.*] A candlestick with three lights, symbolizing the Trinity: used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *dicerion*.

trich† (trik), *v. t.* [ME. *trichen*, *tricchen*, < OF. *tricher*, *trichier*, *trechier*, deceive, trick, = It. *treccare*, deceive, prob. < L. *tricari*, trifle, act deceitfully, trick, < *tricæ*, trifles. Hence ult. E. *treacher*, *treachery*, etc. Cf. *trick*1, *v.* and *n.*] To deceive; trick.

Nu thu sest that ha halbeth *itrichet* te as treitres.
Hali Meidenhad (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

Trichadinæ (trik-a-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichas* (*-ad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Mniotiltidæ*, composed of the genera *Trichas* and *Oporornis*. *G. R. Gray*. [Rare.]

trichangia (trī-kan'ji-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ὀγγεῖον, vessel.] The capillary blood-vessels.

trichangiectasia, **trichangiectasis** (trī-kan'ji-ek-tā'si-ă, trī-kan-ji-ek'tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἔκτασις, extension: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the capillary blood-vessels.

Trichas (trī'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριχάς, a bird of the thrush kind.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Criniger* of Temminck. This name was proposed by Gloger in 1827, the same year that Swainson named the following. The two genera have no connection. See cut under *Criniger*. (*b*) A genus of American warblers, giving name to the subfamily *Trichadinæ*: same as *Geothlypis*. The common Maryland yellow-throat used to be called *T. marilandica*; it is now known as *G. trichas*. See cut under *Geothlypis*.

trichatrophia (trik-a-trō'fi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἀτροφία, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] A brittle condition of the hair, with atrophy of the bulbs.

Trichechidæ (trī-kek'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichechus* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of pinniped mammals, named from the genus *Trichechus*; the walruses. Also *Rosmaridæ*, *Odobænidæ*, and (incorrectly) *Tricheidæ*. — 2†. A family of sirenians: same as *Manatidæ*.

trichechine (trik'e-kin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trichechus* + *-ine*1.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the walrus; of or pertaining to the *Trichechidæ*.

II. *n.* A walrus.

Trichechodon (trī-kek'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Trichechus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*. Cf. *trichechodont*.] A genus of fossil walruses, whose tusks occur in the red clay of Suffolk. Also, incorrectly, *Trichecodon*.

trichechodont (trī-kek'ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *Trichechus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontog.*, noting a form of dentition in which, by confluence of tubercles, the molar crowns present two or more transverse crests. It occurs in the manatee (*Trichechus* (*a*)), elephant, dinotherium, and some marsupials.

trichechoid (trik'e-koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Trichechidæ*, in either sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Trichechidæ*, in either sense.

Trichechoidea (trik-e-koi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichechus* + *-oidea*.] 1. Same as *Manatoidea*. — 2. Same as *Rosmaroidea*.

Trichechus (trik'e-kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + ἔχειν, have.] A Linnean genus of mammals, including the manatee and the walrus in unnatural association. Specifically — (*a*) Restricted to the manatees, and giving name to the family *Trichechidæ*, 2: same as *Manatus*. (*b*) Restricted to the walruses, and made type of the family *Trichechidæ*, 1: same as *Rosmarus* and *Odobænus*. Also, incorrectly, *Trichecus*.

tricheriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *treachery*.

Trichia (trik'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] 1. A genus of myxomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Trichiaceæ*. *Haller*. — 2. [*l. c.*] A folding inward of the eyelashes; entropion. Also *trichiasis*.

Trichiaceæ (trik-i-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Trichia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Trichia*, having the peridia sessile or stipitate, irregularly rupturing.

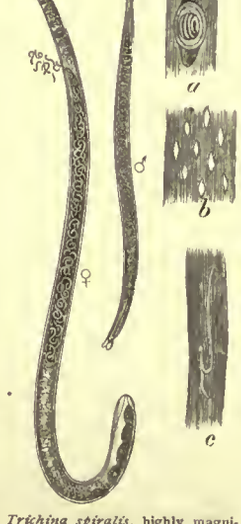
trichiasis (tri-kī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριχίασις, trichiasis, < θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A disease of the kidneys or bladder, in which filamentous substances resembling hairs are passed in the urine. (*b*) A swelling of the breasts of women in childbed when the milk is excreted with difficulty. (*c*) Inversion of the eyelashes; entropion. *Dunglison*. Also *trichia*.

trichidium (trī-kid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *trichidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] In *bot.*, a tender simple or sometimes branched hair, which supports the spores of some fungoid plants, as *Geastrum*.

Trichilia (trī-kil′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), < Gr. τρίχειλος, three-lipped, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + χεῖλος, lip: prob. from the three-lobed stigma.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Trichilicæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with four or five free valvate petals, erect exserted anthers, and a three-celled ovary, which becomes a loculicidal capsule in fruit. There are about 112 species, natives of tropical Africa and America. They are trees or shrubs with axillary panicles of numerous and rather large flowers. The leaves are alternate, odd-pinnate, and commonly pellucid-dotted. The leaflets are entire, and usually numerous, sometimes three, or only two, or very rarely replaced by an undivided leaf. The stamens are more or less monadelphous; in the 67 species of the section *Moschoxylum*, formerly separated as a distinct genus (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), they are united nearly to the anthers; but in 43 others, the typical section *Eutrichilia*, they are not united above the middle. The first group is entirely American, except *T. Prieureana*, which is African; its best-known species is *T. moschata*, often called *Moschoxylon Swartzii*, a low fragrant resinous tree with loose panicles of yellowish flowers, a native of Jamaica, where it is known as *muskwood*, *incense-tree*, and *pameroon-bark tree*. (Compare *juribali*.) To the typical group belongs *T. emetica* of Arabia and Africa, a large tree with densely panicled whitish flowers. (See *roka*, *elcaja*, and *mafurra-tree*.) Several South American species are reputed purgatives, as *T. cathartica* and *T. trifoliata*. *T. hirta* is known as *bastard ironwood* and *T. spondioides* as *white bitterwood* in Jamaica. *T. Trinitensis*, the naranjillo blanco of Trinidad and Guiana, a small tree with capsules densely covered with soft prickles, yields a dark wood of close and even grain. *T. Catigna* of Brazil is said to stain leather a bright yellow. The petals are downy or densely velvety in many species, especially in *T. grandiflora* of St. Thomas. *T. glandulosa* of New South Wales, called *turnip-wood* (which see) and also *rosewood*, is now separated as a genus *Synoum*.

Trichilieæ (trik-i-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Trichilia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ*. It is characterized by monadelphous stamens, ovary-cells with only one or two ovules, and wingless seeds with thick cotyledons and without albumen. It includes 19 genera, of which *Trichilia* is the type. They are mostly trees or shrubs of tropical Asia, bearing pinnate leaves with entire leaflets.

Trichina (tri-kī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1835), < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + *-ina*[1].] **1.** An important genus of nematoid worms, typical of the *Trichinidæ*. *T. spiralis* is a hair-like nematoid worm, which in the larval state is occasionally found encysted in large numbers in the muscular tissue of man and certain lower animals. In the adult state it may inhabit the intestinal tract of the same animal. It is the cause of trichinosis. The adult male is 1.5 millimeters, the female from 3 to 4 millimeters long. The female gives birth to immense numbers of embryos, about one tenth of a millimeter long. These pierce the walls of the intestine, and either enter the peritoneal cavity and thence find their way into the various muscles, or else enter blood-vessels and are carried passively by the blood-current into remote parts of the body. Having reached the muscular tissue, they at first travel a short distance between the fibers, then pierce the sarcolemma of some one fiber and enter its substance. When they have arrived at a certain maturity, and are from .6 to 1 millimeter long, they coil themselves up in the form of a spiral and become inclosed in elongated or lemon-shaped cysts about 4 millimeters long, the cyst rarely containing more than one worm. After a variable length of time, the cyst or capsule may become filled with lime-salts. The worm is thereby more or less obscured, but the cyst becomes visible to the naked eye as a minute white speck. The inclosed trichina may remain alive ten years and even longer, although it undergoes no further development until the muscular tissue containing it is consumed raw by man or some susceptible animal. It then becomes sexually mature in the intestines within two or three days, to give birth to embryos in five or six days more, thus completing the life-cycle. *T. spiralis* has been found in the muscular tissue of man, swine, cats, rats, hedgehogs, racoons, badgers, martens, marmots, and polecats, and in almost every part of the globe.



Trichina spiralis, highly magnified. (♀, female; ♂, male.)

a, single cyst in which the worm is coiled (enlarged 35 times); *b*, human muscle long infected (magnified); *c*, human muscle recently infected (magnified).

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *trichinæ* (-nē), sometimes *trichinas* (-näz).] A worm of this genus.

trichiniasis (trik-i-nī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Trichina* + *-iasis*.] Same as *trichinosis*.

Trichinidæ (trī-kin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichina* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms, of which the genus *Trichina* is the type.

trichiniferous (trik-i-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Trichina* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing trichinæ, as muscular or other tissue.

trichinization (trik″i-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *trichinize* + *-ation*.] Infection with trichinæ; the state of being trichinized; trichinosis. It is sometimes practised upon animals for the purpose of studying the parasite or the disease. Also spelled *trichinisation*.

trichinize (trik′i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trichinized*, ppr. *trichinizing*. [< NL. *Trichina* + *-ize*.] To infect with trichinæ; produce trichinosis in. Also spelled *trichinise*.

The ingestion of badly *trichinized* meat, insufficiently cooked, is followed after a few hours by symptoms of indigestion. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1657.

trichinoscope (tri-kī′nō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Trichina* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for the examination of meat in order to determine the presence or absence of trichinæ.

trichinosed (trik′i-nōzd), *a.* [< *trichinosis* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with trichinosis; infested with trichinæ; trichinous; measly, as pork.

On examining *trichinosed* pork, the parasites are seen as small white specks dotting the lean parts. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 730.

trichinosis (trik-i-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Trichina* + *-osis*.] A disease caused by the presence of *Trichina spiralis* in large numbers in the intestines, and by the migration of embryos of the same worm from the intestines into the muscular tissue. See *Trichina*. The worms are introduced into the human body in raw meat from infected swine. Since many persons may eat meat or sausage from the same animal, the disease has generally prevailed in epidemics. The severity of the disease depends largely on the number of parasites consumed. It may begin with chilly sensations or a distinct chill, and there may be a slight fever of varying intensity in the course of the disease. Digestive disturbances are very common. They consist in sensations of discomfort, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. These may appear several hours or days after the eating of infected meat, or they may be entirely absent. They are referable to the irritation caused by the worms in the intestine. Next to these symptoms, those affecting the muscular system are the most important. In all cases they begin with a sensation of general lameness of the muscles. This is followed by swelling, firmness, and great tenderness of the invaded muscles. Mastication, deglutition, and respiration are rendered difficult. Muscular pains are frequent, especially on moving. Swelling of the eyelids and of the face, appearing usually on the seventh day, is quite characteristic. Edema of the limbs is not uncommon. The disease, which terminates when the muscle-trichinæ have come to rest, lasts from five weeks to four months. The mortality varies in different epidemics, and has been as high as thirty per cent. The presence of encysted trichinæ in the muscles does not lead to permanent disability. Trichinosis of swine is of great economic and hygienic importance, and has received much attention. In order to detect it, muscular fibers from the diaphragm, and from the intercostal, abdominal, laryngeal, and lingual muscles, are examined, because the worms are most abundant in these localities. Very small, slender strips are cut from these muscles parallel to the course of the fibers, crushed between two glass slides and examined under a microscope. Meat infected with trichinæ is made harmless by thorough cooking. Many authorities refer the source of trichinosis in swine to trichinized rats eaten by them. Some incline to the view that the disease is propagated by allowing swine to feed upon the infected viscera of slaughtered swine. Also *trichiniasis*.

trichinotic (trik-i-not′ik), *a.* [< *trichinosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to trichinosis.

However, trichinæ cannot be found in the muscles, and the very long duration of the disease is a slight argument also against the *trichinotic* view. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 901

trichinous (trik′i-nus), *a.* [< *Trichina* + *-ous*.] Infested with trichinæ; affected with trichinosis; trichinosed.

Two out of three hundred and thirty swine were discovered to be *trichinous*. *The American*, VI. 45.

trichite (trī′kīt), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A kind of flesh-spicule or microsclere of some sponges; a fibrillate spicule, in which the silica, instead of being deposited in concentric coatings around an axis, forms within the scleroblast a sheaf of exceedingly fine fibrillæ which may be straight or twisted; also, one of these fibrillæ: as, "fine fibrillæ or *trichites*," *Sollas*.—**2.** In *lithol.*, one of various dark-colored (or even black) opaque microliths, having more or less of a curved and twisted form: frequently seen in thin sections of vitreous rocks, especially in obsidian.

II. *a.* Same as *trichitic*.

Trichite sheaves form in some sponges . . . a dense accumulation within the cortex. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

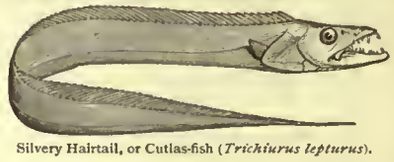
trichitic (trī-kit′ik), *a.* [< *trichite* + *-ic*.] **1.** Finely fibrous or fibrillar, as a trichite; of or pertaining to trichites.—**2.** In *lithol.*, having the character of or containing trichites.

Trichiuridæ (trik-i-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichiurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian teleost fishes, whose type genus is *Trichiurus* and whose limits vary. (*a*) In Günther's system, it covered fishes having the body elongate, the mouth deeply cleft, strong teeth, and the spinous and soft parts of the fins of nearly equal extent. It thus included the typical *Trichiuridæ* and others more like *Scombridæ*. (*b*) By later writers it has been restricted to forms having numerous small anal spines. See cut under *Trichiurus*.

trichiuriform (trik-i-ū′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Trichiurus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having that form which is characteristic of the hairtails; resembling or belonging to the *Trichiuridæ*.

trichiuroid (trik-i-ū′roid), *a.* [< NL. *Trichiurus*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *trichiuriform*.

Trichiurus (trik-i-ū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), prop. *Trichurus*, < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + οὐρά, a tail.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Trichiuridæ*; the hairtails: so called from the long filament in which the tail ends. The species are also called *ribbon-fish*. *T. lepturus*, the type species, is the silvery hairtail, or cutlas-fish.



Silvery Hairtail, or Cutlas-fish (*Trichiurus lepturus*).

trichloracetic (trī-klō-ra-set′ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + *chlor(in)* + *acetic*.] Used only in the following phrase.—**Trichloracetic acid**, acetic acid in which the three hydrogen atoms of the methyl radical are replaced by chlorin. The formula of acetic acid being $CH_3.CO_2H$, that of trichloracetic acid is $CCl_3.CO_2H$. Trichloracetic acid is a crystalline solid, easily decomposed.

trichoblast (trik′ō-blâst), *n.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + βλαστός, germ.] In *bot.*, an internal hair, as one of those which project into the intercellular spaces of certain water-plants. See cut under *mangrove*.

trichobranchia (trik-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n.*; pl. *trichobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + βράγχια, gills.] A filamentous gill characteristic of most long-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, consisting of a stem beset with many cylindrical filaments, as distinguished from the lamellar gills, or phyllobranchiæ, of many other crustaceans. The developed arthrobranchiæ, pleurobranchiæ, and podobranchiæ of crawfishes are all of the trichobranchial type.

The whole of the Macrurous Podophthalmia, excepting the genera Gebia and Callianassa, the Prawns, the Shrimps, and the Mysidæ, have *trichobranchiæ*. *Huxley*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1878, p. 777.

trichobranchial (trik-ō-brang′ki-al), *a.* [< *trichobranchia* + *-al*.] Thready or filamentous, as gills; of or pertaining to trichobranchiæ: as, a *trichobranchial* gill.

Trichobranchiata (trik-ō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trichobranchia*.] Those macrurous crustaceans which have trichobranchiæ.

trichobranchiate (trik-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *trichobranchia* + *-ate*.] Having trichobranchiæ, as a crawfish.

trichocarpous (trik-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having hairy fruit; hairy-fruited.

Trichocephalidæ (trik″ō-se-fal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Trichocephalus*.

Trichocephalus (trik-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Goeze, 1782), < Gr. θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair, + κεφαλή, head.] **1.** A genus of nematoid worms, typical of the family *Trichocephalidæ*. The best-known species is *T. dispar*, found sometimes in the human intestine, 1 to 2 inches long, with the head and anterior part of the body filamentous. *T. affinis* is the cæcum-worm of sheep.

2. [*l. c.*] The detached hectocotylized third left arm of the male argonaut, deposited in the pallial cavity of the female, and regarded as a parasite by Delle Chiaje, who called it *Trichocephalus acetabularis*, making the word a pseudo-generic name. See cut under *Argonautidæ*.

trichocladose (trī-kok'la-dōs), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχα*, in three (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *κλάδος*, branch.] Trifid or trichotomous, as the cladi or branches of a cladome. See *trixene*. *Sollas.*

Trichocladus (trī-kok'la-dus), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), so called with ref. to the woolly branches, < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κλάδος*, branch.] 1. A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Hamamelidæ*, distinguished from the type genus *Hamamelis* by mucronate anthers, and flowers with the parts in fives. The 2 species are natives of South Africa. They are evergreen shrubs with opposite or alternate entire leaves, and white flowers densely aggregated into small terminal heads, bearing long narrow petals with revolute margins, the pistillate flowers apetalous. *T. ellipticus* is remarkable for the reddish wool clothing the under surface of the leaves; and *T. crinitus*, the hairbranch-tree, for its branchlets and petioles, which are hirsute with blackish hairs.

2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, a trichocladose sponge-spicule.

trichoclasia (trik-ō-klā'si-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κλασις*, a fracture.] A brittle condition of the hair. Also *trichoclasis*.

trichocryptosis (trik'ō-krip-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κρυπτός*, hidden, + *-osis*.] Inflammation of the hair-follicles.

trichocyst (trik'ō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] A hair-cell; one of the minute rod-like or hair-like bodies developed in the subcuticular layer of many infusorians: so named by G. J. Allman in 1855. They represent or resemble the enidæ or thread-cells of cœlenterates.

trichocystic (trik-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *trichocyst* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the character of trichocysts: as, a *trichocystic* formation.

Trichoda (trī-kō'dą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τριχώδης*, contr. of *τριχοειδής*, like a hair, < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, established by O. F. Müller in 1786, giving name to the former family *Trichodidæ* (or *Trichodina*). Many animalcules have been referred to this genus which are now excluded from it. It is now placed in the family *Ophryoglenidæ*, and retained for such species as *T. carnium*, found in putrid infusions, and *T. pirum*, of pond-water. These closely resemble forms of *Enchelys*, but have a minute vibratile membrane inclosed in the oral fossa. They are free-swimming, elastic, but of somewhat persistent ovate or pyriform figure, with the mouth at the obliquely truncated anterior end, approached by an oval peristome; the general cuticular surface is finely ciliated throughout, and a circlet of longer cilia surrounds the oral fossa.

Trichodectes (trik-ō-dek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Nitzsch), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *δέκτης*, taker, < *δέκεσθαι*, *δέχεσθαι*, receive, take.] A genus of mallophagous insects. *T. sphærocephalus* is the red-headed sheep-louse, found in the wool of sheep in Europe and America. See *sheep-louse*, 2.

Trichodon (trik'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829, after Steller), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Trichodontidæ*. *T. stelleri*, the sand-fish, is found in Alaska and south to California. See cut under *sand-fish*.

Trichodontidæ (trik-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Trichodon;* the sand-fishes.

trichodontoid (trik-ō-don'toid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Trichodontidæ*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichodontidæ*.

trichogen (trik'ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance or preparation used for promoting the growth of the hair.

trichogenous (trī-koj'e-nus), *a.* [As *trichogen* + *-ous*.] Encouraging the growth of hair.

Trichoglossidæ (trik-ō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichoglossus* + *-idæ*.] The *Trichoglossinæ* ranked as a family.

Trichoglossinæ (trik'ō-glo-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichoglossus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, typified by the genus *Trichoglossus*, and inexactly synonymous with *Loriinæ*, or including the latter; the brush-tongued parrakeets, among the small parrots called *lorics* and *lorikeets*. With the exception of the genus *Coryllis* or *Loriculus* (usually put here, but probably belonging elsewhere), these parrakeets have the tongue brushy, beset with papillæ or filaments, and used for licking the nectar of flowers and the soft pulp of fruits. There are more than 80 species, characteristic of the Australian regions and Polynesia, but also extending into the Malay countries. They are among the smaller parrots, and of chiefly green or red colors. One set of species has a short broad tail; these are the broad-tailed lories, as of the genera *Domicella* and *Coriphilus* (see cut under *domicella*); but the most characteristic representatives are wedge-tailed.

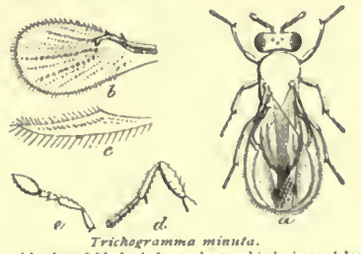
trichoglossine (trik-ō-glos'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trichoglossinæ*.

Trichoglossus (trik-ō-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] The leading genus of *Trichoglossinæ*, used with varying limits; the lories most properly so called. All are brush-tongued and wedge-tailed; they are of moderate or small size, and

Swainson's Lory (*Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ*).

chiefly green and red. The genus in a usual acceptation contains about 40 species, or half of the *Trichoglossinæ*. Swainson's lory of Australia is a characteristic example, mostly green, beautifully varied with red, blue, and yellow.

Trichogramma (trik-ō-gram'ą), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A curious genus of hymenopterous



Trichogramma minuta.

a, fly with wings folded; *b*, front wing; *c*, hind wing; *d*, leg; *e*, antenna. (All enlarged.)

parasites, of the family *Chalcididæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Trichogramminæ*. One rare species is known in Europe, but several are found in North America, where the individuals are extremely abundant, as of *T. minuta*. They are all parasitic in the eggs of lepidopterous insects and of sawflies.

Trichogramminæ (trik'ō-gra-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. O. Howard, 1885), < *Trichogramma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopters, of the family *Chalcididæ*, containing the smallest species of the family, characterized by their three-jointed tarsi (thus forming the section *Trimera*) and the regular fringe of minute bristles on the wings. They vary in color from bright yellow to reddish brown, and are all parasitic in the eggs of other insects. Also *Trichogrammatoidæ* (Förster, 1856). See cut under *Trichogramma*.

trichogyne (trik'ō-jin), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, a long thin hair-like sac springing from the trichophoric part of the procarp of certain cryptogams, and serving as a receptive organ of reproduction. See *procarp*, *Floridæ*.

trichogynic (trik-ō-jin'ik), *a.* [< *trichogyne* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the trichogyne.

trichologia (trik-ō-lō'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **τριχολογία*, < *τριχολογεῖν*, pluck hairs (as a symptom), < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *λέγειν*, gather, pick.] Carphologia.

trichology (trī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science treating of the anatomy, diseases, function, etc., of the hair.

trichoma (trī-kō'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair, < *τριχοῦν*, furnish or cover with hair, < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] 1. In *pathol.*, an affection of the hair, otherwise called *plica*.—2. In *bot.*, one of the cellular filaments which form the substance of a suborder of algæ, the *Nostochineæ*. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 11.

Trichomanes (trī-kom'a-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *τριχομανές*, a kind of fern (cf. *τριχομανία*, a passion for long hair, *τριχομανεῖν*, have a passion for long hair), < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μαίνεσθαι*, be mad. Cf. the E. names *bristle-fern* and *maidenhair*.] A large genus of hymenophyllaceous ferns, having the sori marginal, terminating a vein, and more or less sunken in the frond. The sporangia are sessile on the lower part of a cylindrical, filiform, usually elongated receptacle, and

Bristle-fern (*Trichomanes radicans*).

the indusia are tubular or funnel-shaped, and entire or two-lipped at the mouth. About 100 species are known, natives of tropical and temperate countries, including two in the southern United States. All are popularly called *bristle-ferns*. See *bristle-fern*, and cut (*e*) under *sorus*.

trichomaphyte (trī-kom'a-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair (see *trichoma*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A cryptogamic growth which was formerly thought to be the cause of trichoma.

trichomatose (trī-kom'a-tōs), *a.* [< *trichoma*(*t-*) + *-ose*.] Matted or agglutinated together; affected with trichoma: said of hair.

trichome (trī'kōm), *n.* [< NL. *trichoma*, q. v.] An outgrowth from the epidermis of plants, as a hair, scale, bristle, or prickle. These may be very various in form and function, but morphologically they have a common origin.

Trichomonadidæ (trik'ō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, characterized by the tapering form posteriorly, and the development of several flagella and bodies like trichocysts at the anterior extremity.

Trichomonas (trī-kom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1838), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μονάς*, single.] The typical genus of *Trichomonadidæ*. *T. melolonthæ* infests the cockchafer. *T. vaginalis* is found in the secretions of the human vagina.

trichomycosis (trik'ō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis*.] Same as *tinea*[1].

Trichomycteridæ (trik'ō-mik-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichomycterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes: same as *Pygidiidæ*.

Trichomycterinæ (trik-ō-mik-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichomycterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of trichomycteroid fishes, with the dorsal fin posterior, and behind the ventrals when the latter are present. It includes most species of the family. Also *Trichomycterina* and *Pygidiinæ*.

trichomycterine (trik-ō-mik'te-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichomycterinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Trichomycterinæ*.

trichomycteroid (trik-ō-mik'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Trichomycteridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Trichomycteridæ*.

Trichomycterus (trik'ō-mik-tē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1846), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *μυκτήρ*, nostril.] Same as *Pygidium*, 2.

Trichonotidæ (trik-ō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trichonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Trichonotus*.

trichonotoid (trik-ō-nō'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Trichonotidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Trichonotidæ*.

Trichonotus (trik-ō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *νῶτος*, back.] 1. In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Trichonotidæ:* so called from the long filamentous anterior dorsal ray of *T. setigerus*, the original species. The body is long and subcylindrical, with

cycloid scales of moderate size; the eyes look upward; the teeth are in villiform bands on the jaws; the long dorsal fin is spineless; the anal is also long; the ventrals are jugular, with one spine and five rays; and the caudal vertebræ are very numerous.

2. In *entom.*, a generic name which has been used for certain beetles and flies, but is in each case preoccupied in ichthyology.

trichopathic (trik-ō-path'ik), *a.* [< *trichopath-y* + *-ic.*] Relating to disease of the hair.

trichopathy (trī-kop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-παθία*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Treatment of diseases of the hair.

Trichophocinæ (trik″ō-fō-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θοίς* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *φώκη*, a seal, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the *Otariidæ*, or eared seals, including the hair-seals as distinguished from the fur-seals (*Ulophocinæ*). There is no type genus.

trichophocine (trik-ō-fō'sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Trichophocinæ*, or having their characters.

trichophore (trik'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, the special cell or chain of cells in certain algæ which bears the trichogyne. See *Florideæ*. *Bennett and Murray*, Cryptog. Bot., p. 199.—2. In *zoöl.*, a process of the integument of certain annelids, as *Polychæta*, within which are developed the peculiar chitinous setæ of the parapodia, and which incloses the bases of the pencil-like bundles of setæ (whence the name). See cut under *pygidium*.

trichophoric (trik-ō-for'ik), *a.* [< *trichophore* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the trichophore: as, the *trichophoric* apparatus. (*b*) Of the nature of a trichophore: as, the *trichophoric* part of the procarp of certain cryptogams.

trichophorous (trī-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *tricophore* + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, bearing hairs or hair-like parts, as setæ; of the nature of a trichophore.

Trichophyton (trī-kof'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A genus of minute saprolegnious fungi, parasitic on the skin of man, where they grow luxuriantly in and beneath the epidermis, in the hair-follicles, etc. *T. tonsurans* produces the skin-disease known as tinea or ringworm. See *dermatophyte*, *tinea*[1].

Trichoplax (trik'ō-plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *πλάξ*, a plate.] A supposed generic type of animal, of wholly undetermined affinities, so called from the ciliated plate-like surface. The species is *T. adherens*.

trichopter (trī-kop'tėr), *n.* [< *Trichoptera*, q. v.] A member of the *Trichoptera*; a caddis-fly.

Trichoptera (trī-kop'te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *trichopterus*: see *trichopterous*.] A suborder group of neuropterous insects, the caddis-flies: so called because the wings are generally hairy to an extent not found in other *Neuroptera*. The posterior wings are folded in rest; the mandibles are rudimentary. The group is approximately the same as *Phryganeida*, being composed of the families *Phryganeidæ*, *Limnophilidæ*, and sundry others. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

trichopteran (trī-kop'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trichoptera* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *trichopterous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trichoptera*; any caddis-fly or phryganeid.

trichopterous (trī-kop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *trichopterus*, hairy-winged, < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Belonging to the *Trichoptera*.

trichopterygid (trik-op-ter'i-jid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Trichopterygidæ*; relating to or resembling a trichopterygid.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Trichopterygidæ*.

Trichopterygidæ (trī-kop-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1845), < *Trichopteryx* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles, including the smallest beetles known. The antennæ are verticillate with long hairs, and the wings are fringed with hair. A few species are apterous. The larvæ are active and carnivorous; some of them feed on podurans. Some are myrmecophilous; others live under bark. In the genera *Aderces*, *Astatopteryx*, and *Neuglenes* the phenomenon of alternate generation has been noticed, a blind apterous generation alternating with one in which the individuals have eyes and wings. About 150 species are known, of which about 60 inhabit the United States.

Trichopteryx (trī-kop'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] 1. A genus of geometrid moths.—2. A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Trichopterygidæ*. *Kirby*, 1826. They have the antennæ elongate, eleven-jointed, the prothorax not constricted behind, the abdomen with six ventral segments, the hind coxæ distant, and the mesosternum carinate. The species are found on dung and vegetable debris. Over 60 species are known, and the genus is represented in Europe, Asia, and North and South America.

trichort, *n.* A Middle English form of *treacher*.

trichord (trī'kôrd), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχορδος*, having three strings, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *χορδή*, string: see *cord*[1], *chord*.] **I.** *n.* In *music*, any instrument with three strings, especially the three-stringed lute.

II. *a.* Having three strings; characterized by three strings.—**Trichord pianoforte**, a pianoforte in which most of the digitals have each three strings tuned in unison.

trichorexis (trik-ō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Brittleness of the hair.—**Trichorexis nodosa**, a disease of the hair characterized by brittleness and the formation of swellings on the shaft.

trichorrhea, trichorrhœa (trik-ō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Falling of the hair; alopecia.

Trichosanthes (trik-ō-san'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named from the fringed petals; < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of plants, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ* and tribe *Cucumerineæ*. It is characterized by entire calyx-lobes, a five-parted wheel-shaped fringed corolla, conduplicate anther-cells, and numerous polymorphous seeds. There are about 42 species, natives of tropical Asia, northern Australia, and Polynesia. They are annual or perennial climbers, sometimes with a tuberous root, bearing entire or lobed and cordate leaves and unbranched or forking tendrils. The flowers are white and monœcious—the male racemed, the female solitary—and followed by a fleshy smooth or furrowed fruit, often large and globose, oblong, or conical, sometimes elongated, slender, striped, and serpent-like. *T. anguina* and *T. colubrina* are known as *snake-gourd* or *viper-gourd*, also as *snake-cucumber* (which see, under *cucumber*).

trichoschisis (trik-os-kī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *σχίσις*, a cleaving, < *σχίζειν*, cleave: see *schism*.] Splitting of the hair.

Trichoscolices (trik″ō-skō-lī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *σκώληξ*, a worm.] A superordinal division, proposed in 1877 by Huxley to be established to include the *Trematoda*, *Cestoidea*, *Turbellaria*, and *Rotifera*, in order to discriminate the morphological type which they exemplify from that of the *Nematoscolices*, containing the *Nematoidea*. See *Nematoscolices*.

trichosis (trī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-osis.*] Any disease of the hair: same as *plica*, 1.

Trichosomata (trik-ō-sō'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Diesing), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *σῶμα* (*τ-*), the body.] The *Peridinidæ* and allied infusorians, corresponding to the *Choanoflagellata* of H. J. Clark and W. S. Kent.

trichosomatous (trik-ō-som'a-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Trichosomata*, or having their characters; having the body flagellate, as an infusorian.

trichosporange (trik-ō-spō'ranj), *n.* [< NL. *trichosporangium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *trichosporangium*.

trichosporangium (trik″ō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *trichosporangia* (-ą). [NL. (Thuret), < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, the plurilocular sporangium, or zoösporanginm, of the fucoid algæ, consisting of an aggregation of small cells, each one of which contains a single zoöspore. Compare *oösporangium*.

trichospore (trik'ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*[2].] In *bot.*, one of the peculiar spores of the *Hyphomycetes*: same, or nearly the same, as *conidium*.

Trichostema (trik-ō-stē'mą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), named from the capillary filaments; < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *στῆμα*, stamen.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Ajugoideæ*. It is characterized by the four long-exserted stamens with divaricate anther-cells, and by the deeply lobed ovary. The 8 species are all natives of North America. They are clammy glandular herbs with a strong balsamic odor. They bear entire leaves, and axillary whorls of numerous mostly blue flowers, the corolla with a slender tube and nearly equally five-toothed spreading border, from which the conspicuous arching stamens project, suggesting the popular name *blue-curls* (which see). The species of the eastern United States have a very strongly two-lipped and depressed calyx, and loose flower-clusters, as *T. dichotomum*, the bastard pennyroyal. The western have the calyx normal and the flower-clusters dense. *T. lanatum*, with a striking purple-woolly spike, is known in California as *black sage*.

trichosyphilis (trik-ō-sif'i-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + NL. *syphilis.*] A syphilitic disease of the hair.

trichosyphilosis (trik-ō-sif-i-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., as *trichosyphilis* + *-osis.*] Same as *trichosyphilis*.

trichothallic (trik-ō-thal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *θαλλός*, a green shoot: see *thallus*.] In *bot.*, having a filamentous or hair-like thallus, as certain algæ.

trichotomic (trik-ō-tom'ik), *n.* Pertaining to trichotomy; influenced by or practising trichotomy.

trichotomous (trī-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχα*, in three, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Divided into three parts, or divided by threes; branching or giving off shoots by threes; trifurcate; also, dividing a genus into three species.

trichotomously (trī-kot'ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a trichotomous manner; in three parts.

trichotomy (trī-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίχα*, in three, + *τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Division into three parts; specifically, in *theol.*, division of human nature into body (*soma*), soul (*psyche*), and spirit (*pneuma*).

> His [Aristotle's] *trichotomy* into hypotheses, definitions, and axioms. *Barrow*, Math. Lects., viii.

trichotriæne (trik-ō-trī'ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίχα*, in three (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *τρίαινα*, a trident: see *triæne*.] Of sponge-spicules, a trichotomous triæne; a cladose rhabdus the three cladi of which trifurcate. See *triæne*. *Sollas*.

trichroic (trī-krō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχροος*, *τρίχρους*, also *τρίχρως*, three-colored (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *χρόα*, *χρώς*, color), + *-ic.*] Possessing the property of trichroism. *E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 167.

trichroism (trī'krō-izm), *n.* [< *trichro-ic* + *-ism.*] The property possessed by some crystals of exhibiting different colors in three different directions when viewed by transmitted light. It is due to the different degrees of absorption in the three directions. The more general term *pleochroism* is often employed.

trichromatic (trī-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τριχρώματος*, three-colored: see *trichromic*.] Characterized by three colors; in a specific sense, having the three fundamental color-sensations of red, green, and purple, as the normal eye, in distinction from a color-blind eye, which can perceive only two of the fundamental colors.

trichromic (trī-krō'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Pertaining to three colors; trichromatic.

trichronous (trī'krō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίχρονος*, of three times or measures, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or containing three times or moræ; trisemic.

trichurt, *n.* A Middle English form of *treacher*.

tricing-line (trī'sing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a line used to trice up any object, either to stow it or to get it out of the way.

tricinium (trī-sin'i-um), *n.* [LL., < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *canere*, sing.] A musical composition for three voices; a trio.

tricipital (trī-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *triceps* (*tricipit-*), three-headed (see *triceps*), + *-al.*] In *anat.*, three-headed; having three origins: as, a *tricipital* muscle. See *triceps*.

tricircular (trī-sėr'kū-lăr), *a.* Referring to three circles.—**Tricircular coördinates**, homogeneous point-coördinates for a plane, each of which is equal to the power of the point relatively to a fixed coördinate circle divided by the radius of the circle. A linear equation in such coördinates expresses a circle orthogonal to the "radical circle" which is orthogonal to the three coördinate circles; a quadric equation expresses a bicircular quartic; etc.—**Tricircular geometry**, geometry treated by means of tricircular coördinates.

trick[1] (trik), *v.* [(*a*) Prob. an altered form, reverting to the orig. unassibilated form, of *trich* (mod. E. prop. spelled **tritch*), < ME. *trichen*, *tricchen* (also perhaps unassibilated **tricken*), < OF. *tricher*, *trichier*, *trechier* (also perhaps unassibilated **triquer*, **tricquer*), deceive, trick (cf. Pr. *tric*, deceit), = It. *treccare*, cheat, < L. *tricari*, ML. also *tricare*, trifle, act deceitfully, < *tricæ*, trifles, toys (see *trich*, *treacher*, *treachery*; cf. *trick*[1], *n.*, in the sense of 'trifle, toy'); (*b*) the word, as a noun, being appar. influenced by, if not in part derived from, MD. *treck*, D. *trek*, a trick (*een slimme trek*, a cunning trick, *jemand eenen trek speelen*, play one a trick, etc.), a word not having the orig. meaning of 'trick' or 'deceit,' but a particular use of MD. *treck*, D. *trek*, a pull, draft, tug, line, < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, draw: see *trick*[3], and cf. *track*[1]. Cf. F. *trigaud*, crafty, artful, cunning, *trigauderie*, a sly trick. The words spelled *trick* have been confused in popular apprehension and in the dictionaries, and the senses are entangled. See *trick*[2], *trick*[3], *trick*[4].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deceive by trickery; cozen; cheat.

> To be wrapt soft and warm in fortune's smock
> When she . . . is pleased to *trick* or tromp mankind.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

> He was *tricked* out of the money while he was writing a receipt for it, and sent away without a farthing.
> *Vanbrugh*, Journey to London, iv. 1.

2. To bring, render, or induce by trickery; beguile; inveigle; cajole.

> They were thus *tricked* of their present.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

Several members of Congress had previously complained that the demonetization scheme of 1873 had been pushed surreptitiously through the courses of its passage, Congress having been *tricked* into accepting it, doing it scarcely knew what. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., iii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use trickery, deception, or imposture.

Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,
And murdering plays, which still they call reviving.
Dryden, To Granville.

2. To juggle; play.

We may *trick* with the word life in its dozen senses until we are weary of *tricking*, . . . but one fact remains true throughout, . . . that we do not, properly speaking, love life at all, but living. *R. L. Stevenson*, As Triplex.

3†. To toy; handle idly.

The muses forbid that I should restrain your meddling, whom I see already busy with the title and *tricking* over the leaves. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, To the Reader.

trick[1] (trik), *n.* [< *trick*[1], *v.*; prob. in part < MD. *treck*, D. *trek*, a trick, a pull, draft, etc.: see *trick*[1], *v.*, and cf. *track*[1].] 1. A crafty or fraudulent device; a deceitful expedient; an artifice; a stratagem.

There is some *trick* in this, and you must know it,
And be an agent too.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

But you see they haue some *trickes* to cousin God, as before to cousin the Diuell. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

O, the rare *tricks* of a Machiavelian!
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

2. A feat or an exhibition of skill or dexterity, as in juggling or sleight of hand.

He can do *tricks* with his toes, wind silk and thread pearl with them. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

Entertain any puppy that comes, like a tumbler, with the same *tricks* over and over.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

3. A roguish or mischievous performance; a prank; a practical joke; a hoax.

If I be served such another *trick*, I'll have my brains ta'en out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new-year's gift. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 7.

To play a *trick* and make some one or other look foolish was held the most pointed form of wit throughout the back regions of the manor. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xii.

4. A foolish, vicious, or disgraceful act: with disparaging or contemptuous force.

Didst thou ever see me do such a *trick*?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 43.

I hope you don't mean to forsake it; that will be but a kind of a mongrel cur's *trick*.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

5. A peculiar art; skill; adroitness; knack.

Here's fine revolution, an we had the *trick* to see't.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 99.

In a little while the *trick* of walking on the edge of the water close to the side wall had been learned.
The Century, XXXIX. 220.

6. A peculiar trait, manner, habit, or practice; a characteristic; a peculiarity; a mannerism.

In you a wildness is a noble *trick*,
And cherish'd in ye, and all men must love it.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

What shall I say of the manifold and strange fashions of the garments that are used now-a-days? . . . Sometime we follow the fashion of the Frenchmen. Another time we will have a *trick* of the Spaniards.
Becon, Early Writings (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 204.

We've a *trick*, we young fellows, you may have been told,
Of talking (in public) as if we were old.
O. W. Holmes, The Boys.

7. A trace; a suggestion; a reminder.

He hath a *trick* of Cœur-de-lion's face.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 85.

8. Something pretended or unreal; a semblance; an illusion.

Truth itself is in her head as dull
And useless as a candle in a scull,
And all her love of God a groundless claim,
A *trick* upon the canvas, painted flame.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 782.

In this poor *trick* of paint
You see the semblance, incomplete and faint,
Of the two-fronted Future.
Whittier, The Panorama.

9. Any small article; a toy; a knickknack; a trifle; a trap; a mere nothing: sometimes applied to a child. [Obsolete or provincial U. S.]

Why, 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell,
A knack, a toy, a *trick*, a baby's cap.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 67.

The women of this countrey weare aboue an hundreth *tricks* and trifles about them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 64.

Camp *tricks* should be kept in their places, not thrown helter skelter, or left lying where last used.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 640.

Vainly the mother tried to hush the child; the prisoner called out, "Gimme the little *trick*, Sis; she jes wants to get tuh me." *The Century*, XL. 219.

10. In *card-playing*, the cards collectively which are played in one round. In whist and many other card-games the number of tricks taken makes up the score on which the winning or losing of the game depends. A whist trick is complete when the cards are turned and quitted.

Here's a *trick* of discarded cards of us! we were rank'd with coats as long as old master lived.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 1.

When in doubt, win the *trick*.
Hoyle, Twenty-four Rules for Beginners, xii.

11. *Naut.*, a spell; a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the helm, generally two hours.

This night it was my turn to steer, or, as the sailors say, my *trick* at the helm, for two hours.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 29.

12. A watch. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]—**The odd trick.** See *odd*.—**To know a trick worth two of that,** to know of some better contrivance or expedient.

Nay, by God, soft; I *know a trick worth two of that*, i' faith. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 41.

Hear what he says of you, sir? Clive, best be off to bed, my boy—ho, ho! No, no. We *know a trick worth two of that*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, i.

To serve one a trick. See *serve*[1].—**Tricks of the trade,** the expedients, artifices, and dodges of a craft or business; devices or stratagems intended to attract custom or to gain some advantage over one's customers or one's rivals.—**Syn. 1.** *Manœuvre, Stratagem*, etc. (see *artifice*), fraud, imposition, imposture, deception, fetch.

trick[2] (trik), *v. t.* [Prob. another use of *trick*[1], *v.*, as derived from the noun in the sense 'a dexterous artifice,' or 'a touch.' Cf. also *trick*[4]. According to some, < W. *treciaw*, furnish or harness, trick out, < *trec*, an implement, harness, gear.] To dress; trim; deck; prank; specifically, to arrange, dress, or decorate, especially in a fanciful way, as the person or the hair: often followed by *out* or *up*.

For he [Cato] found not his Country . . . utterly destroyed, but tossed in a dangerous tempest; and being not of authority like the Pilot to take the sterne in hand, and governe the ship, he took himself to *tricking* the sailes, and preparing the tackle, so to assist men of greater power. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 624.

The Canari put their wiues to the drudgery abroad, whiles themselues spin, weaue, *tricke* vp themselues, and performe other womanish functions at home.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 885.

The women celebrated of old for their beauties yet carry that fame. . . . They have their head *tricki* with tassels and flowers. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

A country playhouse, some rude barn
Tricked out for that proud use.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

trick[3] (trik), *v. t.* [< MD. *treeken*, D. *trekken*, pull, draw lines, delineate, sketch, = OFries. *trekka, tregga*, North Fries. *trecke, tracke* = LG. *trekken* = MHG. *treeken* = Dan. *trække*, draw; a causal form of OHG. *trehhan*, MHG. *trechen*, pull, push, shove. From the same source are ult. E. *track*[1], and *tricker*, now *trigger*. Cf. also *trek* and *trick*[1]. This verb seems to have been confused with *trick*[2], deck; cf. *trickment*.] In *her.*: (*a*) To draw, as a bearing or a collection of bearings, or a whole escutcheon or achievement of arms. The word implies the representation graphically of armorial bearings in any sense, and should be used instead of *blazon*, which properly means to describe in words.

They are blazoned there; there they are *tricked*, they and their pedigrees. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

(*b*) Especially, to draw in black and white only, without color, or to sketch slightly, whether a bearing or a whole achievement.

This seal was exhibited to the Heralds at their Visitation of Northants, 1618, "antiquum Sigillum argenteum," and is *tricked* in their original MS.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 33.

trick[4]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *trig*[1].

In two bows that I have, . . . the one is quick of cast, *trick*, and trim both for pleasure and profit; the other is a lug, slow of cast, following the string, more sure for to last than pleasant for to use.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 14.

But tell me, wench, hast done't so *trick* indeed
That heaven itself may wonder at the deed?
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, i. 3.

trick-dagger (trik'dag'ėr), *n.* A dagger the blade of which slips back into the hilt.

tricker[1] (trik'ėr), *n.* [< *trick*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *treacher*.] One who tricks; a cheat; a trickster.

tricker[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trigger*.—**Tricker firelock,** a hand-firearm of the close of the reign of Charles I., so called because discharged by pulling a trigger or tricker. See *tricker-lock*. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XI. 255.

tricker-lock (trik'ėr-lok), *n.* A gun-lock arranged with a tricker or trigger of any description. Match-tricker locks and wheel-tricker locks were in use in the seventeenth century.

trickery (trik'ėr-i), *n.* [< *trick*[1] + *-ery*[1]. Cf. *treachery* (ME. *tricherie*, < OF. *tricherie*, etc.).] The practice of tricks or deceits; artifice; imposture.

The nomination-day was a great epoch of successful *trickery*, or, to speak in a more Parliamentary manner, of war stratagem, on the part of skilful agents.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

trickily (trik'i-li), *adv.* In a tricky manner; tricksily.

trickiness (trik'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being tricky or trickish; trickishness.

The right of the blind to ask charity lapses if it becomes a mere business and with all the *trickiness* by which a street business is sometimes characterised.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 396.

tricking[1] (trik'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *trick*[1], *v.*] Practising or playing tricks; tricky; deceitful; artful.

Go get thee gone, and by thyself
Devise some *tricking* game.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 383).

We presently discovered that they were as expert thieves, and as *tricking* in their exchanges, as any people we had yet met with. *Cook*, Second Voyage, iii. 7.

tricking[2] (trik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trick*[2], *v.*] Articles of outfit; appurtenances, especially ornamental trifles.

Go get us properties,
And *tricking* for our fairies.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 78.

tricking[3] (trik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trick*[3], *v.*] In *her.*, a graphic representation of heraldic bearings or an entire achievement. See *trick*[3].

Arms verbally and technically described are blazoned; the verbal description is the blazon; if they are drawn in pen or pencil in monochrome, showing the lines of tincture, they are said to be "tricked"; such a drawing is a *tricking*; if they are given in gold and colours, they are illuminated or painted. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 414.

trickish (trik'ish), *a.* [< *trick*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Given to or characterized by trickery; deceitful; artful.

So loose and slippery and *trickish* way of reasoning.
Bp. Atterbury, To Pope, March 26, 1721.

The chimpanzee . . . is extremely kind to children, showing no *trickish* or malicious temper, even endeavoring to amuse them, and induce them to play.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 435.

—**Syn.** Deceptive, roguish. See *cunning*[1].

trickishly (trik'ish-li), *adv.* In a trickish manner; artfully; deceitfully.

trickishness (trik'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being trickish, deceitful, or artful.

Charges of duplicity, management, artifice, and *trickishness*. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxiv.

trickle (trik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trickled*, ppr. *trickling*. [< ME. *triklen, trikilen, trekelen*; prob. a var. of *striklen* (with which it interchanges), trickle, freq. of *striken*, rarely ME. *triken*, go: see *strike*. In mod. times the word has been regarded as connected with *trill*[1]. Cf. Sc. *trinkle*, also *trintle*, trickle.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To flow in a small interrupted stream; run down in drops: as, water *trickles* from the eaves.

The red blode *triklond* to his knee.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

Nay! ful of sorowe thou now me seest;
The teeris *trikilen* dowun on my face,
For "filius regis mortuus est."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 207.

2. To let fall a liquid in drops or small broken streams; drip.

The three tall fireplaces . . . make one think of the groups that must formerly have gathered there—of all the wet boot-soles, the *trickling* doublets, the stiffened fingers, the rheumatic shanks.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 121.

3. To pass or flow gently like a small stream.

How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 201.

II. *trans.* To cause to trickle; pour or shed in small, slow streams.

With adroit and tender hands they aided the doctor, and *trickled* stimulants down her throat.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xxxvii.

trickle (trik'l), *n.* [< *trickle*, *v.*] 1. A trickling stream; a rill.

Delicious as *trickles*
Of wine poured at mass-time.
Browning, Another Way of Love.

2†. See the quotation.

Cacarelle [It.], the *trickles* or dung of sheepe, goats, rats, or conies. *Florio*, 1598.

tricklet (trik'let), *n.* [< *trickle* + *-et*.] A small, trickling stream; a rill.

My business lay in the two Anstruthers. A *tricklet* of a stream divides them, spanned by a bridge.
R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 511.

trick-line (trik'lin), *n.* *Theat.*, a cord, made very strong and smooth, used in the working of pantomimic changes.

trickly[1] (trik'li), *adv.* [< *trick*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Neatly; deftly; cleverly.

An other young man feactely and *trickely* representing . . . a certaine . . . playe.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegmes of Erasmus, p. 121.

trickly[2] (trik'li), *a.* [< *trickle* + *-y*[1].] Trickling. [Colloq.]

Her boots no longer rattle, nor do cold and *trickly* rills race down the nape of her neck. *R. Broughton*, Joan, ii. 10.

trickmaker (trik'mā″kėr), *n.* A person who or a card which makes or takes a trick, as in whist; specifically, a card of such rank or value as to be counted on to take a trick. *G. W. Pettes*, American Whist, pp. 42, 50.

trickment† (trik'mėnt), *n.* [< *trick*[3] + *-ment.*] Heraldic emblazonry; decoration.

Here 'a a new tomb, new *trickments* too.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

No tomb shall hold thee
But these two arms, no *trickments* but my tears.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

trick-scene (trik'sēn), *n.* *Theat.*, a scene in which mechanical changes are made in the sight of the audience.

tricksey, *a.* See *tricksy.*

tricksiness (trik'si-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tricksy. Also *trickseyness.*

There had been an exasperating fascination in the *tricksiness* with which she had — not met his advances, but — wheeled away from them.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

tricksome (trik'sum), *a.* [< *trick*[1] + *-some.*] Full of tricks; tricksy; playful.

With your *tricksome* tune
Nick the glad silent moments as they pass.
L. Hunt, To the Grasshopper and the Cricket.

trickster (trik'stėr), *n.* [< *trick*[1] + *-ster.*] One who practises tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.

I'll tell you a Story not much unlike yours, not to go off from Lewis, who us'd to take a Pleasure in tricking *Tricksters.* *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 434.

trickster (trik'stėr), *v. i.* [< *trickster, n.*] To play tricks. [Rare.]

I like not this lady's tampering and *trickstering* with this same Edmund Tresallian. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxvi.

trick-sword (trik'sōrd), *n.* A sword made to divide in the middle of the blade.

tricksy (trik'si), *a.* [Also *tricksey;* < *trick*[1] + *-sy*, equiv. to *-y*[1].] 1. Trickish; cunning; adroit; artful; crafty.

My *tricksy* spirit! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 226.

I continued *tricksy* and cunning, and was poor without the consolation of being honest. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

2. Deceptive; fallacious; illusive; illusory.

The *tricksy* thing [idea] . . . comes and goes, my boy, revealing itself in glimpses which are neither clear enough nor prolonged enough to make that kind of impression on the memory which is necessary to fix it.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, ii.

3. Playful; sportive; mischievous.

Thou little *tricksy* Puck!
With antic toys so funnily bestuck.
Hood, Parental Ode to my Son.

4. Trim; dainty; neat; spruce.

Trincato [It.], . . . spruce, fine, neat, smug, feate, *tricksie*-trim. *Florio* (ed. 1611).

Their little minim forms arrayed
In the *tricksy* pomp of fairy pride.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

trick-track (trik'trak), *n.* [Also *tric-trac* (also *tick-tack*), < F. *tric trac*, trick-track, backgammon: see *tick-tack.*] A kind of backgammon, played with both pieces and pegs.

trick-wig (trik'wig), *n.* A wig worn by actors, and so made that the locks of hair may be caused to stand on end at the will of the wearer.

tricky (trik'i), *a.* [< *trick*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Given to tricks; knavish; artful; sharp; shifty: as, a *tricky* wind; a plausible and *tricky* fellow.

Able men of high character, and not smart, *tricky* men.
The Nation, XXXVI. 545.

2. Playful; roguish; mischievous.

Tho' ye was *trickie*, slee, and funny,
Ye ne'er was donsie.
Burns, Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

Tricky ale-yard. See *ale-yard*, 2. = **Syn.** *Artful, Sly*, etc. See *cunning*[1].

Triclada (trik'lā-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *τρι-*, three, + *κλάδος*, a young shoot.] An order of dendrocœlous turbellarians or planarians: distinguished from *Polyclada.*

triclinate (trik'li-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *τρι-*, three, + *κλίνειν*, bend, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *triclinic. Imp. Dict.*

triclinet†, *n.* [ME. *triclyne,* < L. *triclinium*, a dining-room: see *triclinium.*] Same as *triclinium.*

Half as high thy chambre and *triclyne*
Thou make as it is mesure long in lyne.
Pattadius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

tricliniary (trī-klin'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *triclinia-ris*, < *triclinium*, a dining-room: see *triclinium.*] Pertaining to a triclinium, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

triclinic (trī-klin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κλίνειν*, incline, bend, + *-ic.*] In *crystal.*, pertaining to the inclination of three intersecting axes to each other; specifically, appellative of a system of crystallization in which the three axes are unequal and their intersections oblique, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism. Also *triclinohedric, triclinate, anorthic, asymmetric, tetartoprismatic.* See cut 3 under *rhombohedron.*

triclinium (trī-klin'i-um), *n.* [< L. *triclinium*, < Gr. *τρικλίνιον*, also *τρίκλινος*, a dining-room with three couches, < *τρίκλινος*, with three couches, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κλίνη*, a couch: see *clinic.*] Among the Romans, the dining-room where guests were received, furnished with three couches, which occupied three sides of the dinner-table, the fourth side being left open for the free ingress and egress of servants. On these couches, which also received the name of *triclinium*, the guests reclined at dinner or supper. Each couch usually accommodated three persons, and thus nine were as many as could take a meal together. The persons while taking their food lay very nearly flat on their breasts. See *accubation.*

triclinohedric (trī-klī-nō-hed'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίκλινος*, with three couches (see *triclinium*), + *ἕδρα*, a seat, side.] Same as *triclinic.*

tricoccous (trī-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίκοκκος*, with three grains or berries, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] In *bot.*, having or consisting of three cocci or carpels.

tricolic (trī-kol'ik), *a.* [< *tricolon* + *-ic.*] In *anc. pros.* and *rhet.*, consisting of three cola.

tricolon (trī-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *tricola* (-lă). [NL., < Gr. *τρίκωλος*, having three members, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κῶλον*, member.] In *anc. pros.* and *rhet.*, a period consisting of three cola.

tricolor, tricolour (trī'kul-or), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tricolore* = Sp. *tricolor* (cf. Pg. *tricolorco*), < L. **tricolor*, three-colored, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *color*, color.] **I.** *a.* Three-colored; tricolored: in zoölogy correlated with *bicolor* and *unicolor.*

The Militia . . . added to the two coloura of the Parisian cockade — red and blue — white, the colour which was that of the king. This was the *tricolour* cockade adopted on July 26, 1789. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 157.

II. *n.* A flag composed of three colors in large masses equal or nearly equal, as the national flags of Italy and Mexico; especially, the flag of France adopted during the Revolution, consisting of three equal parts — blue next the mast, red at the fly, and white between, or, in heraldic language, palewise of three pieces, azure, argent, and gules. The red and blue represented the colors of the city of Paris.

We talk of . . . the lillea and *tricolor* of France.
Preble, Hist. Flag, p. 3.

tricolored, tricoloured (trī'kul-ord), *a.* [< *tricolor* + *-ed*[2].] Having three colors: as, a *tricolored* flag. — **Tricolored violet,** the pansy.

tricolorous (trī-kul'or-us), *a.* [< *tricolor* + *-ous.*] Same as *tricolor.*

Triconodon (trī-kon'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *triconodont.*] A genus of mammals of the Purbeck beds in England, typical of the family *Triconodontidæ. T. mordax* is a species founded on a mandibular ramus about 1¼ inches long.

triconodont (trī-kon'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *τρι-*, three, + *κῶνος*, a cone, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having three conical cusps, as molars; having such molars, as mammals of the genus *Triconodon* and related forms.

Triconodontidæ (trī-kon-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Marsh, 1887), < *Triconodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of supposed marsupials of the Jurassic period, typified by the genus *Triconodon.* They have molars with three stout erect cusps each, and a strong internal cingulum, stout canines, and semiprocumbent or erect incisors.

triconsonantal (trī-kon'sō-nan-tăl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *consonan(t-)s*, consonant, + *-al.*] Composed of or containing three consonants.

The *triconsonantal* has been evolved out of a biconsonantal root. *Smith's Bible Dict.*, Confusion of Tongues.

triconsonantic (trī-kon-sō-nan'tik), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *consonan(t-)s*, consonant, + *-ic.*] Same as *triconsonantal.*

The root of the Semitic verb is always triliteral, or rather *triconsonantic.* *Farrar*, Families of Speech, iii.

tricorn (trī'kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *tricorne* = Sp. Pg. *tricorne*, < L. *tricornis*, three-horned, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* Having three horns or horn-like processes.

II. *n.* A hat with three points or horns; a cocked hat having the brim folded upward against the crown on three sides, producing three angles; hence, by popular misapplication, the hat worn by the French gendarmes, which has only two points: usually written as French, *tricorne.* See cut 13 under *hat.*

tricornered (trī-kôr'nėrd), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *cornered.*] Three-cornered. [Rare.]

The staggering stalks of the Buckwheat grow red with ripeness, and tip their tops with clustering *tricornered* kernels. *D. G. Mitchell*, Dream Life, Autumn.

tricornigerous (trī-kôr-nij'ė-rus), *a.* [< LL. *tricorniger*, bearing three horns or points, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cornu*, horn, + *gerere*, bear.] Having three horns.

tricornute (trī-kôr'nūt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cornutus*, horned: see *cornute.* Cf. *tricorn.*] In *entom.*, having three horn-like processes; tricornigerous. *Westwood.*

tricornuted (trī-kôr'nū-ted), *a.* [< *tricornute* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *tricornute.*

tricorporal (trī-kôr'pō-răl), *a.* [< L. **tricorporalis*, < *tricorpor*, having three bodies, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporal*[1].] In *her.*, same as *tricorporate.*

tricorporate (trī-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *tricorpor*, having three bodies, + *-ate*[1].] In *her.*, having three bodies with only one head common to the three: as, a lion *tricorporate.* The head is usually in the center of the field, and the bodies radiate, two toward the dexter and sinister chiefs, the third toward the base.

Lion Tricorporate.

tricorporated (trī-kôr'pō-rā-ted), *a.* [< *tricorporate* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *tricorporate.*

tricostate (trī-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate.*] 1. In *bot.*, having three ribs from the base; three-ribbed. — 2. In *zoöl.*, having three costæ or raised lines.

tricot (trē'kō), *n.* [F., knitting, < *tricoter*, OF. *tricoter, estricoter*, knit, < G. *stricken*, knit, < *strick*, a cord, string.] 1. A fabric made of yarn or woolen thread, knitted by hand; also, a similar material made by machines in which the hand-knitting is imitated. Compare *jersey.* — 2. A cloth used for women's garments.

tricot-stitch (trē'kō-stich), *n.* One of the stitches of crochet: a simple stitch producing a plain rectilinear pattern. Also called *railway-stitch.*

tricotyledonous (trī-kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κοτυληδών*, a hollow: see *cotyledon.*] In *bot.*, having three cotyledons or seed-leaves.

tricrotic (trī-krot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίκροτος*, with three strokes (see *tricrotous*), + *-ic.*] Having three beats: used with reference to the normal pulse-tracing. — **Tricrotic pulse,** a pulse showing three marked elevations on the descending limb of the curve traced from it.

tricrotism (trī'krō-tizm), *n.* [< *tricrot(ic)* + *-ism.*] The state of being tricrotic: used of the pulse. See cut under *sphygmogram.*

tricrotous (trī'krō-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίκροτος*, with three strokes, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *κρότος*, stroke, beat.] Same as *tricrotic.*

tricrural (trī-krö'răl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg: see *crural.*] Having three branches or legs from a common center.

The macrospores are marked on one hemisphere with a *tricrural* line.
Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 915.

tric-trac, *n.* See *trick-track.*

tricuspid (trī-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tricuspide*, < L. *tricuspis* (*tricuspid-*), having three points, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *cuspis*, point: see *cusp.*] **I.** *a.* Having three cusps or points: specifically noting the valvular arrangement in the right ventricle of the heart, guarding the auriculoventricular orifice, in distinction from the *bicuspid* (or mitral) valves in the left ventricle. This valve consists of three segments, or there are three valves, of a triangular or trapezoidal shape, each formed by a fold of the lining membrane of the heart, and strengthened by a layer of fibrous tissue which may also contain contractile fibers. See cut II. under *heart.* — **Tricuspid murmur,** in *pathol.*, a murmur heard in tricuspid valvular disease. — **Tricuspid teeth.** See *tooth.* — **Tricuspid valvular disease,** disease of the tricuspid valve.

II. *n.* 1. A tricuspid valve of the heart. — 2. A tricuspid tooth: correlated with *bicuspid* and *multicuspid.*

tricuspidal (trī-kus'pi-dal), *a.* [< *tricuspid* + *-al.*] 1. Same as *tricuspid.* — 2. Having three geometrical cusps.

tricuspidate (trī-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< *tricuspid* + *-ate*[1].] Three-pointed; ending in three points: as, a *tricuspidate* glume; *tricuspidate* teeth.

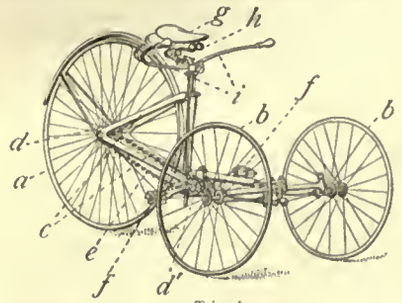
tricuspidated (trī-kus'pi-dā-ted), *a.* [< *tricuspidate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *tricuspidate*.

Over each door is a lofty *tricuspidated* arch.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places, p. 402.

tricycle (trī'si-kl), *n.* [< F. *tricycle*, < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + κύκλος, circle, wheel.] A three-wheeled vehicle. Specifically—(*a*†) A three-wheeled coach. See the quotation.

Tricycles.—Christmas Day was rendered memorable to the Parisians by the starting of this new species of carriage for public accommodation. The *tricycle* is a kind of coach, mounted on three wheels; it is drawn by two horses only. It moves very lightly, although there is an appearance of weight about it. One wheel is placed exactly as the leading wheel of the steam coach; it is capable of containing twenty persons, whom it conveys distances of at least three miles for five sous each.
Annual Register for 1828 ("Chronicle," p. 185), quoted [in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 148.

(*b*) A modification of the velocipede or bicycle, having three wheels. The wheels are variously arranged, as two



Tricycle.

a, driving-wheel, and *b*, steering-wheels—all provided with solid rubber tires; *c*, frame; *d*, *d'*, sprocket-wheels; *e*, driving-chain working on the sprocket-wheels; *f*, cranks and pedals; *g*, saddle; *h*, cradle-spring, upon which the saddle is mounted; *i*, handle-bars for steering.

in front and one behind, or the reverse. Tricycles are made for one or two persons; in the latter case the riders sit either side by side or one before the other. Compare *bicycle*.

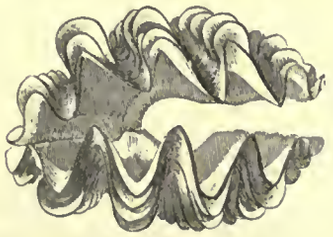
tricycle (trī'si-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tricycled*, ppr. *tricycling*. [< *tricycle*, *n.*] To ride on a tricycle. [Recent.]

I have heard the uninitiated say that *tricycling* must be so easy, just like working the velocipedes of our childhood.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage on a Tricycle.

tricycler (trī'si-klėr), *n.* [< *tricycle* + *-er*[1].] One who rides on a tricycle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 491. [Recent.]

tricyclist (trī'si-klist), *n.* [< *tricycle* + *-ist*.] A tricycler. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 200.

Tridacna (trī-dak'nä), *n.* [NL. (Da Costa, 1776), also erroneously *Tridachia*, *Tridachna*, *Tridachnes*; < Gr. τρίδακνος, eaten at three bites, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + δάκνειν, bite.] A genus of inequilateral equivalve bivalve mollusks, forming the type of the family *Tridacnidæ*. The margin is deeply waved and indented, the opposite sides fitting



Shell of one of the Giant Clams (*Tridacna squamosa*).

into each other. *T. gigas*, the largest bivalve shell known, attains a length of 2 or 3 feet and a weight of 500 pounds or more. The animal may weigh 20 pounds or more. It is a native of the East Indian seas, and is edible. The great valves are used for various purposes, as for baptismal fonts, as receptacles for holy water, and, it is alleged, as babies' bath-tubs. The substance of the shell is extremely hard, and calcification progresses until almost every trace of organic structure is obliterated. Pieces of the shell weighing 7 or 8 pounds are used by the natives of the Caroline Islands for axes. The other species of the genus, as *T. squamosa* and *T. crocea*, are much smaller. Also called *Pelex*. See also cut under *Tridacnidæ*.

Tridacnacea (trī-dak-nā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tridacna* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of bivalves, represented by the *Tridacnidæ* alone.

tridacnacean (trī-dak-nā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tridacnacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tridacnacea* or *Tridacnidæ*.

II. *n.* A giant clam; any member of the *Tridacnidæ*.

Tridacnidæ (trī-dak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tridacna* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, named from the genus *Tridacna*. The mantle-lobes are extensively united, with a large pedal opening in front of the umbones of the shell; the siphonal orifices, surrounded by a thickened pallial border, are at the lower margin of the shell; the gills are double, narrow, the outer pair composed of a single lamina, the inner thick, with conspicu-

Tridacnidæ.—Anatomy of *Tridacna crocea*.

a, adductor muscle; *b*, byssus; *c*, valvular excurrent orifice; *f*, foot; *g*, gills; *i*, inhalent orifice; *l*, pallial muscle; *m*, mantle-margin; *o*, orifice for foot and byssus; *p*, pedal retractor muscle; *s*, siphonal border; *t*, labial palpi.

ously grooved margins; the palpi are slender and pointed; the foot is finger-like with a byssal groove; the valves are regular and truncate in front, with an external ligament and blended subcentral muscular impression formed by the large adductor with the smaller pedal retractor muscle close behind it. It is a remarkable group, including the genera *Tridacna* and *Hippopus* (*Tridacna gigas* being the largest member of the *Mollusca*), and is the basis of the suborder *Metarrhiptæ* (which see). See also cuts under *Hippopus* and *Tridacna*.

tridacnoid (trī-dak'noid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *tridacnacean*.

tridactyl, tridactyle (trī-dak'til), *a.* [< F. *tridactyle*, < Gr. τριδάκτυλος, three-fingered, three fingers long, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] 1. Having three digits, whether fingers or toes; tridigitate.—2. Having three digital parts or processes.

Also *tridactylous*.

Tridactyla (trī-dak'ti-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριδάκτυλος, three-fingered (three-toed): see *tridactyl*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Picoides*[1].

tridactylous (trī-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< *tridactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *tridactyl*.

tridaily (trī-dā'li), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *daily*.] Made, done, or occurring thrice a day. *Science*, IX. 79. [Rare.]

triddler (trid'lėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*: a gunners' name. *G. Trumbull*, 1808. [New Jersey.]

tride (trīd), *a.* [< F. *tride*, lively, cadenced; origin obscure.] In *hunting*, short and swift; fleet: as, a *tride* pace.

Tride, a word signifying short and swift. A *tride*-pace is a going of short and swift motions. A horse is said to work *tride* upon volts when the times he makes with his haunches are short and ready. Some apply the word only to the motion of the haunches.
Osbaldiston, Sportsman's Dict., p. 635.

tridens (trī'denz), *n.* [L.: see *trident*.] A three-toothed or three-bladed implement or weapon.

In the latter example [a halberd] the axe-blade being balanced by a *tridens*. *J. Hewitt*, Anc. Armour, II. 269.

trident (trī'dent), *n.* [= F. *trident* = Sp. Pg. It. *tridente*, < L. *triden*(*t-*)*s*, three-toothed, three-pronged; as a noun, a three-pronged spear, a trident as an attribute of Neptune; < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*: see *tooth*.] 1. Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs; specifically, a three-pronged fish-spear.—2. A spear with three prongs, usually barb-pointed, forming a characteristic attribute of Poseidon (Neptune), the sea-god. See also cut under *Poseidon*.

Trident.—Archaistic relief of Neptune, in the Vatican.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*,
Or Jove for's power to thunder.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 256.

3. Hence, marine sovereignty; rule over the ocean or sea.

To Worlds remote she wide extends her Reign,
And wields the *Trident* of the stormy Main.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

4. In *Rom. antiq.*, a three-pronged spear used by the retiarius in gladiatorial combats.—5. In *geom.*, a crunodal plane cubic curve having the line at infinity for one of the tangents at the node. It was discovered and named by Descartes.

Trident, 5.

tridental† (trī-den'tal), *a.* [< *trident* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a trident; in the form of a trident; possessing or wielding a trident.

The white-mouth'd water now usurps the shore,
And scorns the pow'r of her *tridental* guide.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 2.

Nor Juno less endured, when erst the bold
Son of Amphitryon with *tridental* shaft
Her bosom pierced. *Cowper*, Iliad, v. 458.

tridentate (trī-den'tāt), *a.* [= F. *tridenté*, < NL. **tridentatus*, having three teeth, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*, and cf. *trident*.] Having three teeth or tooth-like parts; tridentated; three-pronged.

tridentated (trī-den'tā-ted), *a.* [< *tridentate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *tridentate*.

tridented† (trī-den'ted), *a.* [< *trident* + *-ed*[2].] Having three teeth or prongs.

Neptune . . .
Held his *tridented* mace.
Quarles, Hist. Jonah, § 6.

tridentiferous (trī-den-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *tridentifer*, < *triden*(*t-*)*s*, a trident, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a trident. *Bailey*, 1727.

Tridentine (trī-den'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Tridentinus*, < ML. *Tridentum*, Trent (see def.).] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Trent, a city of Tyrol, or to the Council of Trent (1545–63): as, *Tridentine* decrees (that is, the decrees of the Council of Trent, the authoritative symbol of the Roman Catholic Church); *Tridentine* theology (that is, theology in accordance with those decrees, Roman Catholic theology).

The King [Henry VIII.] remained a believer in Roman Catholic forms of doctrine; but . . . those forms had not yet, by the *Tridentine* decrees, been hardened into their later inflexibility.
Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p 261.

2. Conforming to the Council of Trent, or its decrees and doctrine.

Her [Elizabeth's] explanation of her supreme governorship might have satisfied every one but the most *Tridentine* papist, but she re-enacted the most stringent part of her father's act of supremacy.
Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 324.

Tridentine catechism. See *catechism*, 2.

II. *n.* A Roman Catholic: a name implying that the present system of Roman Catholic doctrine and practice dates from the Council of Trent (1545). The creeds of the Roman Catholic Church are four in number—the Apostles', the Nicene, the Athanasian, and the Creed of Pope Pius IV. The last named is also called the *Profession of the Tridentine Faith*. It was formulated in 1564, and includes the Nicene Creed, a summary of the doctrines defined by the Council of Trent, a recognition of the Roman Church as mother and teacher of all churches, and an oath of obedience to the Pope as successor of St. Peter and vicar of Christ. With the addition of the doctrines of the immaculate conception (promulgated in 1854) and the papal infallibility (defined in 1870), this creed is that which must be accepted by converts to the Roman Church, except those from the Greek Church (for whom special forms are provided), and is incumbent on all Roman Catholic priests and teachers.

They called the council of Chalcedon a "council of fools," and styled the Catholics Chalcedonians, just as Anglicans have styled Catholics of the present day *Tridentines*.
Dublin Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Tridentipes (trī-den'ti-pēz), *n.* [NL. (Hitchcock, 1858), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dens* (*dent-*) = E. *tooth*, + *pes* = E. *foot*.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.

triderivative (trī-dē-riv'a-tiv), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + E. *derivative*.] In *chem.*, a derivative in which there are three substituted atoms or radicals of the same kind: as, trichloracetic acid is a *triderivative* of acetic acid.

tridget, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *trudge*[1].

tridiametral (trī-dī-am'e-tral), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + διάμετρος, diameter: see *diametral*.] Having three diameters.

tridiapason (trī-dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + διὰ πασῶν, diapason: see *diapason*.] In *music*, a triple octave, or twenty-second.

tridigitate (trī-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *digitatus*, fingered, toed: see *digitate.*] 1. Having three fingers or toes; tridactyl.—2. In *bot.*, thrice digitate.

tridimensional (trī-di-men'shon-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dimensio*(*n-*), dimension, + *-al.*] Having three (and only three) dimensions—that is, length, breadth, and thickness; of or relating to space so characterized.

I only cite these theories to illustrate the need which coerces men to postulate something *tridimensional* as the first thing in external perception.
W. James, Mind, XII. 206, note.

triding† (trī'ding), *n.* Same as *trithing*, now *riding*[2].

tridodecahedral† (trī-dō″dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + δώδεκα, twelve, + ἕδρα, base. Cf. *dodecahedron.*] In *crystal.*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

triduan (trid'ū-an), *a.* [< LL. *triduanus*, lasting three days, < L. *triduum*, a space of three days, prop. neut. adj. (sc. *spatium*, space), < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *dies*, a day: see *dial.*] Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [Rare.]

triduo (trid'ū-ō), *n.* [Sp. *tríduo* = It. *triduo*, < ML. *triduum:* see *triduum.*] Same as *triduum. Imp. Diet.*

triduum (trid-ū'um), *n.* [ML., < L. *triduum*, a space of three days: see *triduan.*] 1. A space of three days.—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, prayers for the space of three days as a preparation for keeping a saint's day, or for obtaining some favor of God by means of the prayers of a saint.

tridymite (trid'i-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. τρίδυμος, threefold, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + -δυμος, as in δίδυμος, double.] A crystallized form of silica, found in minute transparent tabular hexagonal crystals in trachyte and other igneous rocks, usually in twinned groups, and commonly of three crystals. It has a lower specific gravity than quartz (2.2), and is soluble in boiling sodium carbonate.

tridynamous (trī-din'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + δύναμις, power.] In *bot.*, having three of the six stamens longer than the other three.

trie[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *try.*

trie[2]†, *a.* [ME. also *trye*, < OF. *trié*, tried, pp. of *trier*, try: see *try.* Cf. *tried.*] Choice; select; fine; great.

He has a sone dere,
On the *triest* man to-ward of alle dougti dedes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1443.

tried (trīd), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *tryed;* < ME. *tried, tryed;* < *try* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Tested; proved; hence, firm; reliable.

Seeldome chaunge the better brought;
Content who lives with *tryed* state
Neede feare no chaunge of frowning fate.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

O true and *tried*, so well and long.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

2†. Choice; excellent.

Trenthe is tresour *triedest* on eorthe.
Piers Plowman (A), i. 126.

One Ebes, an od man & honersble of kyn,
Of Tracy the tru kyng was his *triet* fader.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9538.

triedly† (trī'ed-li), *adv.* [< *tried* + *-ly*[2].] By trial or test.

That thing ought to seme no newe matter vnto you, whyche wente long a go before in the *triedly* proued prophetes, and lately in Christe. *J. Udall*, On Peter iv.

triedral (trī-ē'dral), *a.* See *trihedral.*

triely†, *adv.* [ME. *trielich, trieliche;* < *trie*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Choicely; finely; excellently.

Than were the messangeres in alle maner wise
So *trieliche* a-tired.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4819.

trien†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *trine*[3].

triencephalus (trī-en-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *triencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which three organs of sense—namely, hearing, smell, and vision—are wanting.

triennal† (trī-en'al), *n.* [ME. *triennal, triennel,* < OF. *triennal,* < ML. *triennale*, a mass said for three years, < L. *triennium*, a space of three years: see *triennial.*] Same as *triennial*, 1.

The preest preuede no pardon to Do-wel;
And demede that Dowel indulgences passede,
Byennals and *tryennals* and bisshopes letteres.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 320.

triennial (trī-en'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **triennialis*, < *triennium*, a period of three years, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *annus*, a year: see *annual.* Cf. *triennal.*] I. *a.* 1. Continuing three years: as, *triennial* parliaments; specifically, of plants, lasting or enduring for three years.

There are that hold the elders should be perpetual: there are others for a *triennial*, others for a biennial eldership.
Bp. Hall, Episcopacy by Divine Right, iii. § 5.

2. Happening every three years.

The *triennial* election of senators.
The Century, XXXVII. 871.

Triennial abbot. See *abbot.*—**Triennial Act,** an English statute of 1694 which required that a new Parliament be summoned at least once in three years, and that no Parliament be continued more than three years. It was repealed by the Septennial Act, in 1716.—**Triennial prescription,** in *Scots law*, a limit of three years within which creditors can bring actions for certain classes of debts, such as merchants' and tradesmen's accounts, servants' wages, house rents (when under verbal lease), and debts due to lawyers or doctors.

II. *n.* 1. A mass performed daily for three years for the soul of a dead person.—2. A plant which continues to live for three years.—3. Any event, service, ceremony, etc., occurring once in three years; specifically, the third anniversary of an event.

triennially (trī-en'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in three years. *Bailey*, 1727.

triens (trī'enz), *n.*; pl. *trientes* (trī-en'tēz). [L., the third part of anything, < *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three.*] 1. A copper coin of the ancient Roman republic, the third part of the as; also, a gold coin of the Roman empire, the third part of the solidus. See *as*[4] and *solidus.*—2. In *law*, a third part; also, dower.

triental (trī'en-tal), *a.* [< L. *trientalis*, that contains a third, < *trien*(*t-*)*s*, a third part: see *triens.*] Of the value of a triens; of or pertaining to the triens, or third part.

Trientalis (trī-en-tā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737): see *triental.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Primulaceæ* and tribe *Lysimachieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a deeply parted wheel-shaped corolla, bearing the stamens on its base, and by a five-valved capsule containing white roundish seeds. There are only 2 species, growing in high latitudes or at high altitudes—*T. Europæa*, in both Europe and North America, and *T. Americana*, from the mountains of Virginia to Labrador, and west to the Saskatchewan. They are smooth delicate plants, growing in woodlands from a slender, creeping, perennial rootstock, and producing a single slender stem bearing a whorl of entire leaves, and a few delicate star-like flowers on slender peduncles. They are known as *star-flower*, especially *T. Americana.* Both species are also called *chickweed wintergreen.*

trientes, *n.* Plural of *triens.*

trier (trī'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *tryer*, also in law *trior;* < OF. **triour*, < *trier*, try: see *try.*] 1. One who tries; one who examines, investigates, tests, or attempts; one who experiments.

Than the thre knyghtes answered hotely, and sayde howe they set but lytell by the manassyng of a sonne of a *tryer* of hony. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccclii.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment. *Boyle.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, a member of a committee appointed by the king, and charged with examining petitions, referring them to the courts, and reporting them to Parliament, if so required.

The *triers* [of petitions] were selected by the king from the list of the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the justices. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 434.

(*b*) Under the Commonwealth, an ecclesiastical commissioner appointed by the Parliament to examine the character and qualifications of ministers for institution and induction.

There was lately a company of men called *Tryers*, commissioned by Cromwell, to judge of the abilities of such as were to be admitted by them into the ministry.
South, Sermons, IV. i.

(*c*) One who tries judicially; a judge.

The almighty powers . . . I invoke as *triers* of mine innocency and witnesses of my well meaning.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Prepare yourselves to hearken to the verdict of your *tryers*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

(*d*) In *law*, one appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just. See *trior.*

2. That which tries; a test.

You were used
To say extremity was the *trier* of spirits.
Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 4.

trierarch (trī'ėr-ärk), *n.* [= F. *triérarque*, < L. *trierarchus*, < Gr. τριήραρχος, the commander of a trireme, < τριήρης, a trireme, + ἄρχειν, be first, rule.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the commander of a trireme; also, a property-holder who was obliged to build ships and equip them at his own expense, as a public liturgy.

trierarchal (trī'ėr-är-kal), *a.* [< *trierarch* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a trierarch or the trierarchy.

The reform in the *trierarchal* law was proposed by Demosthenes. *M. L. D'Ooge*, Note on Demosthenes's Oration [De Corona (ed. 1875), p. 182.

trierarchy (trī'ėr-är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. τριηραρχία, the office or dignity of a trierarch, < τριήραρχος, a trierarch: see *trierarch.*] 1. The office or duty of a trierarch.—2. The trierarchs collectively.—3. The system in ancient Athens of forming a national fleet by compelling certain wealthy persons to fit out and maintain vessels at their own expense.

triet†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *tried.*

trieteric (trī-e-ter'ik), *a.* [< L. *trieterieus*, < Gr. τριετηρικός, occurring once in three years, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ἔτος, a year: see *veteran.*] Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [Rare.]

The *trieteric* festival on Mount Parnassus.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 390.

trieterical (trī-e-ter'i-kal), *a.* [< *trieteric* + *-al.*] Same as *trieteric.*

The *trieterical* sports, I mean the orgia, that is, the mysteries of Bacchus.
Gregory, Notes on Scripture (ed. 1684), p. 107.

trieterics† (trī-e-ter'iks), *n. pl.* [< L. *trieterica* (sc. *orgia*), a triennial festival, neut. pl. of *trieterieus:* see *trieteric.*] A festival or games celebrated once in three years.

To whome in mixed sacrifice
The Thebsn wiues at Delphos solemnize
Their *trieterickes*.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

trifacial (trī-fā'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *facies*, face.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the face in a threefold manner: specifically applied to the fifth cranial nerve, or trigeminus, which divides into three main branches to supply the face and some other parts, and has the threefold function of a nerve of motion, of common sensation, and of special sense (gustatory). Also called *trigeminal*, upon other considerations. The term *trifacial* is contrasted with *facial*, applied to the seventh cranial nerve, the main motor nerve of the muscles of the face. See *facial.*

2. Of or pertaining to the trifacial nerve.—**Trifacial neuralgia,** neuralgia of some portion of the face in the distribution of the trifacial nerve.

II. *n.* The trigeminal nerve. In man this is the largest cranial nerve, and resembles a spinal nerve in some respects, arising by two roots, a small anterior simple motor root and a large posterior ganglionated sensory root. The superficial or apparent origin from the brain is from the side of the pons Varolii, where the two roots come off together. It passes to a depression upon the end of the petrosal bone, where the sensory fibers form the large semilunar ganglion known as the *Gasserian;* the motor fibers accompany but do not enter into the formation of this ganglion. Beyond the ganglion the nerve immediately divides into three main branches, the ophthalmic, supramaxillary, and inframaxillary, which leave the cranial cavity separately, respectively by the foramen lacerum anterius, foramen rotundum, and foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. The motor fibers supply the muscles of mastication. The character of the nerve varies much in the vertebrate series. See cuts under *brain, Cyclodus, Esox,* and *Petromyzontidæ.*

trifallow† (trī'fal-ō), *v. t.* Same as *thrifallow.*

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

trifarious (trī-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *trifarius* (= Gr. τριφάσιος), of three sorts, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-farius* as in *bifarius:* see *bifarious.*] Arranged in three ranks, rows, or series; in *bot.*, facing three ways; arranged in three vertical ranks; tristichous.

trifasciated (trī-fash'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *faseia*, band: see *fasciate.*] Surrounded by or marked with three bands. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1777), IV. 88.

trifid (trī'fid), *a.* [< L. *trifidus*, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *findere*, cleave: see *bite.* Cf. *bifid.*] Divided into three parts. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, divided half-way into three parts by linear sinuses with straight margins; three-cleft. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, three-cleft; deeply tridentate; divided into three parts; trichotomous.

trifistulary (trī-fis'tū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *fistula*, pipe.] Having three pipes.

Many . . . of that species . . . whose *trifistulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

triflagellate (trī-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *flagellum*, a whip.] Having three flagella, as an infusorian; trimastigate.

trifle[1] (trī'fl), *n.* [< ME. *trifle, trifel, triful, tryfule, trefle, trefele, trufle, truful, trufful, truyfle,* < OF. *trufle, truffle, trofle*, a jest, jesting, mockery, raillery, a var., with intrusive *l* (as in *treacle, chronicle*, etc.), of *truffe*, a jest, mock, flout, gibe: supposed to be a transposed use of *truffe*, F. *truffe*, a truffle (cf. F. dial. *truffe, treufe*, potato), = Pr. *trufa* = Sp. *trufa* = It. *truffa*, a truffle (a truffle being regarded formerly, it is thought, as a type of a small or worthless object): see *truffle.*] 1†. A jest; a joke; a pleasantry.

Efterward byeth the bourdes [jests] and the *trufles* uol of uelthe and of leazinges, thet me clepeth ydele wordes.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2†. A trick; a fraud; a lie.

"A *trefle*," quath he, "trewlic! his treuth is full litell!"
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 352.

This ydelnesse is the thurrok of alle wikked and vileyns thoghtes, and of alle jangles, *trufles*, and of alle ordure.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

3. An idle speech or tale; vain or foolish talk; twaddle; nonsense; absurdity.

Holde thi tonge, Mercy!
It is but a *trufle* that thow tellest.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 147.

4. Anything of slight value or moment; a paltry matter; an insignificant fact, circumstance, object, amount, etc.: often used in the adverbial phrase *a trifle*: as, to feel *a trifle* annoyed.

Thus ther stondes in stale the stif kyng hisselven,
Talkkande bifore the hyze table of *trifles* ful hende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 108.

A snapper-up of unconsidered *trifles*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 26.

The bank itself was small and grave, and *a trifle* dingy.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xi.

5. A dish or confection consisting mainly of whipped cream or some light substitute, as the beaten whites of eggs, and usually containing fruit or almonds, and cake or pastry soaked in wine or brandy.

I really must confess that the Log, for long, long after I first went to sea, . . . could be compared to nothing more fitly than a dish of *trifle*, anciently called syllabub, with a stray plum here and there scattered at the bottom.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, i.

6. Common pewter, such as is used for ordinary utensils, composed of eighty parts of tin and twenty of lead.

trifle[1] (trī′fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trifled*, ppr. *trifling*. [< ME. *triflen*, *trifelen*, *tryflen*, *treoflen*, *troflen*, *truflen*, < OF. *truffler*, *truffer*, jest, mock: see *trifle*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To jest; make sport; hence, to use mockery; treat something with derision, flippancy, or a lack of proper respect: often followed by *with*.

The stede [a church] is holy, and is y-zet to bidde god, nazt uor to iangli, nor to liezze [laugh], ne uorto *trufly*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

Look to yourself, dear sir,
And *trifle* not *with* danger that attends you.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

For is there nothing to *trifle with* but God and his Service? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

2†. To use trickery or deception; cheat; lie.

Thow art feble and false, and noghte bot fairе wordes; . . . I red thowe trette of a trewe, and *trofle* no lengere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2933.

3. To talk or act idly; busy one's self with trivial or useless things; act frivolously; waste one's time; dally; idle.

Treoflinge heo smot her & ther in another tale sone.
Rob. of Gloucester (ed. Morris and Skeat, II. 21).

We would not *trifle* long at this place.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 28.

I can only *trifle* in this Review. It takes me some time to think about serious subjects.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey, July, 1810.

4. To play, as by lightly handling or touching something; toy.

Hold still thy hands, moue not thy feete, beware thou of *tryfling*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Stretch your blind hands and *trifle* with a match
Over a mine of Greek fire. *Browning*, An Epistle.

The two gentlemen had finished supper, and were now *trifling* with cigars and maraschino.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 134.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To turn into jest or sport; hence, to treat lightly or flippantly; play with.

How dothe oure byschop *tryfle* and mocke vs, sythe he kepeth aboute hym the greatest bryhour and robbor in all Fraunce, and wolde that we shulde gyue hym oure money. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cc.

2. To spend on trifles; pass idly or foolishly; waste; fritter: often followed by *away*.

We *trifle* time in words. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

The scarcest of all [medals] is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. It was coined at Antioch, where this emperor *trifled away* his time till he lost his life and empire.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 504).

3. To utter or perform lightly or carelessly.

She used him for her sport, like what he was, to *trifle* a leisure sentence or two with. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

4. To reduce to a trifle; make trivial or of no importance. [Rare.]

This sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 4.

trifler (trī′flėr), *n.* [< ME. *trifler*, *tryfler*, *triflour*, < OF. **trufflour*, < *truffler*, jest, mock: see *trifle*.] One who trifles; especially, a shallow, light-minded, or flippant person; an idler.

"A! Peres," quath y tho, "y pray the, thou me telle
More of thise *tryflers*, hou trechurly thei libbeth."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 475.

The Agows knew well that they were in the hands of one who was no *trifler*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 618.

trifle-ring (trī′fl-ring), *n.* A ring having some hidden mechanism or play of parts, as a gimmel-ring, puzzle-ring, or one composed of three or more hoops working on pivots.

trifling (trī′fling), *n.* [< ME. **trifling*, **trufling*, *troufling*; verbal n. of *trifle*, *v.*] The act or conduct of one who trifles, in any sense.

He returned his answer by a letter dated at Crogh the thirtith of October, 1579, using therein nothing but *trifling* and delaies.
Stanihurst, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1579 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

Presumptuous dallyings, or impertinent *triflings* with God. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xxxi.

trifling (trī′fling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *trifle*, *v.*] **1.** Inclined to trifle; lacking depth or earnestness; shallow; frivolous; idle; vain.

His serious impassioned look . . . was so completely sincere and true that her *trifling* nature was impressed in spite of everything.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

2. Trivial; unimportant; insignificant; slight; small.

My Arab insisted to attend me thither, and, upon his arrival, I made some *trifling* presents, and then took my leave. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 54.

3. Good-for-nothing; worthless; mean. [Southern and western U. S.]

A person mean enough to "take the law onto" his neighbor was accounted too "*triflin'*" to be respectable.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xii.

triflingly (trī′fling-li), *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity.

triflingness (trī′fling-nes), *n.* The state or character of being trifling.

The *triflingness* and petulancy of this scruple I have represented upon its own proper principles.
Bp. Parker, Rehears. Transp., p. 39. (*Richardson.*)

trifloral (trī-flō′ral), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, same as *triflorous*.

triflorous (trī-flō′rus), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Three-flowered; bearing three flowers: as, a *triflorous* peduncle.

trifluctuation† (trī-fluk-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *fluctuatio*(*n-*), fluctuation.] A concurrence of three waves.

The Greeks, to express the greatest wave, do use the number of three, that is, the word τρικυμία, which is a concurrence of three waves in one, whence arose the proverb τρικυμία κακῶν, or a *trifluctuation* of evils, which Erasmus doth render malorum fluctus decumanus.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

trifold (trī′fōld), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-fold*.] Threefold; triple; triune.

trifolia (trī-fō′li-ą), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *folium*, leaf.] A curve of the eighth order whose equation is $Cr^3 = (\sin \frac{3}{2}\theta)^2$.

trifoliate (trī-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *foliatus*, leaved, < *folium*, a leaf. Cf. *trefoil*.] Having three leaves; trefoil; specifically, in *bot.*, having three leaves or leaflets: used chiefly, in the latter sense, of compound leaves, as a shortened form of *trifoliolate*. See cut *d* under *leaf*.

trifoliated (trī-fō′li-ā-ted), *a.* [< *trifoliate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trifoliate*.

Silver beaker, the base *trifoliated*.
South Kensington Cat. Spec. Ex., No. 4803.

Trifolieæ (trī-fō-lī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bronn, 1822), < *Trifolium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*. It is characterized by usually trifoliate leaves minutely toothed by the projection of their straight excurrent veins, by flowers usually borne in a head or raceme on an axillary peduncle, and by an ovary with two or more ovules, forming in fruit an unjointed two-valved or small and indehiscent pod. The 6 genera are chiefly herbs of north temperate regions, *Trifolium* (the type) including the clovers. See also *Melilotus*, *Medicago*, *Trigonella*, *Ononis*, and *Parochetus*.

trifoliolate (trī-fō′li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *foliolatus*, foliolate.] In *bot.*, having three leaflets: more commonly *trifoliate*.

Trifolium (trī-fō′li-um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1691; earlier in Brunfels, 1530), < L. *trifolium*, trefoil, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *folium*, leaf: see *foil*[1]. Cf. *trifoly*, *trefoil*, *trefle*.] A genus of leguminous plants, type of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, and including most of the plants commonly known as clover. It is characterized by usually withering-persistent petals, all, or the lower ones, adnate at the base, or higher, to the stamen-tube, and by a usually indehiscent membranous legume included within the persistent keel-petals or calyx. About 300 species have been described, of which about 170 are now thought distinct. They are abundant in north temperate and subtropical regions; a few occur on mountains within the tropics in America, or beyond in Africa and South America. They are herbs, usually with digitate leaves of three leaflets, or rarely more; in 3 perennial species of the Sierra Nevada, with five to seven leaflets; in 13 or more species, the section *Chronosemium*, the arrangement of the three leaflets is pinnate. Their stipules are conspicuous, adnate to the petioles, and often large and veiny, especially in *T. pratense* and in the Californian native fodder-plant *T. fucatum*. The flowers are red, purplish, white, or yellow; sometimes the same flower combines two colors, as white and rose-color in *T. hybridum*. They commonly change to brown in fading; in brown clover, *T. spadiceum*, they are brown from the first. They form a head or dense spike or raceme — rarely umbellate, as in *T. Lupinaster*, or solitary, as in *T. uniflorum*. A group peculiar to western parts of North and South America, with 11 species in California, is remarkable for its involucrate heads. Many species are among the most valuable of fodder-plants, especially *T. pratense*, red clover, and *T. repens*, white clover. Among more locally cultivated species, *T. agrarium*, yellow clover, is valued for sandy soils; *T. hybridum*, the alsike, for wet places; *T. reflexum*, the buffalo-clover of the central United States, for alluvial land; and *T. incarnatum*, the carnation, crimson, or Italian clover, for gypsum regions. *T. Alexandrinum* is the berseem clover, much grown in Egypt, producing three crops a season, and furnishing the principal fodder. *T. subrotundum* is the mayad clover, cultivated in northern and central parts of Africa. For the species in general, see *clover*, *trefoil*, and *shamrock*; for others, see *stone-clover*, *strawberry-clover*, *hop-trefoil*, *lupinaster*, *mountain-licorice*, *purple-grass*, *cone-grass*, and *running buffalo-clover* (under *running*).

trifoly (trī′fō-li), *n.* [< L. *trifolium*, three-leaved grass: see *trefoil*.] Trefoil. [Obsolete or archaic.]

She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

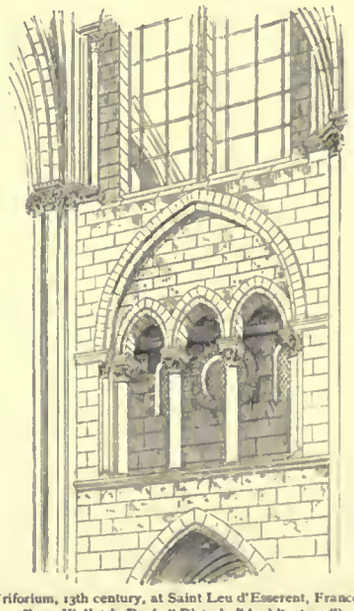
Braid moonfern now with mystic *trifoly*.
Browning, Sordello, iii.

Sea-trifoly†, the sea-milkwort, *Glaux maritima*. — **Sour trifoly**†, the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. *Britten and Holland*.

Triforidæ (trī-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triforis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Triforis*, and characterized by the radular teeth, the central and lateral being very short, wide, and multicuspid, and the marginal small. The shell is like that of the *Cerithiidæ*, but is almost always sinistral, and has peculiarities of the aperture. The numerous species are of small size.

Triforis (trī′fō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Deshayes, 1824), < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *foris*, a door, opening.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Triforidæ*, with the siphonal canal closed except at the end, and with a small subsutural tubular opening — these, together with the month, forming three apertures.

triforium (trī-fō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *triforia* (-ą). [< ML. *triforium*, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *foris*, a door, opening: see *door*.] In *medieval arch.*, a gallery above the arches of the nave and choir,



Triforium, 13th century, at Saint Leu d'Esserent, France.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

and often of the transepts, of a church, generally in the form of an arcade. Galleries of the same kind existed in several of the ancient basilicas. The name is often inappropriate, as the triple opening which it implies is far from being a general characteristic of the triforium. In many churches built after the middle of the thirteenth century the triforium appears merely as a narrow passage for communication, with broad windows behind it, and is so treated that it forms practically a continuation of the clearstory above; but in large churches built earlier than that date, as the Cathedral of Paris, it is very frequently spacious, and affords additional room for the assembled people. See also cuts under *bay*, *blind-story*, and *clearstory*.

triform (trī′fôrm), *a.* [= F. *triforme* = Sp. Pg. It. *triforme*, < L. *triformis*, having three forms,

< *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *forma*, form.] Same as *triformed*.

The . . . moon
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills and empties. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 730.

Goddess *Triform*, I own thy triple spell.
Lowell, Endymion, vii.

triformed (trī'fôrmd), *a.* [< *triform* + *-ed*².] 1. Formed of three parts, or in three divisions or lobes: as, a *triformed* wreath of laurel to indicate England, Scotland, and Ireland.—2. Having three shapes, or having three bodies, as the "triple Hecate."

triformity (trī-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *triform* + *-ity*.] The state of being triform. *Bailey*, 1727.

triformous (trī-fôr'mus), *a.* [< *triform* + *-ous*.] Same as *triformed*. *Wilkinson*, Manners of the Egyptians (ed. Birch), II. 514. (*Encyc. Dict.*) [Rare.]

triforoid (trī'fō-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Triforis*, q. v., + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or related to the *Triforidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Triforidæ*.

trifoveolate (trī-fō'vē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *fovcola* + *-ate*¹.] In *entom.*, having three round shallow pits or foveæ.

trifurcate (trī-fėr'kāt), *a.* [< L. *trifurcus*, having three forks, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *furca*, a fork: see *furcate*.] 1. Forking or forked into three parts; three-pronged; trichotomous.—2. In *bot.*, three-forked; divided into three branches or forks.

trifurcate (trī-fėr'kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trifurcated*, ppr. *trifurcating*. [< *trifurcate*, *a.*] To divide into three parts.

The arms of a triæne may bifurcate (dichotrlæne) once, twice, or oftener, or they may *trifurcate*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

trifurcated (trī-fėr'kā-ted), *a.* [< *trifurcate* + *-ed*².] Same as *trifurcate:* specific in the phrase *trifurcated hake*, a gadoid fish otherwise known as *tadpole-hake*. See *Raniceps*.

trifurcation (trī-fėr-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *trifurcate* + *-ion*.] The state of being trifurcate; a trifurcate shape, formation, or arrangement. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 657.

trig¹ (trig), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *trig*, *tryg*, < Icel. *tryggr* = Sw. *trygg*, trusty, faithful, true, = Dan. *tryg*, secure, safe, = Goth. *triggws*, true, faithful: see *true*, of which *trig* is a doublet. Cf. *trick*⁴, *a.*] **I.** *a.* 1. True; trusty; trustworthy; faithful. *Halliwell.*

Thin laferrd birrth the buhsumm beon
& hold & *trigg* & trowwe. *Ormulum*, l. 6177.

2. Safe; secure.

In lesuris and on leyis litill lammes
Full tait and *trig* socht bletand to thare dammes.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 402.

3. Tight; firm; sound; in good condition or health.

Some o' them will be sent back to fling the earth into the hole, and make a' thing *trig* again. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiv.

I never heard a more devilish pother. I wish I was in mid-ocean all *trig* and tight. Then I would enjoy such a passion of wind. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xvii.

4. Neat; tidy; trim; spruce; smart.

Auld Reekie aye he keepit tight,
An' *trig* an' braw;
But now they'll busk her like a fright—
Willie's awa'! *Burns*, To W. Creech.

The stylish gait and air of the *trig* little body.
The Century, XXVIII. 541.

5. Active; clever. *Halliwell.*

II. *n.* A dandy; a coxcomb.

You are . . . a *trig*,
And an Amadis de Gaul, or a Don Quixote.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

[Obsolete, provincial, or colloq. in all uses.]

trig¹ (trig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [< *trig*¹, *a.*] To dress; trick: with *up*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trig² (trig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [< Dan. *trykke* = Sw. *trycka* = OHG. *druccheu*, MHG. *drücken*, *drucken*, G. *drücken*, *drucken* = AS. *thryccan*, press.] To fill; stuff; cram. *Grose; Brockett.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

By how much the more a man's akin is full *trig'd* with flesh, blood, and natural spirits.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 105. (*Latham.*)

trig² (trig), *a.* [See *trig*², *v.*] Full. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

trig³ (trig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [Perhaps a particular use of *trig*², cram. Some compare W. *trigo*, stay, tarry, Pr. *trigar*, stop, ML. *trigare*, *tricare*, delay.] 1. To stop; obstruct; specifically, to skid; stop (a wheel) by putting a stone, log, or other obstacle in the way.

Never *trig'd* his way.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

If any Demiurgic Teamster is disposed to drive the Cart of Peace and Good Will over the Earth, I stand ready to *trig* the wheels in all the steep places. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii

2. To prop; hold up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To set a mark on, as a standing-place for the player in the game of ninepins.

Trigged, having a Mark set to stand in playlng at Nine Pins. *Bailey*, 1727.

trig³ (trig), *n.* [< *trig*³, *v.*] 1. An obstacle; a prop; a skid; a brake-shoe for a wheel to ride upon in descending steep hills; a small wedge or block used to prevent a cask from rolling.

Nor is his suite in danger to be stopt,
Or with the *trigges* of long demurrers propt.
Sir R. Stapylton, tr. of Juvenal, xvi. 62. (*Davies.*)

2. The mark at which the player stands in the game of ninepins or bowls. *Halliwell.* See *trig*³, *v.*, 3.

trig⁴ (trig), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trigged*, ppr. *trigging*. [Cf. *tridge*, *trudge*.] To trudge; trundle along.

There's many of my own Sex
With that Holborn Equipage *trig* to
Gray's-Inn-Walks;
And now and then Travel hither on a Sunday.
Etherege, The Man of Mode, iii. 3.

As they rode on the road,
And as fast as they could *trig*,
Strike up your hearts, says Johnaton,
We'll have a merry jig.
The Three Merry Butchers. (*Nares.*)

trigamist (trig'a-mist), *n.* [< *trigam-y* + *-ist*.] One who has been thrice married; especially, one who has three wives or three husbands at the same time. Sometimes used attributively.

Trigamist (trigamus), he that hath had three wives.
Blount, Glossographia, 1670.

trigamous (trig'a-mus), *a.* [= F. *trigame* = Sp. *trigamo* = Pg. *trigamo*, < LL. *trigamus*, < Gr. *τρίγαμος*, thrice married, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Of or pertaining to trigamy.—2. In *bot.*, having three sorts of flowers in the same head—male, female, and hermaphrodite.

trigamy (trig'a-mi), *n.* [< F. *trigamie* = Sp. Pg. *trigamia*, < LL. *trigamia*, < Gr. *τριγαμία*, < *τρίγαμος*, thrice married: see *trigamous*.] Triple marriage; the state of one who has been thrice married; especially, the state or offense of having three wives or husbands at the same time.

Some few of their Priests are learned. For them it is lawfull to marry; but bigamy is forbidden them, and *trigamy* detested in the Laiety. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 64.

It is what he calls *trigamy*, Madam, or the marrying of three wives, so that good old men may be solaced at once by the companionship of the wisdom of maturity, and of those less perfected but hardly less engaging qualities which are found at an earlier period of life.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, i.

trigastric (trī-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), belly.] In *anat.*, having three fleshy bellies, as a muscle.

trigeminal (trī-jem'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *trigeminus*, three at a birth (see *trigeminous*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, triple, triune, or threefold: specifically noting the trifacial or fifth cranial nerve (which see, under *trifacial*). Also *trigeminous*.—2. Of or pertaining to the trigeminal nerve: as, a *trigeminal* foramen.

A preliminary stage of *trigeminal* neuralgia.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 16.

II. *n.* The trigeminal nerve; the trigeminus. See *trifacial*.

trigemini, *n.* Plural of *trigeminus*.

trigeminous (trī-jem'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *trigeminus*, three at a birth, triple, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *geminus*, a twin: see *geminous*.] 1. Being one of three born together; born three at a time. —2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *trigeminal*.

trigeminus (trī-jem'i-nus), *n.*; pl. *trigemini* (-nī). [NL., < L. *trigeminus*, three at a birth: see *trigeminous*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the trifacial nerve. See *trifacial*.

trigent†, *n.* Same as *trigon*². *Kersey*, 1708; *Bailey*, 1731.

trigesimo-secundo (trī-jes'i-mō-sē-kun'dō), *a.* [L.: see *thirtytwo-mo.*] Same as *thirtytwo-mo*.

trigger (trig'ėr), *n.* [Formerly *tricker;* < MD. *trecker*, D. *trekker* (= Dan. *trækker*, a trigger), lit. a drawer, puller, < MD. *trecken*, D. *trekken*, pull: see *trick*³. The G. is *drücker*, a trigger, < *drücken*, press: see *trig*².] 1. Any device by means of which a catch or spring is released and a trap sprung or other mechanism set in action; specifically, in firearms, a small projecting tongue of steel which, when pressed, liberates the hammer of the lock; by extension, in crossbows and similar arms, the lever which, when pressed, liberates the string of the bow. See *hair-trigger*, and cuts under *gun*, *revolver*, and *rifle*.

As a goose
In death contracts his talons close,
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 528.

2. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.—3. In *ship-building*, a wooden piece employed to hold up a dogshore. It is removed just before launching, when the dogshore is knocked away.—**Hair trigger.** See *hair-trigger*.—**Set trigger**, a form of trigger which can be set as a hair-trigger by being pushed into a certain position; also, a second trigger which, when pressed, converts another into a hair-trigger, and so serves to set the latter. Each of these devices is or has been a common attachment of sporting-rifles.—**Trigger area**, or **trigger point**, in *med.*, a sensitive region of the body, irritation of which may give rise to certain phenomena, either physiological or pathological, in some other part.

triggered (trig'ėrd), *a.* [< *trigger* + *-ed*².] Having a trigger: generally used in composition: as, a double-*triggered* gun.

trigger-finger (trig'ėr-fing″gėr), *n.* An affection of the finger in which a movement of flexion or extension is arrested for a moment in one of the joints and then resumed with a jerk, sometimes accompanied with an audible snap.

trigger-fish (trig'ėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Balistes*.—**Pig-faced trigger-fish**, the file-fish, *Balistes capriscus*. See cut under *Balistes*.

trigger-guard (trig'ėr-gärd), *n.* Same as *guard*, 5 (*b*).

trigger-hair (trig'ėr-hâr), *n.* A minute tactile filament or palpicil set at the mouth of the cnida or thread-cell in some cœlenterates, serving to touch off the cell and so fire out the cnidocil or stinging-hair; a kind of hair-trigger attached to a nematocyst.

trigger-line (trig'ėr-līn), *n.* In *ordnance*, the cord by which a gun-lock is operated.

trigger-plant (trig'ėr-plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Candollea* (*Stylidium*).

trigintal (trī-jin'tal), *n.* [< ML. *trigintale*, < L. *triginta*, thirty: see *thirty*. Cf. *trental*.] Same as *trental*. [Rare.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory.
Aylife, Parergon.

Trigla (trig'lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *τρίγλα*, *τρίγλη*, a mullet.] The typical genus of *Triglidæ;* the gurnards. See *gurnard*.

Gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*).

triglandular (trī-glan'dụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + **glandula*, dim. of *glans* (*gland-*), acorn (see *glandule*), + *-ar*².] In *bot.*, having three nuts or nutlets in one involucre.

triglans (trī'glanz), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *glans*, acorn, nut: see *gland*.] In *bot.*, containing three nuts within an involucre, as the Spanish chestnut. *Lindley.*

Triglidæ (trig'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigla* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, whose typical genus is *Trigla:* used with widely varying limits. It has included all the mail-cheeked fishes, being gradually restricted, and is now by some authors limited to the gurnards and closely related forms, having a parallelepiped head, entirely mailed cheeks, and three free pectoral rays. See *Triglοidea*, and cut under *Trigla*.

Triglochin (trī-glō'kin), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the three angles of the capsule; < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γλωχίν*, *γλωχίς*, any projecting point.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, formerly known as *Juncago* (Tournefort, 1700). It is the type of a group of 3 or 4 small genera of bog-plants, the *Juncaginæ*, by many long made a suborder of the order *Alismaceæ*, but now classed as a tribe of the order *Naïadaceæ*. The genus is characterized by biaxual bractless flowers with three to six carpels, each with one ovule. It includes 10 or 12 species, natives of salt-marshes and fresh-water bogs of the colder parts of both hemispheres. They are erect scape-bearing plants, usually from a tuberous rootstock, their roots sometimes also tuber-bearing. They produce elongated flat or somewhat cylindrical leaves, sometimes floating, and rather small greenish flowers in an erect spike or raceme. They are known as *arrow-grass;* two species occur in the northeastern United States.

trigloid (trig'loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trigla* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Resembling or related to the gurnards; belonging to the *Triglidæ* in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Trigloidea*. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum*, XI. 588.

II. *n.* A gurnard or related fish; any member of the *Trigloidea*.

Trigloidea (trig-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigla* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the *Triglidæ* and related families. The post-temporal forms an integral part of the cranium; the posterotemporal is contiguous to the proscapula; and the third suborbital is greatly enlarged and covers the cheek, articulating behind with the anterior wall of the preoperculum.

triglot (trī'glot), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + γλῶσσα, γλῶττα, tongue.] Containing, composed in, or relating to three languages: as, a *triglot* dictionary.

trigly (trig'li), *adv.* [< *trig*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a trig manner; neatly; trimly; finely. [Provincial or colloq.]

So he that hathe a consciens cleere
May stand to hys takkell *tryklye*.
Elderton, Lenten Stuffe (1570). (*Halliwell.*)

O busk yir locks *trigly*, an' kilt up yir coatlea.
Tarras, Poems, p. 124. (*Jamieson.*)

triglyceride (trī-glis'e-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + E. *glycer-in* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a substitution product formed by the replacement of three hydrogen atoms in glyeerol by acid radicals. The triglycerides formed by stearic, palmitic, oleic, and butyric acids make up the larger part of most animal and vegetable fats.

triglyph (trī'glif), *n.* [= F. *triglyphe*, < L. *triglyphus*, < Gr. τρίγλυφος, a three-grooved block in the Doric frieze, prop. adj., three-grooved, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + γλύφειν, carve, groove, γλυφή, a cutting, a channel: see *glyph.*] In *arch.*, a structural member in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals, usually over every column and over the middle of every intercolumniation. The typical Greek triglyph is a mas-

A Triglyph of the Parthenon, showing the groove in one side of the block into which the metope was slid.

sive block incised with two entire vertical grooves cut to a right angle, called *glyphs*, framed between three fillets, and with a semi-groove at each side. The block is grooved on both sides to receive the adjoining metopes, which are thin slabs slid into their places from above. The triglypha represent the ends of the ceiling-beams of the primitive wooden construction. In Greek use the exterior triglyphs of a range are always slightly displaced, so as to occupy the angles of the frieze instead of coming, like the others, over the centers of the columns; in Roman and affiliated architectures this refinement does not occur; and in Roman and even some of the later Greek examples the triglypha are merely carved in relief in the face of the frieze-blocks, instead of being, as properly, independent blocks. See also cuts under *entablature* and *monotriglyph*.

All round between the *triglyphs* in the frieze there are most exquisite alt-reliefs of combats with centaurs, lions, and many on horses.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 163.

triglyphal (trī'glif-al), *a.* [< *triglyph* + *-al.*] Same as *triglyphic*. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, VI. 54.

triglyphic (trī-glif'ik), *a.* [< *triglyph* + *-ic.*] 1. Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs.—2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

triglyphical (trī-glif'i-kal), *a.* [< *triglyphic* + *-al.*] Same as *triglyphic*.

trigness (trig'nes), *n.* The state of being trig or trim; neatness. [Provincial or colloq.]

The lassies who had been at Nanse Bank's school were always well spoken of . . . for the *trigness* of their houses, when they were afterwards married.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 29.

trigon[1] (trī'gon), *n.* [< F. *trigone* = Sp. *trígono*, also *trigon* = Pg. It. *trigono*, < L. *trigonum*, also *trigonium*, < Gr. τρίγωνον, a triangle, a musical instrument so called, neut. of τρίγωνος, three-cornered, triangled, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + γωνία, angle.] 1. A triangle.

As when the cranes direct their flight on high,
To cut their way, they in a *trigon* file;
Which pointed figure may with ease divide
Opposing blasts, through which they swiftly glide.
Sir J. Beaumont, Bosworth Field.

2. In *astrol.*: (*a*) The junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons: the *watery trigon*, which includes Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; the *earthly trigon*, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus; the *airy trigon*, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; and the *fiery trigon*, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

Look [in the almsnac] whether the *fiery Trigon*, his man, be not lisping to his master's old tables, his note-book, his counsel-keeper. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 288.

(*b*) Trine: an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other.—3. In *antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of triangular lyre or harp. Also called *trigonon*. (*b*) A game at ball played by three persons standing so as to be at the angles of a triangle.—4. An instrument of a triangular form, used in dialing. *Kersey*, 1708.—5. In *conch.*, a shell of the genus *Trigonia*.

trigon[2]† (trig'on), *n.* [Also *trigen*; appar. for **triggin*, a dial. form of **trigging*, < *trig*[3] + *-ing*[1].] A trig; a skid.

And stoppeth the wheel with a *Trigen* [Suffiamine] in a steep descent. *Hoole*, tr. of The Visible World, lxxxvi.

Trigon, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a Cart, where it goes too fast down a steep Place. *Bailey*, 1731.

trigonal (trig'ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *trigon*[1] + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a trigon; having the form of a trigon; triangular.—2. In *entom.*, triangular in cross-section; having three long edges; trihedral; priamatic: as, *trigonal* antennæ; *trigonal* joints.—3. In *bot.*, same as *trigonous*.—4. In *anat.*, noting a triangular space at the base of the bladder. See *trigonum* (*a*). —**Trigonal coördinate**, one of a set of three coördinates of a point in a plane, which are related to trilinear coördinates as follows. Let $x_{n+1}=y_n/z_n$, $y_{n+1}=z_n/x_n$, $z_{n+1}=x_n/y_n$, and let x_0, y_0, z_0 be trilinear coördinates. Then x_n, y_n, z_n are called trigonal coördinates of the nth class. Trigonal coördinates are subject to the equation $x_n y_n z_n = 1$, which does not vary with the triangle of reference. They are valuable for studying higher plane curves. Thus, a linear equation in trigonal coördinates of the first class represents a cubic. They were invented by S. Levi in 1876, and must not be confounded with Walton's trigonic coördinates.—**Trigonal residue.** See *residue*.—**Trigonal trapezohedron.** See *tetartohedrism*.—**Trigonal trisoctahedron.** See *trisoctahedron*.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the triangular space at the base of the bladder; the trigonum.

Trigonalidæ (trig-ō-nal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigonalys* + *-idæ.*] A family of parasitic hymenopters, having the single genus *Trigonalys*.

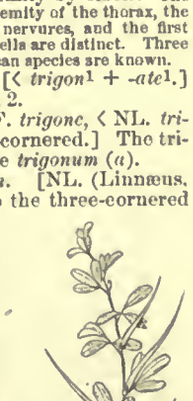
trigonally (trig'ō-nal-i), *adv.* Triangularly.

Trigonalys (trī-gon'a-lis), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1835), < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered, + (irreg.) ἅλως, a threshing-floor, a disk: see *halo*.] An anomalous genus of hymenopterous insects, formerly placed in the family *Evaniidæ*, now considered as forming a family by itself. The abdomen is attached to the extremity of the thorax, the fore wings have two recurrent nervures, and the first submarginal and first discoidal cells are distinct. Three European and four North American species are known.

trigonate (trig'ō-nāt), *a.* [< *trigon*[1] + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, same as *trigonal*, 2.

trigone (trī'gōn), *n.* [= F. *trigone*, < NL. *trigonum*, < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered.] The trigonum of the bladder. See *trigonum* (*a*).

Trigonella (trig-ō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to the three-cornered appearance of the flower; < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered (see *trigon*[1]), + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Trifolieæ*, characterized by obtuse keel-petals, numerous ovules, and a pod which is straight, falcate, or arcuate, but not spiral. There are about 60 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North Africa, with a few in South Africa, and one, *T. suavissima*, in the interior of Australia. They are usually strong-smelling herbs, having pinnately trifoliate leaves with adnate stipules. Most of the species bear yellow or white flowers in a head or short raceme. The pod is linear, its veins being reticulated in the section *Buceras*; in *Falcatula* it is broad and compressed, and its veins are straight. In a few similar species, the section *Pocockia*, the pod bears winged or fringed sutures. In three smaller sections with beaked pods, the flowers in *Uncinella* are usually pendulous.



Plant with Flowers and Fruits of Fenugreek (*Trigonella Fænum-græcum*). *a*, a fruit.

in *Fænum-græcum* solitary, in *Grammocarpus* blue. Several of the species, especially *T. Fænum-græcum*, are known as *fenugreek* (which see). *T. cærulea* is the Swiss melilot. *T. ornithopodioides* is the bird's-foot fenugreek, a reddish-flowered prostrate species growing on British heaths. *T. ornithorhynchus* is the bird's-bill fenugreek, a yellow Russian species with fleshy leaves, spiny peduncles, and pods with a recurving beak. *T. suavissima* has been found valuable for pasturage in Australia.

trigonellite (trig-ō-nel'īt), *n.* [As *Trigonella* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil shelly substance. See *aptychus*.

trigoneutic (trī-gō-nū'tik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + γονεύειν, beget.] In *entom.*, triple-brooded; having three broods in a single year. See *trivoltine*.

trigoneutism (trī-gō-nū'tizm), *n.* [< *trigoneut(ic)* + *-ism.*] The state or character of being trigoneutic or triple-brooded.

Trigonia (trī-gō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bruguière, 1791), < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered: see *trigon*[1].] 1. The typical genus of the family *Trigoniidæ*. *T. margaritacea* is the pearly trigon. See also cut under *Trigoniidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Trigonia* or family *Trigoniidæ*; a trigon: also used attributively: as, the *trigonia* beds or grits.—**Trigonia beds**, a subdivision of the Corallian division of the Jurassic, especially well developed at Osmington near Weymouth, England.—**Trigonia grits**, subdivisions of the Oölite in England. The Upper and Lower Trigonia grits are subdivisions of the Upper and Lower Ragstones, which are themselves divisions of the Inferior Oölite in Gloucestershire.

A Trigon (*Trigonia costata*).

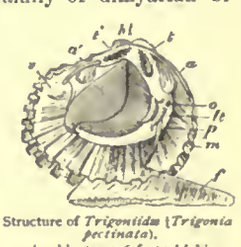
Trigoniacea (trī-gō-ni-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigonia* + *-acea.*] A superfamily of integripalliate isomyarian bivalve mollusks, represented by the family *Trigoniidæ*.

trigoniacean (trī-gō-ni-ā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Trigoniacea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Trigoniacea*.

trigonic (trī-gon'ik), *a.* [< *trigon*[1] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a trigon or triangle.—**Trigonic coördinate**, one of a set of three coördinates determining the position of a point in a plane, these being the three angles subtended between three points of reference as seen from the point whose position is in question: invented by William Walton in 1868, and not to be confounded with trilinear or with trigonal coördinates.

Trigoniidæ (trig-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trigonia* + *-idæ.*] A family of dimyarian bivalves. The mantle-margins are free and without siphons; the branchiæ are ample and unequal; the foot is long and angulated behind; the palpi are small and pointed; the shell is equivalve and nacreous within; the umbones are antemedian; the ligament is external; the cardinal teeth are divergent, and more or less transversely striated; and the pallial impression is entire. It is a group of mollusks whose living species are few and confined to the Australian seas, but which had an extensive range from the Triassic to the Cretaceous epoch. The typical genus is *Trigonia*. Also *Trigoniadæ*, *Trigonidæ*. See also cut under *Trigonia*.



Structure of *Trigoniidæ* (*Trigonia pectinata*).
a, *a'*, adductors; *f*, foot; *hl*, hinge-ligament; *lt*, labial tentacles or palpi; *m*, margin; *o*, mouth; *p*, pallial line; *t*, *t'*, dental sockets; *v*, cloaca.

Trigonocarpus (trig[ɛ]ō-nō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered, + καρπός, fruit.] The generic name given by Brongniart (1828) to certain fossil fruits, very abundant in the coal-measures of both the Old World and the New World, the botanical relations of which are still uncertain. These fruits are ovoid in shape, with either three or six strongly marked ribs, which are more distinct toward the base, and sometimes disappear above; at the apex is a small round or triangular cavity.

trigonocephalous (trig[ɛ]ō-nō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered, + κεφαλή, head.] Having a flattened and somewhat triangular head, as a venomous serpent of the genus *Trigonocephalus*.

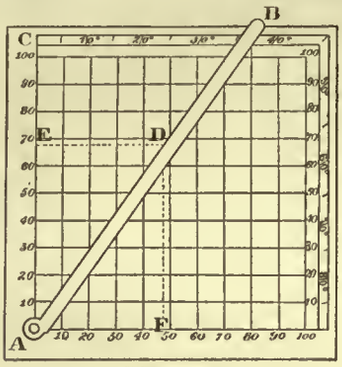
Trigonocephalus (trig[ɛ]ō-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ*: used with various applications. See *Ancistrodon*, *Craspedocephalus*, *Toxicophis*, *copperhead*, *fer-de-lance*, and *moccasin*[2].

trigonocerous (trig-ō-nos'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τρίγωνος, three-cornered, + κέρας, horn.] Having horns with three angles, edges, or ridges—that is, triangular in cross-section.

trigonoid (trig'ō-noid), *n.* [< *trigon*[1] + *-oid.*] A plane figure composed of three arcs of circles of equal radius, especially when two of these arcs subtend 60° and one 120°.

trigonoidal (trig-ō-noi'dal), *a.* Like a trigonoid.

trigonometer (trig-ō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίγωνον*, triangle, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for solving plane right-angled triangles by inspection. In the form shown in the figure, a graduated arm turns about one of the corners of a square



Trigonometer.

graduated linearly parallel to adjacent sides, so as to form squares, and having outside of it a protractor. If the arm is not nicely centered, however, a detached rule would be preferable.

trigonometric (trig″ō-nō-met'rik), *a.* [= F. *trigonométrique* = Sp. *trigonométrico* = Pg. It. *trigonometrico*, < NL. **trigonometricus*, < **trigonometria*, trigonometry: see *trigonometry.*] Same as *trigonometrical.*—**Trigonometric series.** See *series.*

trigonometrical (trig″ō-nō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *trigonometric* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.—**Trigonometrical canon,** a table of the numerical values of trigonometrical functions; especially, a very extensive and fundamental table, from which smaller tables are extracted.—**Trigonometrical curve,** a curve whose equation involves trigonometrical and no higher functions.—**Trigonometrical function,** a singly periodic function with a real period; especially, the sine, cosine, tangent, or their reciprocals.—**Trigonometrical survey,** a survey by triangulation, the measurement of base-lines, and astronomical observations of latitude, longitude, and azimuth. A trigonometrical survey should be followed by a plane-table or other topographical survey; it is also an important basis of or adjunct to hydrographical, magnetical, meteorological, geological, biological, political, anthropological, sociological, military, and other surveys.

trigonometrically (trig″ō-nō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a trigonometrical manner; according to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

An exact Map of all the Province of Attica, *trigonometrically* surveyed.
J. Stuart and N. Revett (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 383).

trigonometry (trig-ō-nom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *trigonométrie* = Sp. *trigonometría* = Pg. It. *trigonometria*, < NL. **trigonometria*, < Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The mathematical doctrine of the calculation of the angles, sides, and areas of triangles, plane and spherical, together with that of other quantities intimately related to those. Trigonometry embraces also goniometry, or the elementary theory of singly periodic functions.

trigonon (tri-gō'non), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, a musical instrument so called: see *trigon*[1].] Same as *trigon*[1], 3 (*a*).

Female players on the flute, the cithern, and the *trigonon*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 425.

trigonotype (trig'ō-nō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, + *τύπος*, type.] A trigonal trapezohedron. See *tetartohedrism.*

trigonous (trig'ō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *trigonus*, < Gr. *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, triangular: see *trigon*[1].] 1. Same as *trigonal.*—2. In *bot.*, three-angled; having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem or an ovary. Also *trigonal.*

trigonum (tri-gō'num), *n.* [NL., < L. *trigonum*, < Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle: see *trigon*[1].] In *anat.*, a triangular space or area. Specifically—(*a*) The trigonal space or area at the base of the urinary bladder, whose apex is at the beginning of the urethra, and whose other two angles are at the points of entrance of the ureters into the bladder: more fully called *trigonum vesicæ.* (*b*) A triangular depressed space between the pulvinar and the peduncle of the pineal body: more fully called *trigonum habenulæ.*—**Trigonum acustici,** a triangular area on the floor of the fourth ventricle, just laterad of the ala cinerea, and inside the restiform tract: the striæ acusticæ form the base.—**Trigonum habenulæ.** See def. (*b*).—**Trigonum hypoglossi,** a triangular area on either side of the middle line of the floor of the fourth ventricle, the base being formed by the striæ acusticæ, and the hypotenuse by the inner margin of the ala cinerea. Also called *tuberculum hypoglossi.*—**Trigonum Lieutaudi,** the trigonum of the bladder.—**Trigonum vagi.** Same as *ala cinerea* (which see, under *ala*).—**Trigonum vesicæ.** See def. (*a*).

trigony† (trig'ō-ni), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *τριγονία*, the third generation, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *-γονία*, production: see *-gony.*] A threefold birth or product.

Man is that great Amphybium in whom be
Three distinct souls by way of *trigony.*
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 140. (*Davies.*)

trigram (trī'gram), *n.* [= F. *trigramme*, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γράμμα*, a letter.] Same as *trigraph.*

trigrammatic (trī-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τριγράμματος*, consisting of three letters, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γράμμα*(*τ-*), a letter.] Consisting of three letters or of three sets of letters.

trigrammic (trī-gram'ik), *n.* [As *trigram* + *-ic.*] Same as *trigrammatic.*

trigraph (trī'gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A combination of three letters to represent one sound; a triphthong, as *eau* in *beau.*

trigyn (trī'jin), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a plant having three styles; a plant of the order *Trigynia.*

Trigynia (trī-jin'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trigyn.*] An order of plants in the Linnean system, distinguished by the fact that the flowers have three styles or pistils, as in the bladder-nut.

trigynian (trī-jin'i-an), *a.* [< *Trigynia* + *-an.*] Belonging or relating to the *Trigynia;* trigynous.

trigynous (trij'i-nus), *a.* [As *trigyn* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, three-styled; having three styles.

trihedral (trī-hē'dral), *a.* [Also *triedral;* < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, + *-al.*] Having three sides; three-sided.

The upper face of the *trihedral*, proximal, and largest joint of the antennule presents an oval space.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 287.

Trihedral angle, a solid angle formed by the concurrence of three planes.

trihilate (trī-hī'lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *hilum* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having three hila or scars, as a seed; having three apertures, as a pollen-grain. [Rare.]

trihoral (trī-hō'ral), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *hora*, hour: see *hour.*] Happening once in every three hours. *Lord Ellesmere.* (*Worcester.*)

trijugate (trī-jō'gāt), *a.* [< L. *trijugus*, threefold (< *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *jugum*, yoke), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having three pairs of leaflets or pinnæ (said of a leaf or frond); arranged in three pairs (said of the parts themselves).

trijugous (trij'ō-gus or trī-jō'gus), *a.* [< L. *trijugus*, triple-yoked, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *jugum*, yoke.] In *bot.*, same as *trijugate.*

trijunction (trī-jungk'shon), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *junctio*(*n-*), junction.] The junction of three things.

It is a great convenience to have the *trijunction* of Tibet, India, and Burma focussed within the four corners of a map. *Athenæum*, Jan. 29, 1887, p. 164.

trilabe (trī'lāb), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λαβή*, hold, handle, < *λαμβάνειν* (√ *λαβ*), take.] A three-pronged surgical instrument for taking foreign bodies and small calculi from the bladder. It is so made that the prongs can be moved as desired after the instrument is in position.

trilabiate (trī-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *labium*, lip.] Three-lipped; having three lips: used in zoölogy and in botany.

trilaminar (trī-lam'i-nār), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lamina*, plate: see *laminar.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having three laminæ, lamellæ, or layers; three-layered, as a germ—that is, consisting of endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm.

trilaminate (trī-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lamina*, plate: see *laminate.*] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, consisting of three laminæ or layers; trilaminar.

trilateral (trī-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< F. *trilatéral* (cf. *trilatère*), < LL. *trilaterus*, three-sided, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral.*] Having three sides.

trilaterality (trī-lat-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *trilateral* + *-ity.*] The character of being trilateral.

Triangle, [distinguished] from every other class of mathematical figures by the single character of *trilaterality.*
Day, Rhetoric, p. 85.

trilaterally (trī-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* With three sides.

trilateralness (trī-lat'e-ral-nes), *n.* Trilaterality.

trilemma (trī-lem'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λῆμμα*, an assumption: see *lemma*[1].] 1. In *logic*, a syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor. See *dilemma.*—2. Hence, in general, any choice between three objects.

triletto (tri-let'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *trillo:* see *trill*[2].] In *music*, a short trill.

trilinear (trī-lin'ē-ār), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *linea* + *-ar*[3] (cf. *lincar*).] Composed or consisting of three lines.—**Trilinear coördinates.** See *coördinate.*

trilineate (trī-lin'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *linea*, line, + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, having three colored lines, generally longitudinal ones.

trilingual (trī-ling'gwąl), *a.* [Cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *trilingue;* < L. *trilinguis*, in three languages, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lingua*, language: see *lingual.*] Consisting of or expressed in three languages.

The much-noted Rosetta stone . . . bears upon its surface a *trilingual* inscription. *Is. Taylor.*

trilinguar (trī-ling'gwär), *a.* Same as *trilingual.*

Trilisa (tril'i-są), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1818): an anagram of *Liatris.*] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ* and subtribe *Adenostylcæ.* It is distinguished from the related genus *Liatris* by its broad corymbose panicle of small flower-heads, with their membranous involucral bracts forming only two or three rows and but slightly unequal. The 2 species are both natives of North America, growing in damp pine-barrens from Virginia south and west. They are erect perennials with alternate entire clasping leaves, those from the root very much elongated. *T.* (*Liatris*) *odoratissima* is known as *wild vanilla* (which see, under *vanilla*), and is also called *deer's-tongue.*

triliteral (trī-lit'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *litera*, *littera*, letter: see *literal.*] I. *a.* Consisting of three letters, as a word or syllable; also, of or pertaining to what consists of three letters.

Repeating at the same time the *triliteral* syllable AUM.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, III. 5.

Triliteral languages, the Semitic family of tongues: so called because their roots in general consist of three consonants each, which represent the essential idea expressed by the word, while special modifications are produced by certain vowels or additional letters.

II. *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

triliteralism (trī-lit'e-ral-izm), *n.* [< *triliteral* + *-ism.*] The use of triliteral roots; the tendency toward triliterality.

Triliteralism is so prevalent a law in this family [Semitic languages] that sometimes there is a semblance of artificial effort to preserve the triliteral form.
Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 229.

triliterality (trī-lit-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *triliteral* + *-ity.*] The character of being triliteral, or of consisting of three letters.

This [Semitic speech] contains two characteristics—the *triliterality* of the roots and their inflection by internal change. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Language, p. 248.

triliteralness (trī-lit'e-ral-nes), *n.* Triliterality.

trilith (trī'lith), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίλιθος*, of three stones, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *λίθος*, stone.] A monument, or part of a monument, consisting of three large stones; especially, in prehistoric

Triliths, Stonehenge, England.

or megalithic antiquities, a group consisting of two upright stones with a lintel-stone resting upon them. Also *trilithon.*

trilithic (trī-lith'ik), *a.* [< *trilith* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of a trilith; consisting of three masses of stone.

trilithon (trī'lith-on), *n.* [< Gr. *τρίλιθον*, neut. of *τρίλιθος*, of three stones: see *trilith.*] Same as *trilith.* *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 26.

trill[1]† (tril), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *tril, tryll;* < ME. *trillen, tryllen,* < Dan. *trille,* roll, trundle (*trille,* a disk, *trillebör,* wheelbarrow), = Sw. *trilla,* roll (*trilla,* a roller); cf. *troll*[1]. The word has been more or less confused with *thrill*[1] and *drill*[1] (to which its resemblance appears to be accidental), and with *trill*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn round rapidly; twirl; whirl.

Trille this pin, and he wol vanishe anon.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 328.

I *tryll* a whirlygig round aboute. Je ptrouette. . . . I holde the a peny that I wyll *tryll* my whirlygig longer about than thou shalte do thyne. *Palsgrave,* p. 762.

The sundrie sodaine smartes
Which daily chaunce as fortune *trilles* the hall.
Gascoigne, Fruits of War.

2. To roll to and fro; rock.

3it myȝt the mylde may among
Hier cradel *trille* to and fro,
And syng, Osye, thi song!
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

3. To throw; cast.

I *Tryll.* Je jecte. *Palsgrave,* p. 762.

4. To pour out.

For her tender Brood
Tears her own bowells, *trilleth* out her blood
To heal her young.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

II. *intrans.* 1. To roll.

If it [the tennis-ball] *trille* fast on the grounde, and he entendeth to stoppe, . . . he can nat than kepe any measure in swiftnesse of mocion.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 27.

2. To rock; swing to and fro; shake; quiver.

As bornyst sylver the lef onslydez
That thike con *trylle* on vcha tynde [branch],
Quen glem of glodez agaynz hem glydez,
Wyth schymerynge schene ful schrylle thay schynde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 78.

3. To roll down, as water; trickle.

With many a teare *trilling* [var. *triklyng*] on my cheke.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 156.

From these hie hilles as when a spring doth fall,
It *trilleth* downe with still and suttle course.
Wyatt, Comparison of Love to a Stream.

A cold sweat *trills* down o'er all my limbs.
Dryden, Tempest, ii. 4.

trill[2] (tril), *v.* [= D. *trillen* = MHG. *trillieren,* G. *trillern,* dial. *trillen* = Dan. *trille,* < F. *triller* = It. *trillare* (ML. *trillare*) (cf. Sp. Pg. *trinar*), trill, quaver; prob. intended as imitative; cf. ML. *trillare,* explained in a German gloss as "*tryllsingen* als *trittril.*" Hence, by variation, *thrill*[2]. Cf. *trill*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sound with tremulous vibrations.

To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

Thro' my very heart it thrilleth
When from crimson-threaded lips
Silver-treble laughter *trilleth.*
Tennyson, Lilian.

2. To sing in a quavering manner; specifically, to execute a shake or trill.

I do think she will come to sing pretty well, and to *trill* in time, which pleases me well. *Pepys,* Diary, III. 84.

O Swallow, Swallow, if I could follow, and light
Upon her lattice, I would pipe and *trill,*
And cheep and twitter twenty million loves.
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

II. *trans.* 1. To sing in a quavering or tremulous manner; pipe.

While in our shades,
Through the soft silence of the listening night,
The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay.
Thomson, Summer, l. 745.

And the night-sparrow *trills* her song
All night with none to hear.
Bryant, Hunter's Serenade.

2. To pronounce with a quick vibration of the tongue; roll, as the sound of *r.*

trill[2] (tril), *n.* [= F. *trille* = It. *trillo;* from the verb.] 1. A quavering, tremulous sound; a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones; a warbling.

Within my limits lone and still
The blackbird pipes in artless *trill.*
T. Warton, Inscription in a Hermitage.

2. In *music,* same as *shake,* 5; also, formerly, the effect now called the *vibrato.*

I have often pitied, in a winter night, a vocal musician, and have attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 222.

In arioso *trills* and graces
Ye never stray,
But gravissimo, solemn basses
Ye hum away. *Burns,* To J. Smith.

3. A consonant pronounced with a trilling sound, as *r.*—**Passing trill,** in *music,* a melodic embellishment consisting of a rapid alternation of a principal tone with the next tone above.—**Prepared trill.** See *prepare.*

trillabub† (tril'a-bub), *n.* See *trillibub.*

trillando (tril-län'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *trillare,* trill: see *trill*[2].] In *music,* trilling.

trillibub (tril'i-bub), *n.* [Also *trillabub;* early mod. E. *trullibubbe, trullybub;* also in dial. *trollibags, trollybags* (appar. simulating *bag*); origin obscure. For the form, cf. *sillibub, syllabub.*] Tripe; figuratively, anything trifling or worthless. [Prov. Eng.]

There cannot be an ancient tripe or *trillibub* in the town but thou art straight nosing it.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

I forgive thee, and forget thy tricks
And *trillabubs,* and will swear to love thee heartily.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

trillichan (tril'i-chan), *n.* [< Gael. *trilleachan,* the pied oyster-catcher.] Same as *tirma.*

trillil†, *v. t.* [Appar. an imitative extension of *trill*[2].] To drink with a gurgling sound. [Rare.]

In nothing but golden cups he would drinke or quaffe it; whereas in wodden mazers and Agathocles' earthen stuffe they *trillild* it off before.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166). (*Davies.*)

trilling (tril'ing), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *-ling*[1], after *twilling* (< *two, twi-*).] 1. One of three children born at the same birth.—2. A twin crystal composed of three individuals. Also *threeling.*

trillion (tril'yon), *n.* [= F. *trillion* = Sp. *trillon* = Pg. *trilião,* < It. *trilione,* < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three. Cf. *million.*] In the original and most systematic sense, sometimes called English numeration, though of Italian origin, the third power of a million—a million of millions of millions; in the French numeration, usual in the United States, a thousand billions, or a million millions. In Italian arithmetics from the last quarter of the fifteenth century the words *bilione* or *duilione, trilione, quadrilione* or *quattrilione, quintilione, cinquilione,* or *quinquilione, seilione* or *sestilione, settilione, ottilione, novilione,* and *decilione* occur as common abbreviations of *due volte milioni, tre volte milioni,* etc. In other countries these words came into use much later, although one French writer, Nicolas Chuquet, mentions them as early as 1484, in a book not printed until 1881. The Italians had, besides, another system of numeration, proceeding by powers of a thousand. The French, who, like other northern peoples, took most if not all their knowledge of modern or Arabic arithmetic from the Italians, early confounded the two systems of Italian numeration, counting in powers of a thousand, but adopting the names which properly belong to powers of a million. The result has been that the names *billion, trillion,* etc., have, owing to their ambiguity, been almost discarded. A *trilliar,* or a thousand millions, is called a *milliard* by bankers, and when a name for a thousand milliards comes to be wanted it is probable that some other augmentative form will be borrowed from the Italian or Spanish. Compare *billion.*

trillionth (tril'yonth), *a.* and *n.* [< *trillion* + *-th*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Being last in order of a series of a trillion.—2. Being one of a trillion parts.

II. *n.* One of a trillion parts; the quotient of unity divided by a trillion.

Trillium (tril'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called with ref. to the numerical symmetry in threes; < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three.*] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Medeoleæ.* It is characterized by a solitary flower, usually with the three outer segments green and herbaceous, and the three inner segments larger, colored, and withering-persistent. There are about 15 species, 14 of which are natives of North America; 2 occur in Asia from the Himalayas to Japan. They are singular and attractive plants with a short, thick, fleshy rootstock (see cut under *rhizome*) producing a low unbranched erect stem terminated by a whorl of three broad deep-green leaves, each with three to five nerves, and also finely netted-veined. From their center rises the sessile or pedicelled flower, either reddish, purple, white, or greenish, with a large three-celled and three- to six-angled ovary bearing three slender spreading stigmas, and becoming in fruit an ovoid reddish berry. The contrast presented by the colored petals and prominent green sepals is an unusual one in the order, but it disappears in *T. Govanianum* and in *T. viridescens* (now esteemed a variety of *T. sessile*), in which the perianth-segments are all colored alike. They are known by the generic name, and as *three-leafed nightshade,* the white species also as *wake-robin, white bath, birthroot,* and in the West as *wood-lily. T. erectum,* the purple trillium, a strong-scented species, is also known locally as *Indian balm, Indian shamrock,* and *nose-bleed.* Of the 7 species in the northeastern United States, 3 produce white and 3 dull-purple flowers; in one, *T. erythrocarpum,* the painted trillium, the white petals are beautifully marked with deep-red lines. Two species of North Carolina, *T. pusillum* and *T. stylosum,* bear respectively flesh-colored and rose-colored flowers. The large handsome white petals turn rose-color in *T. grandiflorum* of the Eastern and Central States, and in its Californian representative, *T. ovatum;* in other species they commonly turn greenish. *T. sessile,* the only species extending across the continent, is remarkable for its closely sessile flower; *T. cernuum,* for its nodding peduncle; and *T. petiolatum,* of Oregon, for its extremely short stem. See cuts under *rhizome* and *wake-robin.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the above genus.

A very pretty flower which we began to meet well up on the mountain-side was the painted *trillium,* the petals white, veined with pink.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 613.

Trillium family, a group of liliaceous plants including *Trillium,* formerly classed as an order *Trilliaceæ,* now as a tribe *Medeoleæ.*

trillo (tril'ō), *n.* [< It. *trillo,* trill: see *trill*[2], *n.*] Same as *trill*[2]. *Blount,* Glossographia (1656).

Myself humming to myself . . . the *trillo,* and found by use that it do come upon me. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 198.

Charming sweet at night to dream
On mossy pillows by the *trilloes*
Of a gently purling stream.
Addison, The Guardian, No. 134.

trilobate (trī-lō'bāt or trī'lō-bāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *lobatus,* lobed: see *lobate.*] Three-lobed; having three lobes or foils: noting a part divided from the apex to the middle into three sections which recede somewhat from each other.

Trilobate Leaf of *Ipomœa Learii.*

trilobated (trī-lō'bā-ted), *a.* [< *trilobate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trilobate.*

Pointed windows . . . *trilobated* or with elaborate tracery. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.,* VI. 594.

trilobed (trī'lōbd), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *lobe* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *trilobate.*

Trilobita (trī-lō-bī'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *trilobite.*] An ordinal group of articulated animals which existed in the Paleozoic period, and have been extinct since the close of the Carboniferous; the trilobites. See *trilobite.* The name is fixed, but the taxonomic value of the group has been discussed, and its systematic position much disputed. It has usually been considered crustacean, sometimes arachnidan, and again intermediate between these classes. The *Trilobita* are obviously related to the *Eurypterida* (see cut there), and it is conceded by all that their nearest living representatives are the horseshoe-crabs (*Limulidæ*). Their relationship with isopods has been specially noted by various naturalists, and they have even been included in *Isopoda,* or located between that order and *Phyllopoda,* and in other ways referred to the entomostracous or edriophthalmous (tetradecapod) crustaceans. Of late a subclass of crustaceans, named *Gigantostraca* and *Palæocarida,* has been characterized to include the *Trilobita* with the eurypterids and limulids. (See also *Merostomata* (c).) The known forms of *Trilobita* are very numerous. Also, rarely and more correctly, *Trilobitæ.*

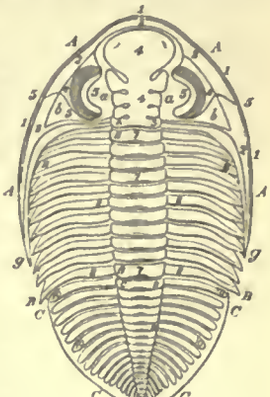


Diagram of *Dalmanites,* showing structure of *Trilobita.*

A, head, or cephalic shield; *B,* thorax or carapace; *C,* abdomen or pygidium; *r,* marginal band or border of the cephalic limb; *x,* marginal groove, internal to *r*; 3, occipital segment; 4, glabellum; 5, great or genal suture; 6, eye; 7, axis or tergum; 8, pleuron; 9, tergal part of pygidium; 10, pleural part of pygidium; *a,* fixed gena; *b,* movable gena; *g,* geosal angle.

trilobite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λοβός, a lobe, + *-ite*[2].] Any member of the *Trilobita:* so called from the three lobes or main divisions of the body—cephalic, thoracic, and abdominal. See *Trilobita.* Trilobites are of much popular as well as scientific interest; some of them occur in profusion in Paleozoic formations, and trilobites as a group are among the longest and most widely known of fossils, not yet entirely divested of a problematical character. In the Linnean system all of the few forms then known were considered one species, named *Entomolithus paradoxus,* and a sort of likeness to chitons caused Lamarck to range these organisms near those mollusks. Trilobites are the most characteristic fossils of their class throughout the Paleozoic rocks. More than 500 species have been described, and upward of 70 genera have been named and referred to several higher groups. Upward of 300 species, of about 50 genera, mostly of the Cambrian and Silurian, are described as British; 350 species, of 42 genera, are recorded from the lower Paleozoic rocks of Bohemia; the Devonian forms are comparatively few; and the series closes with some small Carboniferous species, mostly of two genera. The oldest genus is named *Agnostus.* Some of the trilobites are of comparatively gigantic size, as species of *Paradoxides,* 2 feet long. An ordinary trilobite, a species of *Dalmanites,* is figured above. The body of a trilobite is generally of a flattened oval figure, whose upper side presents, besides the obvious transverse division into three parts, a median longitudinal elevation from one end to the other. The head, composed of several coalesced segments, and presenting certain sutures, constitutes a cephalic shield rounded in front, with an axial raised section, the glabellum, on each side of which are large compound eyes (not unlike those of the horseshoe-crab), and whose lateral limbs or borders are prolonged backward to a varying distance on each side of the thorax (in some cases produced beyond all the rest of the body). The second division of the body consists of a varying number (up to twenty-six) of separate thoracic segments, which were more or less freely movable upon one another, so that some trilobites could roll themselves up in a ball, like a sowbug (isopod) of the present day. The raised axis of the thoracic division is the tergum, and parts on each side of it are the pleura. The third division of the body is the abdomen or pygidium, of a variable number (up to twenty-eight) of segments, in general re-

sembling the thoracic segments, and with an axial raised portion, but united together. Of the under surface of a trilobite almost nothing was known until recently, and much still remains to be accurately determined. A well-developed lip-plate or hypostome had been recognized, but nothing further was known until 1879, when the under side of a species of *Asaphus*, showing indistinct appendages, was described by Billings. Other investigators have pursued this subject, by means of sections of fossils, with the result of showing the presence of articulated appendages, or legs, and of other organs regarded as gills. The embryology of trilobites, so far as known, agrees most nearly with what has been accurately determined in the case of the horseshoe-crab. What may be inferred of the mode of life of trilobites is that probably their habits were like those of these crabs.—**Dudley trilobite**, a common name of the trilobite *Calymene blumenbachi:* so called from its abundance in the vicinity of Dudley, England.

trilobitic (trī-lō-bit′ik), *a.* [< *trilobite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to trilobites; having the character of trilobites or affinity with them; containing trilobites, as geological strata.

trilocular (trī-lok′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *loculus*, cell, + *-ar*3.] Having three cells or compartments. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having three cells or loculi: noting a pericarp. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having three loculi, compartments, or chambers: as, the *trilocular* heart of a reptile. Also *triloculate*.

triloculate (trī-lok′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *loculus*, cell, + *-ate*1.] Same as *trilocular*.

trilogy (tril′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *trilogie*, < Gr. τριλογία, a series of three tragedies, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λόγος, a tale, story, narrative, speech, < λέγειν, say, tell: see *logos*, and cf. *-ology*.] Originally, in the Greek drama, a series of three tragedies, each forming a complete part or stage in a historical or poetical narrative; hence, any literary, dramatic, or operatic work consisting of a sequence of three parts, each complete and independent save in its relation to the general theme. Thus, the name *trilogy* is given to Shakspere's "Henry VI.," and to Schiller's "Wallenstein."

Trilophodon (trī-lof′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + λόφος, ridge, crest, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of mastodons whose molar teeth have crests in three rows. See *Mastodontinæ*.

trilophodont (trī-lof′ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *Trilophodon*(*t-*).] Having three crests, as the teeth of certain mastodons; belonging or related to the genus *Trilophodon*.

trilost (trī′lost), *n.* [Corn. *trilost*, < *tri* (= W. *tri*), three, + *lost* (= W. *llost*), tail.] A term occurring only in the name *cardinal trilost*, used locally in Cornwall for a sting-ray (*Trygon pastinaca*) having two spines on the tail.

triluminar† (trī-lū′mi-när), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lumen* (*-in-*), light, + *-ar*3. Cf. ML. *triluminare*, a candlestick with three branches.] Having three lights. *Bailey*, 1727.

triluminous† (trī-lū′mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *lumen* (*-in-*), light, + *-ous*.] Same as *triluminar*. *Bailey*, 1727.

trim (trim), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *trimme*, *trym*, *trymme;* an altered form, after the verb, of **trum*, < ME. *trum* (only in comp. *mistrum*, *untrum*), < AS. *trum*, firm, strong, = OLG. *trim*, in the deriv. *betrimmed*, *betrimmd*, decked, trimmed, adorned, *trimmke*, an affected, overdressed person; root unknown.] 1†. Firm; strong.

It taketh no rote in a briery place, ne in marice, nether in the saude that fleeteth awaye, but it requireth a pure, a *trymme*, and a substaunciall grounde.
J. Udall, On Jss. i.

2. In good order or condition; properly disposed, equipped, or qualified; good; excellent; fine: often used ironically.

Thirteene *trim* barkes throughlie furnished and appointed with good mariners and men of warre.
Holinshed, Chron., Edw. III., an. 1372.

I, be Gis, twold be *trim* wether,
And if it were not for this mist.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome. (*Nares*, under *gis*.)

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprise,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your derision! *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 157.

The Dr. gave us a sermon this morning, in an elegant and *trim* discourse on the 39th Psalm.
Evelyn, To Dr. Bentley.

3. Neat; spruce; smart.

I will make thee *trim*
With flowers and garlands that were meant for him.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

He put his hand around her waste
Soe small, so tight, and *trim*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 335).

But there were *trim*, cheerful villages, too, with a neat or handsome parsonage and gray church set in the midst.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

trim (trim), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *trimme;* < *trim*, *a.*] In a trim manner; trimly.

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so *trim*
When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 1. 13.

trim (trim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trimmed*, ppr. *trimming*. [Early mod. E. also *trimme*, *trymme;* < ME. *trimen*, *trymen*, *trumen*, < AS. *trymian*, *trymman*, make firm, strengthen, also set in order, array, prepare, < *trum*, firm, strong: see *trim*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set in order; put in order; adjust; regulate; dispose.

Beyng ryght wery of that Jorney, ffor the bestys that we rode vpon [were] ryght weke and ryght simple, and evyll *trymed* to Jorney with.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 55.

Andrea Bragadino . . . had charge on that part of the castle, . . . *trimming* and digging out new flanckers for the better defence of the Arsenall.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. i. 122.

Back to my lonely home retire,
And light my lamp, and *trim* my fire.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

You don't care to be better than a bird *trimming* its feathers, and pecking about after what pleases it.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, x.

2. *Naut.*, to adjust or balance, as a ship or boat, by distributing the weight of the lading so equally that it shall sit well on the water. A vessel is said to be *trimmed* by the head or by the stern respectively when the weight is so disposed as to make it draw more water toward the head than toward the stern, or the reverse.

With all hands she did lighten her sterne, and *trimme* her head. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 448.

My old friend . . . seated himself, and *trimmed* the boat with his coachman, who, being a very sober man, always serves for ballast on these occasions.
Addison, Spectator, No. 383.

Trim the Boat and sit quiet, stern Charon reply'd.
Prior, Bibo and Charon.

3. To fit out; equip; furnish, especially with clothes; hence, to dress; deck: sometimes with *up* or *forth*.

The Harte, vice admiraile, with the Paunce and Sir Andrewe Dudley, being but single manned, had a greate conflicte with three Scottishe shippes, beeyng double manned and *trimmed* with ordinaunce. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1546.

Trimm'd like a younker prancing to his love.
Shak., 3 Hen VI., ii. 1. 24.

See, the jolly clerk
Appears, *trimm'd* like a ruffian.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

4. Specifically, to embellish with ornaments; decorate, as with ribbons, fringe, etc.

Who readea Plutarchs eyther historie or philosophy, shall finde hee *trymmeth* both theyr garments with gards of Poesie. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 59.

The Lady Mayoress was dressed in green velvet, lined with white satin, *trimmed* with gold fringe and a border of Brussels lace. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 69.

5. To reduce to a neat or orderly state, as by clipping, paring, pruning, lopping, or otherwise removing superfluous or disfiguring parts.

I *trymme*, as a man dothe his heare or his husshe. . . . *Trymme* my husshe, barber, for I intende to go amongest ladyes to day. *Palsgrave*, p. 762.

Before I went to bed, the barber come to *trim* me and wash me, and so to bed, in order to my being clean to-morrow. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 187.

She inquired when the gardener was to come and *trim* the borders. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vii.

6. To cut off in the process of bookbinding: said of the ragged edges of paper or the bolts of book-sections.—7. To remove by clipping, pruning, or paring; lop or cut: with *off* or *away:* as, to *trim off* shoots from a hedge.—8. In *carp.*, to dress, as timber; make smooth; fit.—9. To rebuke; reprove sharply; also, to beat; thrash: sometimes indelicately applied to a woman. Compare *untrimmed*, 2. [Colloq.]

An she would be cool'd, sir, let the soldiers *trim* her.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

Soh! Sir Anthony *trims* my master: he is afraid to reply to his father—then vents his spleen on poor Fag.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

10. To spend or waste in trimming: with *away*. See II.

He who would hear what ev'ry fool con'd say,
Would never fix his thought, but *trim* his time *away*.
Dryden.

Rough-trimmed, having only the protruding parts of leaves cut off, but not cut smooth: said of the edges of books.—**To trim the shore**, to follow the shore closely: said of a school of fish.—**To trim the yards** or **sails**, to brace the yards so that the wind will strike the sails at the suitable angle.—**To trim up**, to put in order; arrange; garnish, as a costume or any part of it.—**Trimmed edges**, the edges of books whose leaves are cut off smoothly.—**Syn. 1.** To arrange.—3 and 4. To adorn, garnish, array, trick out.

II. *intrans.* To keep an even balance; hold a middle course or position, especially in a contest between parties, so as to seem to incline to neither, or to both alike: from the nautical meaning. See I., 2.

He commends Atticus for his *Trimming*, and Tully for his Cowardise, and speaks meanly of the Bravery of Cato.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 195.

He *trimmed*, as he said, as the temperate zone *trims* between intolerable heat and intolerable cold—as a good government *trims* between despotism and anarchy—as a pure church *trims* between the errors of the Papists and those of the Anabaptists. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

To trim sharp (*naut.*), to haul up to the wind, and brace the yards sharp.

The next Morning we again *trimm'd sharp*, and made the best of our way to the Lobos de la Mar.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 145.

trim (trim), *n.* [< *trim*, *v.*] 1. Adjustment; order; condition; arrangement.

And tooke them in the *trim*
Of an encounter. *Chapman*, Iliad, v. 565.

Ere dusk fires were lit up stairs and below, the kitchen was in perfect *trim;* Hannah and I were dressed, and all was in readiness. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

2. *Naut.*, the state of a ship, or of her cargo, ballast, spars, etc., with reference to her fitness for sailing.

A nobler ship did never swim,
And you shall see her in full *trim:*
I'll set, my friends, to do you honor,
Set every inch of sail upon her.
Wordsworth, The Wagoner, ii.

We . . . prepared to get everything in *trim* for a long stay. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 301.

When they had trimmed, but not yet with the capstan, Arents called to the captain, who returned an answer implying that the ship had come up again, and that the *trim* as it was would serve. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxiii.

3. Mode of appearance or equipment; guise; garb; especially, the becoming or prescribed mode of dress, ornament, etc.; the fashion; full dress; of a ship, full sail.

I'd court Bellona in her horrid *trim*,
As if she were a mistress.
Massinger, Bondman, i. 1.

Uncomb'd his locks, and squalid his attire,
Unlike the *trim* of love and gay desire.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 540.

"First we must put you in *trim*." "In *trim!*" said Morton, "what do you mean?" "Why, we must put on these rough bracelets [handcuffs]." *Scott*, Old Mortality, xli.

4†. Dress; trapping; ornament.

Death himself in all his horrid *trims*.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

Virtue, though in rags, may challenge more
Than vice set off with all the *trim* of greatness.
Massinger, Bondman, v. 3.

5. Nature; character; sort; stamp.

And they
Did all that men of their own *trim*
Are wont to do to please their whim.
Shelley, Peter Bell the Third, iv.

"Why, kings are kittle cattle to shoe behind, as we say in the north," replied the Duke; "but his wife knows his *trim*, and I have not the least doubt that the matter is quite certain." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

6. In *carp.*, the visible woodwork or finish of a house, as the base-boards, door- and window-casings, etc.

No wood having been used in construction except for floors, doors, and *trim*.
New York Evening Post, April 14, 1884.

Out of trim, not in good order; not evenly balanced: specifically said of a vessel with reference to uneven stowage of her cargo.—**Trim of the masts** (*naut.*), the position of the masts in regard to the ship and to one another, as near or distant, far forward or aft, upright or raking.

trimacular (trī-mak′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *macula*, spot, + *-ar*3.] Same as *trimaculated*. *Encye. Diet.*

trimaculated (trī-mak′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *macula*, spot, + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2. Cf. *trammel*.] Marked with three spots.

Trimaculated Wrasse; . . . On each side of the lower part of the back fin were two large spots, and between the fin and the tail another.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), III. 248.

trimastigate (trī-mas′ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), whip, scourge, + *-ate*1.] Having three flagella, as an infusorian; triflagellate.

trimembral (trī-mem′bral), *a.* [< LL. *trimembris* (> Sp. It. *trimembre*), having three sets of limbs, triple-membered, < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *membrum*, member: see *member*.] Having or consisting of three members.

trimenstre†, *a.* [ME. *trymenstre* for **trimestre*, < L. *trimestris*, of three months: see *trimester*.] Trimestrial; specifically, ripening three months after sowing.

Trymenstre seede in erthe is nowe to strie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

trimensual (trī-men′sū-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *mensis*, month: see *mensual*.] Happening every three months.

Trimera (trim′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **trimerus:* see *trimerous*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A

division of *Coleoptera*, including those beetles whose tarsi have normally three joints apiece. Also called *Pseudotrimera*. See cut under *ladybird*. Compare *Tetramera* and *Pentamera*, and see *tarsal system* (under *tarsal*). (*b*) A section of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, including the forms with three-jointed tarsi. They all belong to the subfamily *Trichogrammiuæ*. See cut under *Trichogramma*. *Förster*, 1856.

trimeran (trim'e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *trimer-ous* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, same as *trimerous*, 2.

II. *n.* A trimerous insect; any member of the *Trimera*, in either sense.

trimerite (trim'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. τριμερής, having three parts (see *trimerous*), + *-ite*².] A rare mineral consisting of the silicates of beryllium, manganese, and calcium. It occurs in prismatic crystals of hexagonal form, but shown optically to be twins of three triclinic individuals. It is intermediate in form between the manganese silicate (tephroite) and the beryllium silicate (phenacite), and is also related to the latter in form.

trimerous (trim'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. **trimerus*, < Gr. τριμερής, having three parts, tripartite, threefold, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μέρος, a part.] 1. In *bot.*, of three members; having the parts or members three in each cycle. Frequently written 3-*merous*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Divided into three joints; having three segments, as the tarsus of a beetle, thus: ⋋⋋. (*b*) Having the tarsi normally three-jointed, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Trimera*. Also *trimeran*.—**Trimerous thorax**, a thorax distinctly divided into three rings, as in most *Neuroptera*. *Kirby*.

trimester (trī-mes'tėr), *n.* [= F. *trimestre* = Sp. It. *trimestre*, < L. *trimestris*, of three months, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *mensis*, month: see *month*. Cf. *semester*.] A term or period of three months. *Imp. Dict.*

trimestral (trī-mes'tral), *a.* [< L. *trimestris* (see *trimester*) + *-al*.] Same as *trimestrial*.

> Diurnal, hebdomadal, monthly or *trimestral*.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, ccx.

trimestrial (trī-mes'tri-al), *a.* [< L. *trimestris* (see *trimester*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a trimester; occurring every three months; quarterly. *Imp. Dict.*

trimetallic (trī-me-tal'ik), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μέταλλον, metal: see *metallic*.] Pertaining to or involving the use of three metals, as in currency. [Rare.]

> The metal coinage system of the world is not therefore mono-metallic, nor bi-metallic, but *tri-metallic*.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 812.

trimeter (trim'e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trimètre* = It. *trimetro*, < L. *trimetrus*, < Gr. τρίμετρος, containing three measures, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μέτρον, measure.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of three measures, especially of three iambic measures.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of three measures. A trochaic, iambic, or anapestic trimeter consists of three dipodies (six feet); a trimeter of other rhythms is a hexapody, or period of six feet. The name is specifically given to the iambic trimeter,

⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ –,

regularly with penthemimeral or hephthemimeral cesura. This is the usual verse of the dialogue of the ancient Greek drama.

trimethylamine (trī-meth'il-am-in), *n.* [< *tri-* + *methyl* + *amine*.] A substituted ammonia in which the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by methyl, $N(CH_3)_3$. It is prepared from herring-brine, or more commonly from a waste product of the beet-sugar manufacture, and is a volatile liquid soluble in water, and having a penetrating fish-like odor. It has been used in medicine for the treatment of rheumatism.

trimetric (trī-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. τρίμετρος, containing three measures (see *trimeter*), + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *trimeter*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 224.—2. In *crystal.*, same as *orthorhombic*, 2.

trimetrical (trī-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *trimetric* + *-al*.] Same as *trimeter*. *Imp. Dict.*

trimly (trim'li), *adv.* [< *trim* + *-ly*².] In a trim manner; neatly; finely; well.

> To loyne learnyng with cumlie exercises, Conto Baldefœr Castiglione, in his booke, Cortegiane, doth *trimlie* teache. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 66.
>
> This spruce young guest, so *trimly* drest.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 227.

trimmer (trim'ėr), *n.* [< *trim* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which trims, in any sense of the word. (*a*) One who arranges or disposes; one who puts or keeps in place: as, a grain-*trimmer*.

> The coal handling plant . . . may be resolved into three parts: The elevators, which discharge the boats, emptying them of their cargo; the *trimmers*, which take the coal from the elevators and deposit it upon the heaps; and finally the reloaders. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 360.

(*b*) One who adjusts as to poise or balance.

> Who knows but what I might have yielded to the law of nature, that thorough *trimmer* of balances?
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, l.

(*c*) One who finishes with trimming; one who decorates or embellishes: as, a coat-*trimmer*; a bonnet-*trimmer*. (*d*) One who cuts, clips, prunes, or pares; specifically, in old use, a barber.

> At the going out of the halls which belong to the ladies' lodgings were the perfumers and *trimmers*, through whose hands the gallants past when they were to visit the ladies.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, I. 55.

(*e*) A tool used for clipping, pruning, or paring: as, a nail-*trimmer*; a wick-*trimmer*; specifically, a knife or cutting-tool of various forms for trimming the edges of photographs previous to mounting them on cardboard; also, a form of paper-cutter used in bookbinding for trimming the edges of books.

> Wheel print *trimmers*, which cut clean edges much better than do knives. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 298.

2. One who does not openly incline to either side in a contest between parties; hence, one who tries to curry favor with both or with all parties; a time-server. The name was originally given, in English politics, to a party which followed the Marquis of Halifax, during the period from about 1680 to 1690, in trimming between the Whigs and the Tories.

> The innocent word *trimmer* signifies no more than this: That if men are together in a boat, and one part of the company should weigh it down on one side, another would make it lean down as much to the contrary; it happens there is a third opinion, of those who conceive it would do as well if the boat went even without endangering the passengers.
> *Marquis of Halifax*, Character of a *Trimmer*, Pref.
>
> He who perseveres in error without flinching gets the credit of boldness and consistency, while he who wavers in seeking to do what is right gets stigmatized as a *trimmer*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 270.

3. In *arch.*, a piece of timber inserted in a roof, floor, wooden partition, or the like to support the ends of any of the joists, rafters, etc. See cut under *joist*.—4. One who chastises or reprimands; a sharp, severe person; a strict disciplinarian; also, that by which a reprimand or chastisement is administered; hence, in general, something decisive; a settler. [Colloq.]

> I will show you his last epistle, and the scroll of my answer — egad, it is a *trimmer!* *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.
>
> You've been spelling some time for the rod,
> And your jacket shall know I'm a *Trimmer*.
> *Hood*, *Trimmer's* Exercise.

Bent trimmer, tailors' shears bent at the handle to facilitate the work of cutting cloth on a table.

trimming (trim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trim*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who trims, in any sense.

> Sudden death . . . hath in it great inconveniences accidentally to men's estates, to the settlement of families, to the culture and *trimming* of souls.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 5.
>
> All the *trimming* he has used towards the court and Nobles has availed him nothing.
> *Jefferson*, To John Jay (Jefferson's Correspondence, II. 487).

2. Specifically, a dressing; a sharp scolding; a drubbing or thrashing. [Colloq.]

> Young Braughton . . . was again himself, rude and familiar; while his mouth was wide distended into a broad grin at hearing his aunt give the beau such a *trimming*.
> *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvii.

3. Anything used for decoration or finish; an ornamental fitting of any sort: usually in the plural: as, the *trimmings* of a harness or of a hat.

> His sheepskin gown had a broad border of otter fur, and on his head was a blue cloth cap with sable *trimmings*.
> *The Century*, XLI. 602.

4. Hence, any accessory or accompaniment: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

> Whenever I ask a couple of dukes and a marquis or so to dine with me, I set them down to a piece of beef, or a leg of mutton and *trimmings*.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xx.
>
> Champion, by acclamation of the College heavy-weights, broad-shouldered, bull-necked, square-jawed, six feet and *trimmings*. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, iii.

trimming-board (trim'ing-bōrd), *n.* A flat surface of hard wood on which paper is laid to be trimmed by the bookbinders' knife.

trimming-joist (trim'ing-joist), *n.* In *carp.*, one of two joists into which the ends of a timber trimmer are framed. See cut under *joist*.

trimmingly (trim'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a trimmer; with or by trimming.

trimming-machine (trim'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a lathe for forming and finishing the edges of sheet-metal pans and other hollow ware.—2. In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for ornamenting and finishing the edges of upper-leathers. *E. H. Knight*.

trimming-shear (trim'ing-shēr), *n.* A machine for cutting the edges of mats of coir and other heavy material. *E. H. Knight*.

trimness (trim'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trim; compactness; neatness; snugness.

trimorphic (trī-môr'fik), *a.* [< *trimorph-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *trimorphous*. *Darwin*.

trimorphism (trī-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *trimorph-ous* + *-ism*.] 1. In *crystal.*, the property of crystallizing in three fundamentally different forms. Titanium dioxid, TiO_2, is an example of trimorphism. In one form it is the mineral octahedrite or anatase; in another, rutile; in a third, brookite.

2. In *biol.*, existence under three distinct forms. It is not rare among insects.

> There are, also, cases of dimorphism and *trimorphism*, both with animals and plants. Thus, Mr. Wallace . . . has shown that the females of certain species of butterflies, in the Malayan archipelago, regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms, not connected by intermediate varieties. *Darwin*.

3. In *bot.*, the occurrence of three distinct forms of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species. In trimorphous flowers there are three sets of stamens and pistils, which may be called respectively long-, middle-, and short-length, and in which the pollen from the long stamens is capable of fertilizing only the long-styled forms, the mid-length stamens the mid-styled, etc. Compare *dimorphism*, and see *heterogonous trimorphism*, under *heterogonous*.

Trimorphism in Flowers of *Lythrum Salicaria*.
a, the long-styled form; *b*, the intermediate form; *c*, the short-styled form; *s*, style. The calyx and corolla have been removed.

trimorphous (trī-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. τριμορφος, having three forms, < τρεῖς, τρία (see *tri-*), three, + μορφή, form.] Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism; having three distinct forms.

> Some substances are stated to be even *trimorphous*, that is, they crystallize in three different systems.
> *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., I. III. 4.

trimtram† (trim'tram), *n.* [A varied reduplication of insignificant syllables; cf. *flimflam*, *whimwham*.] A trifle; an absurdity; a piece of folly or nonsense. *Smollett*, Sir Lancelot Greaves, xiii.

> Our consciences, now quite unclogged from the fear of his [the Pope's] vain terriculaments and rattle-bladders, and from the fondness of his *trimtrams* and gugawa.
> *Patton* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 70).

Trimurti (tri-mör'ti), *n.* [Skt. *trimūrti*, < *tri*, three, + *mūrti*, shape.] The name of the later Hindu triad or trinity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, viewed as an inseparable unity. The sectaries of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva respectively make their god the original and supreme deity; but considered in their connection Brahma is the creating, Vishnu the preserving, and Siva the destroying principle of the deity, while Trimurti is the philosophical or theological unity which combines the three separate forms in one self-existent being. The Trimurti is represented symbolically as one body with three heads, Vishnu at the right, Siva at the left, and Brahma in the middle.

Trimurti, from Coleman's "Hindu Mythology."

trimyarian (trim-i-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + μῦς, a muscle, + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* Having three muscular impressions or ciboria on the inner surface of the shell, as a bivalve mollusk: correlated with *monomyarian*, *dimyarian*, etc.

II. *n.* A trimyarian bivalve.

trinal (trī'nal), *a.* [< LL. *trinalis*, < L. *trini*, three each, threefold, triple: see *trine*.] Threefold; triple.

> There is a *trinall* kinde
> Of seeming good religion, yet I finde
> But one to be embrac'd, which must be drawne
> From Papist, Protestant, or Puritane.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.
>
> That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
> Wherewith he wont at Heaven's high council-table
> To sit the midst of *Trinal* Unity,
> He laid aside. *Milton*, Nativity, l. 11.

trinary (trī'nā-ri), *a.* [< ML. **trinarius* (equiv. to L. *ternarius*: see *ternary*), < L. *trini*, three each, threefold: see *trine*.] Consisting of three parts, or proceeding by threes; ternary.—**Trinary proposition.** See *proposition*.

Trincomali-wood, *n.* See *halmalille*.

trindle (trin'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trindel*; < ME. *trindel*; a var. of *trendle*, *trundle*.] 1. Something round or circular; a ball or hoop; a wheel (especially of a wheelbarrow), or the felly of a wheel. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Ae auld wheelbarrow, mair for token,
> Ae leg an' baith the trams are broken;
> I made a poker o' the spin'le,
> An' my auld mither brunt the *trin'le*.
> *Burns*, The Inventory.

2†. A taper made of a long string of wax rolled or wound into a coil.

Whether they have not removed all images, candlesticks, *trindels*, or rolls of wax.
Abp. Cranmer, Articles of Visitation.

These long strings of wax taper were not very thick, and instead of being cut into sizes short enough for use at the altar and about the church, were left in their one entire length, coiled up, however, into folds, so as to form what we are to understand by *trindles*, or rolls of wax.
Wilkins, Con., iv. 7, in Rock's Church of our Fathers, III. [i. 237, note.

3. In *bookbinding*, one of several pieces of wood or generally metal, of this form ( ), which are put between the cords and boards to flatten the back and the fore edge of the book preparatory to cutting.

Before the face [of a book] is cut, it is necessary to have the back flattened by passing *trindles* through between the cords and the boards. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

trindle (trin′dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trindled*, ppr. *trindling*. [< ME. *trindlen*; a var. of *trendle*, *trundle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To roll.

His hevid *trindeld* on the sand.
Iwain and Gawin, l. 3259 (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

I *tryndell*, as a boule or a stone dothe. Je roulie.
Palsgrave, p. 762.

2. To move with an easy, rolling gait; bowl; trundle; trot.

Just like the Laird o' Kittlegab's French cook, wi' his turnspit doggie *trindling* ahint him.
Scott, Waverley, xiii.

II. *trans.* To trundle; roll; bowl. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

trindletail† (trin′dl-tāl), *n.* Same as *trundle-tail*.

Your Doggea are *trindle-tailes* and curs.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 99).

trine[1]†, *v.* [ME. *trinen* (pret. *tron*, *trone*), < Sw. *trīna* = Dan. *trine*, step, tread.] **I.** *intrans.* To step; go; proceed.

Then he bowez fro his bour in to the brode halle, . . .
Tron fro table to table & talkede ay myrthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 132.

The wenches hym wyth . . . by the way foiȝed; . . .
Trynande ay a hyȝe trot that torne neuer dorsten.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 976.

II. *trans.* To follow; pursue, as a path or course.

To-warde the throne thay *trone* a tras.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1112.

trine[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *trinen* for *atrinen*, < AS. *æthrīnan*, touch upon, touch, < *æt*, at, on, + *hrīnan*, touch: see *rine*[2]. For the aphæresis, cf. *twit*, *twite*, for *atwite*.] To touch; handle; feel of.

Alle hij were vnhardy that houede ther other atode,
To touche hym other to *tryne* hym other to take hym doun and graue hym. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 87.

trine[3] (trīn), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also (in heraldry) *trian*, *trien*; < ME. *trine*, *tryne* = F. *trin*, *trine* = Sp. Pg. It. *trino*, < L. *trinus*, threefold, pl. *trini*, three by three, three each, < *tres* (*tri-*), three: see *three*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Threefold; triple: as, *trine* dimension (that is, length, breadth, and thickness).

The Eternal Love and Pees,
That of the *tryne* compas lord and gyde is.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, i. 45.

That Power, Love, and Wisdom, one in essence, but *trine* in manifestation, to answer the needs of our triple nature, and satisfy the senses, the heart, and the mind.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 118.

2. In *astrol.*, pertaining to a trine; being in trine.

Why, I saw this, and could have told you, too,
That he beholds her with a *trine* aspect
Here out of Sagittary.
Fletcher (and *others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

Trine immersion or **aspersion**, the immersion or sprinkling of a person in baptism thrice—once in the name of each person of the Trinity.

II. *n.* 1. A set or group of three; a trio; a triad.

Appeare then, O thou treble *Trine*
Of number, with the Muses nine.
Heywood, Prologues and Epilogues (Works, ed. 1874, VI. [351).

A single *trine* of brazen tortoises. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. [*cap.*] Specifically, the Trinity.

If a good Disputant, then, in the stead
Of finding out the Truth, with Truth I wrangle;
Or, if into Arithmeticke incline,
In studying Number, I forget the *Trine*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 489.

The mighty *Trine* the triple empire shared.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 33.

3. In *astrol.*, the aspect of two planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or the third part of the zodiac. The trine was supposed to be a benign aspect.

Fortunate aspects of *trine* and sextile,
Ready to pour propitious influences.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 3.

The Sun in *trine* to Mars "cooperates to increase prohity, industry, honour, and all laudable qualities."
Zadkiel's Gram. of Astrol., p. 390.

4. In *her.*, a group of three, especially three animals, used as a bearing.

trine[3] (trīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trined*, ppr. *trining*. [< *trine*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put or join in the aspect of trine.

By fortune he was now to Venus *trined*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 389.

II.† *intrans.* To hang: in allusion to the *triple tree*—that is, the gallows. [Old cant.]

There be of these Rogues Curtails, wearing short cloaks, that will change their apparel as occasion serveth, and their end is either hanging, which they call *Trining* in their language, or die miserably of the pox.
Harman, Caveat for Curaetors, p. 31.

trinely (trīn′li), *adv.* In a threefold manner or measure.

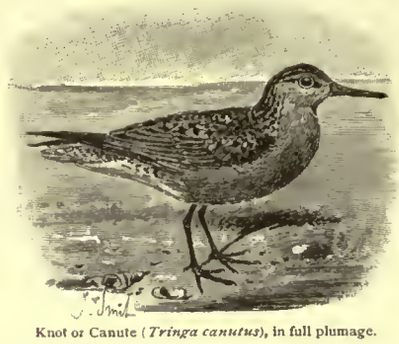
One God,
In Essence One, in Person *Trinely*-odde.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

trinervate (trī-nėr′vāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, three-nerved; having three nerves extending from the base to the apex: as, a *trinervate* leaf. —2. In *entom.*, having three nerves, nervures, or veins, as an insect's wing; trinerved.

trinerve (trī-nėrv′), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nervus*, nerve.] Same as *trinervate*.

trinerved (trī-nėrvd′), *a.* [< *trinerve* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.* and *entom.*, same as *trinervate*.

Tringa (tring′gą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), for **Tryngas*, < Gr. *τρύγγας*, a bird, the same as *πύγαργος* (see *pygargue*).] 1. A genus of sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidæ*. It was formerly very comprehensive, embracing not only the sandpipers proper, but



Knot or Canute (*Tringa canutus*), in full plumage.

all the short-billed scolapacines, including most tattlers or *Totaninæ*. It is now restricted to such forms as the knot, *T. canutus*, and a few closely related sandpipers, often distributed in several sections, as *Arquatella*, *Ancylochilus*, *Pelidna*, *Actodromas*, etc. See *sandpiper* (with cut), also cuts under *dunlin* and *stint*. A few of the four-toed plovers, as the squatarole, used also to be placed in *Tringa*.
2. [*l. c.*] A sandpiper, or some similar small wader.—**Coot-footed tringa**, a cootfoot. See cut under *phalarope*. *Edwards.*

Tringeæ (trin′jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tringa* + *-eæ*.] The true sandpipers, as a section of the subfamily *Scolopacinæ*. See cuts under *dunlin*, *sanderling*, *sandpiper*, and *stint*. *Coues*, 1861.

Tringidæ† (trin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tringa* + *-idæ*.] The sandpipers regarded as a family apart from *Scolopacidæ*.

Tringinæ (trin-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tringa* + *-inæ*.] The sandpipers as a subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*.

tringine (trin′jin), *a.* [< *Tringa* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a sandpiper; belonging to the *Tringinæ* or *Tringeæ*: distinguished from *scolopacine* and *totanine*.

tringle (tring′gl), *n.* [< F. *tringle* (Genevese *tringue*), a curtain-rod, a lintel, reglet, OF. also a rod used in joining stones, a flat piece of wood; cf. ML. *tarinca*, an iron pin; Gael. *tarung*, *tarunn*, a nail.] 1. A rod upon which rings may run, as for a curtain; hence, by extension, as such rods were commonly used for supporting bed-curtains, the strip, bar, or the like which joins the heads of high bedposts, and serves to support the canopy.—2. In *gun.*, a ribbon or piece of wood nailed on the sides of a traversing-platform, to prevent the trucks from running off in the recoil.—3. In *arch.*, a little square molding or ornament, as a listel, reglet, or platband.

tringlette (tring′glet), *n.* [Dim. of *tringle*.] A pointed stick used for opening the cames of fretwork and diamond-paned windows. *E. H. Knight.*

tringoid (tring′goid), *a.* [< *Tringa* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the genus *Tringa*; like a sandpiper. The *Thinocoridæ* have been singularly called *tringoid grouse*.

Tringoides (tring-goi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1831), < *Tringa* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of small tattlers; the spotted sandpipers. Also called *Actitis*. The common sandpiper of Europe, etc., is *T. hypoleucus*; the spotted sandpiper of America, *T. macularius*. The latter is 7 or 8 inches long; the upper

Spotted Sandpiper (*Tringoides macularius*).

parts are Quaker-color, finely marked with black; the under parts are white, crowded with round black spots; the bill is pale-yellow, tipped with black, and the feet are flesh-colored. This sandpiper abounds in suitable places throughout the United States, breeds at large in its North American range, and lays four eggs in a slight nest on the ground. It is familiarly known as the *sand-lark*, *peetweet* (from its cry), and *teetertail*, *tilt-up*, *tip-up*, from its habit of jetting the tail.

Trinia (trin′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hoffman, 1814), named after Karl von *Trinius* (d. 1844), a botanist of St. Petersburg, and a writer upon grasses.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Euammineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with obsolete calyx-lobes, acute petals, and fruit with its ridges traversed by conspicuous oil-tubes. The 7 or 8 species are natives of the Mediterranean region and of temperate parts of Asia. They are smooth branching perennials with decompound leaves, and usually yellow dicœcious flowers in compound umbels, with few rays, and few or no bracts and bractlets. For *T. vulgaris*, see *honewort*.

trinidado†, *n.* [So called from the island of *Trinidad*. See *tobacco*.] Trinidad tobacco.

And make the fantastic Englishmen, above the rest, more cunning in the distinction of thy roll *Trinidado*, leaf, and pudding than the whitest-toothed blackamoor in all Asia. *Dekker* Gull's Hornbook, p. 31.

Body o' me! here's the remainder of seven pound since yesterday — was seven — night. 'Tis your right *Trinidado*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Trinitarian (trin-i-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Trinity* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Trinity or to Trinitarianism; believing in the Trinity: distinguished from *Unitarian*.—2. Pertaining to the order of Trinitarians.

At the dissolution there were eleven *Trinitarian* houses in England, five in Scotland, and one . . . in Ireland.
Cath. Dict., p. 810.

II. *n.* 1. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity. See *Trinity*, 3.—2. A member of a monastic order founded at the close of the twelfth century for the purpose of redeeming Christian captives from Mohammedans by purchase. Also called *Mathurin* and *redemptionist*.

Trinitarianism (trin-i-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Trinitarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the Trinitarians. See *Trinity*, 3.

trinitrate (trī-nī′trāt), *n.* [< *tri-* + *nitrate*.] A nitrate containing three nitric-acid radicals. —**Trinitrate of glyceryl**. Same as *nitroglycerin*.

trinitrin (trī-nī′trin), *n.* [< *tri-* + *nitric* + *-in*[2].] Same as *nitroglycerin*.

trinitrobenzol (trī-nī-trō-ben′zol), *n.* [< *tri-* + *nitric* + *benzol*.] A substance, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3$, prepared by the continued action of nitric acid on benzene, and convertible into picric acid by the action of a stronger oxidizing agent.

trinity (trin′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *trinitee*, *trynite*, < OF. *trinite*, F. *trinité* = Pr. *trinitat* = Sp. *trinidad* = Pg. *trindade* = It. *trinità* = G. *trinität* = W. *trindod* = Ir. *trionnoid* = Gael. *trionaid*, < LL. *trinita(t-)s*, the number three, a triad, in theol. the Trinity (the word in all senses being first found in Tertullian), < L. *trinus*, threefold, pl. *trini*, three by three: see *trine*[3].] 1. The condition of being three; threeness.—2. A set or group of three; a triad; a trio; a trine.

The world's great *trinity*, Pleasure, Profit, and Honor.
Roger Williams.

3. [*cap.*] The union of three persons—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—in one Godhead; the threefold personality of the one divine being. The statements of the doctrine of the Trinity in the creeds of Christendom are the result of attempts to reconcile

the accepted teaching of Scripture (1), with reference to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, that each possesses the divine attributes, and is worthy to receive divine worship, and (2), as opposed to every form of polytheism, that there is but one God. To harmonize these two propositions has been one of the problems of theology; and the church doctrine of the Trinity has been the result. The most ancient symbol in which there occurs a distinct statement of this doctrine is the Athanasian, in which it is thus stated: "We worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in unity; neither confounding the Persons, nor dividing the substance." The term *Trinity* is applied, however, in ecclesiastical literature to different philosophical explanations of the Biblical teaching. Some have held to a trinity of manifestation, one God revealing himself to mankind in three persons; some to a unity of will and a difference in other elements of being; others, again, to a subordination, though not an inferiority, of the Son to the Father, and of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son; others have attempted a mystical explanation of the Trinity, as, for example, the Swedenborgians, who hold that "the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three essentials of one God, which make one, just as the soul, body, and operation make one in man"; while still others have used language in explanation of the Trinity which makes it, as thus explained, approach tritheism — that is, the doctrine that there are three Gods. The received doctrine of the Christian church among Trinitarians may be fairly stated to be that we are taught by the Scriptures to believe that there is but one God, and yet three equal subjects in the one Godhead, who are described as persons, but that we are unable to determine in what sense these three are separate and in what sense they are united in one.

So at his Baptizynge was alle the hool *Trynytee*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 104.

Jhesu that syttyth yn *Trynyté*,
Blesse the fadur that gate the.
Octavian (ed. Halliwell), l. 958.

O holy, blessed, and glorious *Trinity*, three Persons and one God. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

4. A symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity, frequent in Christian art. One of the most general forms in which the Trinity has been symbolized consists of a figure of the Father seated on a throne, the head surrounded with a triangular nimbus, or surmounted with a triple crown, Christ with the cross in

Trinity, late 13th century.— Church of St. Urbain, Troyes, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

front, and the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, resting on the cross. The mystic union of the three persons has also been symbolized by various emblems or devices in which three elements are combined into one whole, as, for instance, by the equilateral triangle, or a combination of the triangle, the circle, and sometimes the trefoil.

5. In *her.*, a bearing compounded of an orle, a pall, and four roundels, three at the angles of the orle where the bands of the pall meet it, the fourth at the intersection of the bands of the pall. This last roundel bears the word *deus;* the other three, the words *pater, filius,* and *spiritus sanctus* respectively; each part of the pall bears the word *est;* each part of the orle the words *non est.*— **Trinity ring,** a finger-ring decorated with three very prominent and emphasized bosses or other ornaments. Such rings in bronze, of three types, have been found in Ireland, and are of very great antiquity. The name was given by ignorant finders, who assumed that they were made for Christian ecclesiastics.— **Trinity Sunday,** the Sunday next after Pentecost or Whitsunday, observed by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. It falls upon the octave of Pentecost as the day kept in honor of the third person of the Trinity. The corresponding Sunday in the Greek Church is called *All Saints' Sunday.* The Anglican Church names the Sundays succeeding this day, until Advent, *first, second, third,* etc., *Sunday after Trinity,* while the Roman Catholic Church reckons these Sundays from Pentecost. — **Trinity term.** See *term.*

trinityhood (trin'i-ti-hůd), *n.* [< *trinity* + *-hood.*] The state or character of being in a trinity. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 200. [Rare.]

triniunity† (trin-i-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [< L. *trini,* three each, triple (see *trine*[3]), + *unita(t-)s,* unity: see *unity.*] Triunity; trinity. [Rare.]

As for terms of trinity, *triniunity,* . . . and the like, they reject them as scholastic notions not to be found in Scripture. *Milton.*

trink[1]† (tringk), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *trick*[1], taken as the base of *trinkery, trinket*[1]. Cf. E. dial. *trincums,* trinkets.] A trick or fancy. [Rare.]

Hiz beard smugly shaven; and yet his shyrt after the nu *trink,* with ruffs fayr starched, sleeked, and glistering like a payr of nu shooz.
R. Laneham, Letter (1575), in J. Nichols's Progresses, [etc., of Queen Elizabeth, I. 460.

trink[2]† (tringk), *n.* [Origin obscure; Sp. *trinca,* a rope, cord, *trincas,* lashings, = It. *trinca,* a cable. Cf. *trinket*[2].] A kind of fishing-net. *Minsheu*, 1617.

ITEM it is ordained, That the standing of Nets and Engines called *Trinks,* and all other Nets, which be and were went to be fastened and hanged continually Day and Night, by a certain Time in the Year, to great Posts, Boats, and Anchors, overthwart the River of Thames, and other Rivers of the Realm, . . . be wholly defended forever.
Stat. 2 Hen. VI., xv.

trinkery†, *a.* [< *trink*[1] + *-ery* (cf. *trumpery, a.*).] Ornamental.

Long for thee Princesse thee Moors gentilitye wayted,
As yet in her pincking not pranckt with *trinckerye* trinckets. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv.

trinket[1] (tring'ket), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trinkette, trynket, trynkette, trenket;* < ME. *trynket, trenket, trenkett,* < OF. **trenquet,* also assibilated *trenchet, tranchet,* a shoemakers' knife (= Sp. *trinchete,* a shoemakers' paring-knife, *trancheie,* a shoemakers' heel-knife, a broad curved knife for pruning), < **trenquer, trencher,* F. *trancher,* cut: see *trench.* The order of development seems to have been 'knife,' 'ornamental knife,' 'any glittering ornament.' There may have been some confusion with the diff. word *trinket*[2]. Cf. *trink*[1], *trinkery.*] 1†. A knife, especially a shoemakers' knife. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 392.

Trenket, sowtarys knyfe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 502.

Trenket, an instrument for a cordwayner — batton a torner. *Palsgrave*, p. 282.

What husbandlie husbands, except they be fooles,
But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles?
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. A trifling ornament; a jewel for personal wear, especially one of no great value; any small fancy article; a cherished thing of slight worth.

I have pullyd down the image of your lady at Caversham, with all *trynkettes* abowt the same, as schrowdes, candels, images of wexe, crowches, and brochys, and have thorowly defacyd that chapell.
Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries, 1538 [(Camden Soc.), cix.

Here are my *trinkets,* and this lusty marriage
I mean to visit; I have shifts of all sorts.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i.

The same teachers with Christes doctrine mingled Jewishnes and superstitious philosophie, . . . honouring the sunne, the moone, and starres, with such other small *trinkettes* of this world. *J. Udall*, Colosstans, Argument.

I have sold all my trumpery; . . . not a ribbon, glass, pomander, brooch, table-book, ballad, knife, tape, glove, shoe-tie, bracelet, horn-ring, to keep my pack from fasting: they throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed, and brought a benediction to the buyer. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 613.

She wears more "jewelry," as certain young ladies call their *trinkets,* than I care to see.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, i.

trinket[1] (tring'ket), *v. i.* [Formerly sometimes *tringuet;* < *trinket*[1], *n.*] To deal in a small, selfish way; hold secret communication; have private intercourse; intrigue; traffic.

Had the Popish Lords stood to the interest of the Crown, . . . and not *trinketed* with the enemies of that and themselves, it is probable they had kept their seats in the House of Lords for many years longer.
Roger North, Examen, p. 63. (*Davies.*)

Myself am not clear to *trinket* and traffic wi' courts o' justice, as they are now constituted; I have a tenderness and scruple in my mind anent them.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

trinket[2]† (tring'ket), *n.* [Perhaps < W. *tranced,* a cup with a handle, appar. confused with *drink,* or with OF. *tringuer* = It. *trincare,* drink, quaff, carouse, < MHG. G. *trinken,* drink: see *drink.*] A vessel to drink or eat out of. See the quotations.

Trinket; a Porringer. *Ray*, Eng. Words (ed. 1691), p. 125.

Mrs. Bargrave asked her whether she would drink some tea. Says Mrs. Veal, I do not care if I do; but I'll warrant you, this mad fellow (meaning Mrs. Bargrave's husband) has broke all your *trinkets.* But, says Mrs. Bargrave, I'll get something to drink in for all that.
Defoe, True Relation of the Apparition of One Mrs. [Veal . . . to One Mrs. Bargrave.

trinket[3]† (tring'ket), *n.* [Also *tringuet, trinkette;* < OF. *trinquet,* the highest sail (Cotgrave), F. *trinquet,* foremast (in lateen-rigged vessels), *trinquette,* forestaysail, storm-jib, = Sp. *trinquete,* foremast, foresail, trinket, also tennis (*trinquetilla,* forestaysail) (Newman), = Pg. *trinquete,* trinket, = It. *trinchetto,* a topsail, etc.; perhaps orig. a 'three-cornered' sail, < L. *triquetrus,* three-cornered, triangular: see *triquetrous.* The nasalization may have been due to association with Sp. *trincar,* keep close to the wind (*trincar los cabos,* fasten the rope-ends), < *trinca,* a rope for lashing fast (see *trink*[2]).] A topsail; perhaps, originally, a lateen sail carried on the foremast.

The *trinket* and the mizen were rent asunder.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 411.

A small Sayle of a Shippe, called the *Trinkette,* or foresayle, which is most properly the toppe-sayle of all the Shippe. *Minsheu* (1617).

Sir W. C. writes from Brussels that the French . . . made account to have kept a brave Christmas here at London, and for that purpose had trussed up their *trinkets* half topmast high. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 208.

trinket[4] (tring'ket), *n.* [Appar. for **trinklet,* < *trinkle*[1] + *-et;* a var. of *tricklet.*] A streamlet. [Prov. Eng. and Irish.]

Trinket . . . is used about Dublin, and also in the northern counties, with the sense of "a little stream or watercourse by the roadside." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 372.

trinketer (tring'ket-ėr), *n.* [< *trinket*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who trinkets, traffics, or intrigues, or carries on secret petty dealing.

I have possessed this honourable gentleman with the full injustice which he has done and shall do to his own soul, if he becomes thus a *trinketer* with Satan.
Scott, Kenilworth, ix.

trinketry (tring'ket-ri), *n.* [< *trinket*[1] + *-(e)ry.*] Trinkets collectively.

The Moor, who had a little taste for *trinketry,* made out to get into his heap the most of the pearls and precious stones, and other baubles. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 314.

trinkle[1] (tring'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled,* ppr. *trinkling.* [< late ME. *trinklen;* appar. a nasalized var. of *trickle,* prob. due to confusion with *trintle, trindle.*] 1. To trickle. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or dialectal.]

Ouer all his body furih zet the swete thik,
Lyke to the *trynkland* blak stremes of pik.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 307.

And ae he kiss'd her pale, pale lips,
And the tears cam *trinkling* doun.
Lord Lovel (Child's Ballads, II. 163).

2. To hang or trail down; flow. [Scotch.]

Her yellow hair, beyond compare,
Comes *trinkling* down her swan-white neck.
Burns, Oh Mally's Meek.

trinkle[2] (tring'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled,* ppr. *trinkling.* [A var. of *tinkle.*] 1. To tinkle. [Rare.]

Along the dark and silent night,
With my Lantern and my Light,
And the *trinkling* of my Bell,
Thus I walk, and this I tell. *Herrick.*

2. To tingle; throb; vibrate. [Scotch.]

The main chance is in the north, for which our hearts are *trinkling.* *Baillie's Letters*, I. 445. (*Jamieson.*)

trinkle[3] (tring'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trinkled,* ppr. *trinkling.* [Appar. a var. (if so, unusual) of *trinket*[1].] To treat underhand or secretly (with); tamper, as with the opinions of another. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Many discontented persons in England . . . were suspected to have *trinkled,* at least with Holland, about raising seditions, and perhaps insurrections in England.
Sir W. Temple, Works, II. 286.

trinoctial (trī-nok'shal), *a.* [< L. *trinoctialis,* for three nights, < *trinoctium,* a space of three nights, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nox* (*noct-*), night: see *night.*] Comprising three nights.

trinoda† (trī-nō'dä), *n.* [ML., fem. of **trinodus,* equiv. of L. *trinodis,* having three knots, hence threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nodus,* knot: see *node, knot*[1].] An old land-measure, equal to three perches.

trinodal (trī-nō'dal), *a.* [< L. *trinodis,* having three knots, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nodus,* knot, node.] 1. In *bot., zoöl.,* and *anat.,* having three nodes or joints, as a stem or the fingers; triarticulate.— 2. In *math.,* having three nodes.

trinoda necessitas. [ML., threefold obligation: ML. *trinoda,* fem. of **trinodus,* threefold; L. *necessitas,* necessity, obligation.] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* the three services due to the king in respect of tenure of lands in England; obligations of the military service incumbent on the fyrd, or body of freemen, and corresponding to the feudal services of tenants in later times.

The *trinoda necessitas,* to which all lands were subject. This consisted of the duty of rendering military service (expeditio), and of repairing bridges and fortresses (pontis arcisve constructio). These were duties imposed on all landowners, distinct from the feudal services of later times, thus tending more and more to become duties attaching to the possession of the land owed to and capable of being enforced by the king or the great man of the district. *K. E. Digby*, Hist. Law of Real Property, p. 13.

trinode (trī'nōd), *n.* [< L. *trinodis,* having three knots, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nodus,* knot: see *node.*] In *geom.*, a singularity of a plane curve formed by the union of three nodes.

trinomial (trī-nō'mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [After F. *trinôme,* < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nomen,* name

(term), + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Consisting of three terms, as the technical name of a subspecies; trionymal: thus, the name *Certhia familiaris americana* is *trinomial*. See *binomial, polynomial*. (*b*) Using or admitting trinomial or trionymal names in certain cases: as, the *trinomial* system of nomenclature. Also *trinominal*.—2. In *alg.*, consisting of three terms connected by either of the signs + and —: thus, $a + b + c$, or $x^2 - 2xy + y^2$ is a *trinomial* quantity.

II. *n.* 1. A technical name consisting of three words, of which the first is the name of the genus, the second that of the species, and the third that of a geographical race, subspecies, or variety; a trionym. The use of trinomials, formerly interdicted and supposed to be contrary to the canons of nomenclature, has of late become common, especially among American naturalists. (See *trinomialism*.) A name of three terms the second of which is a generic name in parenthesis (see *subgenus*) does not constitute a trinomial, and no proper trinomial admits any mark of punctuation, or any word or abbreviation, between its three terms. Thus: *Quercus coccinea* var. *tinctoria* is not a pure trinomial.

2. In *alg.*, a trinomial expression. See I., 2.

trinomialism (trī-nō′mi-al-izm), *n.* [< *trinomial* + *-ism*.] The practice of naming objects of natural history in three terms; the use of trinomials, or that system of nomenclature which admits them; trionymal nomenclature. Trinomialism is one of the two most distinctive features of what is called the American school in zoölogy, the beginning of the zoölogical system with 1758 (instead of 1766: see *synonym*, 2) being the other; and it has been advocated with special persistency by the ornithologists.

trinomialist (trī-nō′mi-al-ist), *n.* [< *trinomial* + *-ist*.] One who uses trinomials or favors the trinomial system of nomenclature.

trinomiality (trī-nō-mi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *trinomial* + *-ity*.] The character of being trinomial; the expression of a name in three words; trinomialism. See *trinomial*, *n.*, 1.

trinomially (trī-nō′mi-al-i), *adv.* According to the principles or by the method of trinomialism; by the use of trinomials: in any given case, as that cited in the quotation, implying the reduction of what had been before rated as a full species to the rank of a conspecies or subspecies.

> There has been quite a consensus of opinion among some of the German ornithologists that they [the yellow wagtails] ought to be treated *trinomially*. *Nature*, XXX. 257.

trinominal (trī-nom′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *trinominis*, having three names, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *nomen*, name: see *nominal*. Cf. *trinomial*.] Same as *trinomial*, *a.*, 1. Also *trionymal*.

trinquet†. An obsolete spelling of *trinket*[1], *trinket*[3].

trintle (trint′l), *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *trindle*.

trinunion† (trin-ū′nyon), *n.* [< L. *trinus*, threefold, + *unio*(*n-*), union: see *trine*[3] and *union*.] A trinity. [Rare.]

> But that same onely wise *Trin-vnion*
> Workes miracles, wherein all wonder lies.
> *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 79. (*Davies*.)

trinunionhood† (trin-ū′nyon-hụ̈d), *n.* [< *trinunion* + *-hood*.] Trinunity. [Rare.]

> Who (were it possible) art more compleate
> In Goodnesse than Thine owne *Trin-vnionhood*.
> *Davies*, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 32. (*Davies*.)

trio (trē′ō or trī′ō), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *trio* = G. Dan. Sw. *trio*, < It. *trio*, a musical composition in three parts, a trio, glee, < L. *tres*, neut. *tria*, three: see *three*.] 1. In *music*, a composition or movement for three solo parts, either vocal or instrumental, usually without accompaniment. Specifically, either (*a*) an instrumental work for three instruments and planned like a quartet, or (*b*) a second or subordinate division of a minuet, scherzo, or march, usually in a contrasted key and quieter in style, so as to be a foil to the principal division: so called because originally performed by a trio of instruments.

2. A company of three vocalists or instrumentalists who perform trios.—3. A group, combination, or association of three.

> The *trio* were well accustomed to act together, and were linked to each other by ties of mutual interest and advantage. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, ii.

4. In the game of piquet, three aces, kings, queens, or knaves, held in one hand: a counting combination of cards.

triobolar† (trī-ob′ō-lär), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *triobular*; < L. *triobolus*, < Gr. τριώβολον, a three-obol piece, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀβολός, obol: see *obol*.] Of the value of three oboli; hence, mean; worthless.

> A trivial and *triobular* author for knaves and fools, an image of idleness, an epitome of fantasticality, a mirror of vanity. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

triobolary† (trī-ob′ō-lā-ri), *a.* [As *triobolar*.] Same as *triobolar*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

triocephalus (trī-ō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., irreg. for *triencephalus*.] Same as *triencephalus*.

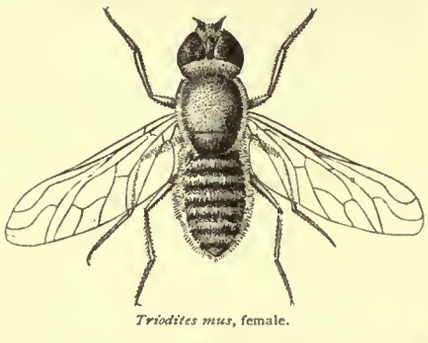
trioctile (trī-ok′til), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *octo*, eight, + *-ile* (cf. *octile*).] In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets, with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eighths parts of a circle (that is, 135°) distant from each other.

triod (trī′od), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὁδός, way.] A sponge-spicule of the triaxon or triradiate type, having three equal rays; a three-way spicule.

Triodia (trī-ō′di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810); named from the three-toothed flowering glume, < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀδούς, tooth.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Festuceæ*, type of the subtribe *Triodieæ*. It is characterized by panicled spikelets of numerous flowers, the three-nerved flowering glume bearing three teeth or lobes, the middle tooth forming a cusp or awn. There are 26 species, natives of temperate and subtropical parts of Africa, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and America, in the last extending sparingly within the tropics. They are perennial grasses, often hard, rigid, and with a branching or stoloniferous base, bearing usually narrow, stiff, convolute leaves, sometimes tapering into a pungent point. The inflorescence is highly polymorphous, sometimes narrow and composed of but few spikelets, or ample and dense, or lax and spreading, with weak, elongated filiform branchlets. The former genera *Uralepis* (Nuttall, 1817) and *Tricuspis* and *Triplasis* (both of Beauvois, 1812) are now included in this. *T. cuprea*, known as *tall redtop*, is an ornamental grass of sandy places from New York southward, with a large compound panicle, sometimes a foot broad, bearing very numerous shining purple spikelets. For *T. purpurea*, a small species remarkable for its acid taste, see *sand-grass*, 2. Three other species occur on the Atlantic coast in Florida or northward. For *T. decumbens*, see *heather-grass*.

Triodion (trī-ō′di-on), *n.* [MGr. τριῴδιον, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὁδός, way.] An office-book of the Greek Church, containing the offices from the Sunday before Septuagesima to Easter eve.

Triodites (trī-ō-dī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Osten-Sacken, 1877), < Gr. τριοδίτης, one who frequents cross-roads, a street-lounger, also common, vulgar, < τρίοδος, also τριοδία, a meeting of three roads: see *triod*.] A genus of bee-flies, of the dipterous family *Bombyliidæ*. They have the appearance of an elongated *Anthrax*, but the eyes of the male are



Triodites mus, female.

contiguous for a short distance on the vertex. The only known species, *T. mus*, of the western United States, is a notable insect in that its larva is a voracious feeder on the eggs of the short-horned grasshoppers, including the destructive Rocky Mountain locust, *Melanoplus spretus*.

Triodon (trī′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Triodontidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Triodontidæ (trī-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognaths, typified by the genus *Triodon*. They have an extensive abdominal fold of skin like a dewlap, and rhombiform scales; the upper jaw is divided by a median suture, but the under jaw is undivided, the two jaws thus giving the appearance of three teeth (whence the name). Also *Triodontes*, *Triodontoidei*, *Triodontoidea*.

triodontoid (trī-ō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Triodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A triodon, or any member of the above group.

Triœcia (trī-ē′shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + οἶκος, house.] The third order of plants in the class *Polygamia*, in the Linnean system. It comprises plants with unisexual and bisexual flowers on three separate plants, or having flowers with stamens only on one, pistils on another, and bisexual flowers on a third. The fig-tree and fan-palm (*Chamærops*) are examples.

triœcious (trī-ē′shus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + οἶκος, house.] In *bot.*, having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers, each on different plants; pertaining to the order *Triœcia*.

triœciously (trī-ē′shus-li), *adv.* In a triœcious manner.

trioicous (trī-oi′kus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *triœcious*.

triole (trē′ōl), *n.* [Dim. of *trio*; cf. *triolet*.] In *music*, same as *triplet*.

> Is called a *triole*, and means that the three notes are to be played in the time of [two].
> *S. Lanier*, Science of Eng. Verse, p. 106.

triolein (trī-ō′lē-in), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *ole*(*ic*) + *-in*[2].] A glycerol ester containing three oleic acid radicals. It is at ordinary temperatures a clear oily liquid, nearly colorless, and is the chief constituent of all fatty oils.

triolet (trē′ō-let), *n.* [< F. *triolet*, a triolet, OF. *triolet*, a triolet, also trefoil, < It. *trio*, three: see *trio*.] 1. A poem in fixed form, borrowed from the French, and allied to the rondel and rondeau. It consists of eight lines on two rimes, and is generally written in short measures. The first pair of lines are repeated as the seventh and eighth, while the first is repeated as the fourth. Representing the repeated lines by capital letters the rime-scheme would thus be A, B, a, A, a, b, A, B. In humorous examples a fresh sense is often skilfully given to the fourth line. The first French triolet is said to have been by Adam le Roi (end of thirteenth century). Triolets were written in England as early as 1651 by Patrick Carey, whose efforts Sir Walter Scott published in 1820.

2. In *music*, same as *triplet*.

trional (trī′ō-nal), *n.* A synthetic remedy used as a hypnotic. [Recent.]

Triones (trī-ō′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *triones*, the plowing-oxen: see *Septentrion*.] In *astron.*, a name sometimes given to the seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major, popularly called Charles's Wain.

Trionychidæ (trī-ō-nik′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trionyx* (*-onych-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of turtles, typified by the genus *Trionyx*; soft-shelled turtles. This family, though not a large one, is an old type, represented from the Cretaceous period onward, and at the present day by several generic types of the warmer waters of both hemispheres, being thus very widely distributed. The body is very flat and subcircular or disk-like, and covered with soft, tough integument instead of a shell; the skin is variously roughened or tuberculous in different cases; the feet are clubbed, webbed, and formed for swimming, and end in three claws; the neck is long, and the snout is sharp. These turtles are entirely aquatic, and live in ponds, where they usually lie half buried in the mud. They are chiefly carnivorous, highly predaceous and ferocious, and bite severely. The flesh of some species is highly esteemed. The largest living soft-shelled turtle is *Chitra indica*, sometimes taken as type of a different family. (See *Chitra*, *Chitradæ*.) Several American forms occur in the United States, as *Trionyx* (or *Aspidonectes*) *ferox*, the southern soft-shelled turtle, of the lower Mississippi and of other rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, 12 to 18 inches in length of body; *Aspidonectes spinifer*, with several conical protuberances on the back (see cut under *Aspidonectes*); and *Emyda mutica*, a smaller species, up to 12 inches in length of carapace, inhabiting the middle and upper Mississippi region and some of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence river (see *Emyda*). Also, wrongly, *Trionycidæ*.

trionychoid (trī-on′i-koid), *a.* Resembling or related to a turtle of the genus *Trionyx*; belonging to the *Trionychoidea*.

Trionychoidea (trī-on-i-koi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trionyx* (*-onych-*) + *-oidea*.] The *Trionychidæ* regarded as a suborder of *Chelonia*, of equal rank with *Athecæ* (the *Sphargididæ*) and with *Testudinata*, 2, or *Thecophora* (all other chelonians).

trionym (trī′ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὄνυμα, name.] A name consisting of three terms; a trinomial name in zoölogy or botany; the name of a subspecies in the trinomial system of nomenclature. See *trinomial*, *n.*, and *trinomialism*. *Coues*, The Auk, 1884, p. 321.

trionymal (trī-on′i-mal), *a.* [< *trionym* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a trionym; trinomial. *J. A. Allen*, The Auk, 1884, p. 352.

Trionyx (trī′ō-niks), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1809), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὄνυξ (ὀνυχ-), a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of soft-shelled turtles, typical of the *Trionychidæ*: inexactly synonymous with *Aspidonectes*. It is so called from the three claws in which the webbed feet end. See *Trionychidæ*.

Triopa (trī′ō-pạ), *n.* [NL. (Johnston), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀπή, opening, hole.] The

Clubbed Doris (*Triopa claviger*).

typical genus of *Triopidæ*, having a row of clubbed processes along each side of the mantle, as *T. claviger*.

Triopidæ (trī-op′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triopa* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranch gastropods, typified by the genus *Triopa*; the clubbed dorids, having slightly hooked teeth in very numerous

rows on a broad radula, and tentacles retractile within plaited sheaths. See cut under *Triopa*.

trior (trī'ȯr), *n.* [See *trier*.] In *law*, a person appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a juror or a panel of jurors is just.

triorchis (trī-ôr'kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὄρχις, testicle.] One who has three testicles.

triorthogonal (trī-ôr-thog'ō-nal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + E. *orthogonal*.] Having three lines, or systems of lines, crossing all at right angles to one another.

Triosteum (trī-os'tē-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ὀστέον, bone.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Caprifoliaceæ* and tribe *Lonicereæ*. It is characterized by a tubular bell-shaped corolla gibbous at the base, and a three- to five-celled ovary with one ovule in each cell. There are about 6 species, natives of Asia and the eastern and central United States. They are herbs with a perennial root and little-branched stem with scaly buds. The leaves are sessile, entire, opposite, and somewhat connate at the base. The dull-yellow, purple, or whitish flowers are solitary, or clustered in the axils, or rarely condensed into short terminal spikes. The fruit is a coriaceous or fleshy berry, with smooth, bony, angled or ribbed seeds. *T. perfoliatum*, a rather coarse erect species with purplish flowers and orange-colored berries, occurring from Canada to Alabama, is known as *feverroot*, also as *horse-gentian*, *Tinker's-weed*, *wild ipecac*, and *wild coffee*; it produces a long, thick, yellowish or brownish root with a nauseous taste and odor, locally used as a cathartic and emetic. One other species, *T. angustifolium*, with yellowish flowers, occurs in the United States; one, *T. hirsutum*, with irregular corolla, in Nepāl and China; and two others in China, one of which, *T. sinuatum*, extends to Japan.

triovulate (trī-ō'vū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *ovulum*, ovule, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having three ovules; three-ovuled.

trioxid, trioxide (trī-ok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* An oxid containing three oxygen atoms: as, sulphur *trioxid*, SO_3. Also *tritoxid*, *tritoxide*.

trip[1] (trip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tripped*, ppr. *tripping*. [Early mod. E. also *tryppe*; < ME. *trippen* = MD. *trippen*, step lightly, trip, cause to stumble, D. *trippen*, trip, skip, = Sw. *trippa* = Dan. *trippe*, tread lightly, trip; cf. freq. D. *trippelen* = LG. *trippeln*, > G. *trippeln*, trip; prob. a secondary form of the verb appearing as the source of *trap*[1], *trap*[2], *trap*[3], and ult. of *tramp*.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To run or step lightly; skip, dance, or walk nimbly along; move with a quick, light tread.

> She has twa weel-made feet,
> And she *trips* upon her toes.
> *The Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 107).
>
> Come, and *trip* it, as you go,
> On the light fantastick toe.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 34.

2. To make a brisk movement with the feet; prance.

> This hors anon bigan to *trippe* and daunce
> Whan that this knyght leyde hand upon his reyne.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 304.

3. To take a voyage or journey; make a jaunt or excursion.

> But yet, we hope you'll never grow so wise;
> For, if you should, we and our Comedies
> Must *trip* to Norwich, or for Ireland go.
> *Etherege*, Love in a Tub, Prol.

4. To stumble; strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and come near falling; make a false step; lose the footing.

> My slipp'ry footing fail'd me; and you *tript*
> Just as I slipt.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 14.

Hence—5. Figuratively, to make a false movement; err; go wrong; be guilty of an inconsistency or an inaccuracy.

> St. Jerome, whose custom is not to pardon ever easily his adversaries if any where they chance to *trip*, presseth him as thereby making all sorts of men in the world God's enemies. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.
>
> The captain, a wise man, after many endeavours to catch me *tripping* in some part of my story, at last began to have a better opinion of my veracity.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 11.
>
> For Jenny, my cousin, had come to the place, and I knew right well
> That Jenny had *tript* in her time; I knew, but I would not tell. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

6. To rush by: said of deer.

> A hundred head of red deer
> Come *tripping* the sheriff full nigh.
> *Robin Hood and the Butcher* (Child's Ballads, V. 37).

=**Syn.** 1. *Hop*, *Leap*, etc. See *skip*[1].

II. *trans.* 1. To perform with a light or tripping step, as a dance.

> Every maid
> Fit for this revel was arrayed,
> The horopipe neatly *tripping*.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

2. To cause to stumble or fall, make a false step, or lose the footing by catching or entangling the feet or suddenly checking their free action: often followed by *up*.

> A stump doth *trip* him in his pace;
> Down comes poor Hob upon his face.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.
>
> Your excuse must be that . . . a mop stood across the entry, and *tript* you *up*.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

3. To cause to stumble by placing an obstruction in the way; hence, to give a wrong turn to, or cause to halt or stumble, by presenting a mental or moral stumbling-block.

> Be you contented, wearing now the garland, . . .
> To *trip* the course of law and blunt the sword
> That guards the peace and safety of your person.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 87.

4. To catch in a fault, offense, or error; detect in a misstep or blunder.

> Yea, what and whosoeuer he be that thinkes himselfe a very good Italian, and that to *trip* others.
> *Florio*, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. (5).
>
> He must, sir, be
> A better statesman than yourself, that can
> *Trip* me in anything; I will not speak
> Before these witnesses.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 4.

5. *Naut.*: (*a*) To loose, as an anchor from the bottom by means of its cable or buoy-rope. (*b*) To turn, as a yard, from a horizontal to a vertical position.

> The royal yards were all *tripped* and lowered together.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 218.

6. *Theat.*, to double in the center: said of a drop so situated that there is not room enough to hoist it out of sight.—7. In *mech.*: (*a*) To strike against, as a moving part against an obstruction. (*b*) To release suddenly, as the eluteh of the windlass of a pile-driver, or the valve-closing mechanism in the trip-gear of a steam-engine, etc.

trip[1] (trip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *tryppe*; < ME. *trippe* = Dan. *trip*, a short step; from the verb.] 1. A light, short step; a lively movement of the feet.

> More fine in *trip* then foote of running roe,
> More pleasant then the field of flowring grasse.
> *England's Helicon* (1614). (*Nares.*)
>
> "Where gang ye, young John," she says,
> "Sae early in the day?
> It gars me think by your fast *trip*
> Your journey's far away."
> *The Fause Lover* (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

2. A journey or voyage; an excursion; a jaunt; specifically, in transportation, the performance of service one way over a route, the performance of service both ways being a *round trip*.

> An aungell . . . had me flee
> With hym and the
> On-to Egipte.
> And sertis I dred me sore
> To make my smal *trippe*. *York Plays*, p. 142.
>
> She, to return our foreigner's complaisance,
> At Cupid's call, has made a *trip* to France.
> *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, Epil.
>
> By thus advancing its base of operations on the same line, or by changing from one line to another, the wagons were relieved of two *trips*.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 213.

3. A sudden seizure or catch, as that by which a wrestler throws his antagonist.

> Of good hope no councell thou crane
> Til deeth thee caste with a *trippe* of dissaite.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.
>
> Or, stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
> And watches, with a *trip* his foe to foil.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 776.

4. A stumble by the loss of foothold or a striking of the foot against an object.—5. In *mach.*, a hitting of a moving part against some obstruction to its free movement.—6. A failure; an error; a blunder.

> And mad'st imperfect words with childish *trips*,
> Half unpronounced, slide through my infant lips.
> *Milton*, Vacation Exercise, l. 3.
>
> How, Cousin? I'd have you to know, before this faux pas, this *Trip* of mine, the World cou'd not talk of me.
> *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

7. In the fisheries, the catch, take, or fare of fish caught during a voyage; the proceeds of a trip in fish.—8. *Naut.*, a single board or tack in plying to windward. *Admiral Smyth.*—9. In *coursing*, an unsuccessful effort of the dogs to kill. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.—10. A small arch over a drain. *Halliwell.*—**Jonah trip.** See *Jonah*.—**Round trip.** See def. 2.—**To fetch trip**, to go backward in order to jump the further. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To hail for a trip.** See *hail*[3].=**Syn. 2.** *Tour*, *Travel*, etc. See *journey*.

trip[2] (trip), *n.* [< ME. *trip*, *trippe*: supposed to be a var. of *troop*, or from the same ult. source.] 1. A number of animals (rarely of persons) together; a flock. [Provincial.]

> That men calleth a *trip* of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a soundre; that is to say, zif ther be passyd v. or vj. togedres. *MS. Bodl.* 546. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> A *trip* of halibut which arrived on Friday [at Gloucester, Massachusetts] could not be sold.
> *Phila. Times*, July 23, 1883.
>
> A *trip* of Widgeon (according to the quantity).
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.

2. Race; family. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trip[3] (trip), *n.* [ME. *trippe*, *trype*; origin obscure. Cf. *tripe*.] 1†. A piece (?).

> A Goddes kechyl, or a *tryppe* of chese.
> Or elles what yow lyst, we may nat cheese.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 39.

2. New soft cheese made of milk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

trip[4]† (trip), *n.* [A modification of *thrip*, q. v.] Three pence sterling.

> The same vingten is woorth our *trip*, or English 3d., or woorth halfe a Spanish royall. *Hills*, Vulgar Arithmetic.

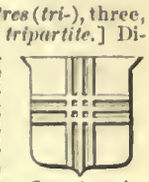
tripaleolate (trī-pā'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *paleola*, dim. of *palea*, straw: see *palea*.] In *bot.*, provided with three pales or paleæ, as the flower of a bamboo.

tripang, *n.* See *trepang*.

tripapilliated (trī-pap'i-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *papilla*, a nipple, teat: see *papilla*.] Having three papillæ, as the head of an ascaris. *H. Allen.*

tripart (trī'pärt), *a.* Triparted; tripartite. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 500.

triparted (trī'pär-ted), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pars* (*part-*), part, + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *tripartite*.] Divided into three parts. In heraldry it is used of the field, in which case it is equivalent to *tierce*, or is applied to a cross (see the phrase). Also *tripartite*.—**Cross triparted**, a cross of which each bar or arm is composed of three narrow ribbons, not interlaced or lying one over the others, but in the same plane.—**Saltier triparted.** See *saltier*[1].



Cross triparted.

tripartible (trī-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *partibilis*, divisible: see *partible*, and cf. *tripartite*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting a tendency to split into three parts or divisions.

tripartient (trī-pär'shient), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *partien(t-)s*, ppr. of *partiri*, divido: see *part*, *v.*] Dividing into three parts: said of a number that divides another into three equal parts.

tripartite (trip'är-tīt or trī-pär'tīt), *a.* [< late ME. *trypartyte*, < OF. (and F.) *tripartite* = Pr. *tripartit* = Sp. Pg. It. *tripartito*, < L. *tripartitus*, *tripertitus*, divided into three parts, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *partitus*, pp. of *partiri*, part, divide: see *partite*.] 1. Divided into three parts; three-parted.

> She blazed abroade perdy a people small,
> Late landed heere, and founde this pleasaunt Ile,
> And how that now it was diuided all,
> Made *tripartite*, and might within a while
> Bee won by force, by treason, fraud, or guile.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, I. 43.
>
> Wisdom is *tripartite*: saying, doing, avoiding.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Diogenes and Plato.
>
> The *tripartite* division of government into legislative, executive, and judicial. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 327.

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies.

> This Indentur *tripartite* made the twenty dey of Aprile, the yere of our lorde godd a thowsaunde fyve hundreth and fourteyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.
>
> Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 80.

3. Made or concluded between three parties: as, a *tripartite* treaty.

> The College, myself, and Mr. Lintot, the bookseller, enter into a *tripartite* agreement upon these terms.
> *W. Brome*, Letters of Eminent Men, II. 96.

4. In *her.*, same as *triparted*.—5. In *entom.*, divided from the apex to the base by two slits, forming three nearly equal parts.—6. In *bot.*, divided into three segments nearly but not quite down to the base: as, a *tripartite* leaf. Also *triparted*.—7. In *math.*, homogeneous in three sets of variables.

Tripartite Leaf of *Philodendron tripartitum*.

tripartitely (trip'är-tīt-li or trī-pär'tīt-li), *adv.* In a tripartite manner; by a division into three parts.

tripartition (trī-pär- or trip-är-tish'on), *n.* [< *tripartite* + *-ion*.] 1. A division into three parts.—2. A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity.

tripaschal (trī-pas'kal), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + LL. *paschа*, passover: see *pasch*.] Including three passovers. See the quotation under *bipaschal*.

trip-book (trip′bůk), *n.* A book in which the account of a voyage of a fishing-vessel is made up, showing the shares belonging respectively to the vessel and the crew. [Massachusetts.]

trip-cord (trip′kôrd), *n.* In *agri.*, a cord which when pulled trips the lever or detent of a hay-carrier, or apparatus for unloading hay from wagons and transferring it to mows in barns.

tripe (trīp), *n.* [< ME. *tripe*, *trype* = MD. *trijp*, *tripe*, < OF. *tripe*, F. *tripe* = Sp. Pg. *tripa* = It. *trippa*, entrails, belly, tripe; cf. Ir. *triopas*, pl., tripes, entrails, W. *tripa*, entrails; Bret. *stripen*, tripe, pl. *stripennou*, *stripou*, entrails.] 1. The entrails, bowels, intestines, or guts; hence, the belly: chiefly used in the plural. [Now only in low use.]

> Of Inds the gredy grypes
> Myght tere out all thy *trypes!*
> *Skelton*, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 308.

> No flight of fatall Birds,
> Nor trembling *tripes* of sacrificed Heards.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

> The Turk, when he hath his *Tripe* full of Pelaw, or of Mutton and Rice, will go . . . either to the next Well or River to drink Water. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

2. The greater part of the stomach of a ruminant, as the ox, dressed and used for food. Tripe includes the whole of the cardiac division of the stomach — that is, of the two compartments known as the rumen, or paunch, and the reticulum. The former (called *plain tripe*) is the most extensive; the latter is the best, being that called *honeycomb tripe*. See cut under *Ruminantia*.

> How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 20.

tripedal (trip′e-dal or trī′ped-al), *a.* [< L. *tripedalis*, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *pedal*.] Three-footed: as, a *tripedal* stand.

tripe-de-roche (trēp′dė-rōsh′), *n.* [F.: *tripe*, tripe; *de*, of; *roche*, rock.] A vegetable substance sometimes eaten by hunters and arctic explorers when no better food is to be found. It is furnished by various lichens of the genera *Gyrophora* and *Umbilicaria*. Tripe-de-roche is slightly nutritive, but bitter and purgative. See *Pyxinei*.

tripel (trip′el), *n.* Same as *tripoli*.

tripeman (trīp′man), *n.*; pl. *tripemen* (-men). A man who prepares tripe and hawks it about. [London, Eng.]

> These portions [of the bullock], with the legs (called "feet" in the trade), form what is styled the *tripe-man's* portion, and are disposed of to him by the butcher for 8*s.* 6*d.* *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 9.

tripennate (trī-pen′āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] In *bot.*, tripinnate.

tripersonal (trī-pėr′sọn-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *persona*, person: see *personal*.] Consisting of three persons.

> One *Tri-personall* Godhead. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

tripersonalist (trī-pėr′sọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *tripersonal* + *-ist*.] A believer in the Trinity; a Trinitarian.

tripersonality (trī-pėr-sọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *tripersonal* + *-ity*.] The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead; trinity.

> As for terms of Trinity, Triunity, Co-essentiality, *Tripersonality*, and the like, they [the Arian and the Socinian] reject them as Scholastic Notions, not to be found in Scripture. *Milton*, True Religion.

tripery (trī′pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *triperies* (-iz). [= F. *triperie* (= Sp. *tripería*), < *tripe*, tripe: see *tripe* and *-ery*.] A place where tripe is prepared or sold. *Quarterly Rev.*

tripes (trī′pēz), *n.*; pl. *tripedes* (-pē-dēz). [NL., < L. *tripes*, having three feet, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pes*, foot. Cf. *trivet*.] In *teratol.*, a monster having three feet.

tripe-stone (trīp′stōn), *n.* A variety of anhydrite occurring in contorted plates, so named from bearing some resemblance to the convolutions of the intestines. It has been found in Poland.

tripetaloid (trī-pet′a-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, appearing as if furnished with three petals: as, a *tripetaloid* perianth.

tripetalous (trī-pet′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *πέταλον*, leaf (petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, three-petaled; having three petals or flower-leaves.

tripe-visaged (trīp′viz″ājd), *a.* Having a face resembling tripe, either in paleness or sallowness, or in being flabby, baggy, and expressionless. [Rare and humorous.]

> Thou damned *tripe-visaged* rascal! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 9.

trip-gear (trip′gēr), *n.* In a steam-engine, any combination of devices by which, when the piston has reached a definite point in the stroke, or when, as in automatically variable cut-offs, it has reached a point dependent upon the work demanded of the engine, a sudden release of the valve-opening mechanism from the induction-valve is effected, leaving the latter under control of mechanism which rapidly effects closure. The gear is, in this operation, said to *trip* the valve-closing mechanism, and the operation is called *tripping*. An example of such valve-gear is illustrated in a cut under *steam-engine*. Also called *trip cut-off*.

trip-hammer (trip′ham″ėr), *n.* A tilting-hammer or machine-hammer operated by a cam or other device, which trips the lever and allows the hammer to fall. It is essentially the same as the tilt-hammer (where see cut).

triphane (trī′fān), *n.* [< Gr. *τριφανής*, appearing threefold, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνειν*, show.] Haüy's name for spodumene, still often used, especially by French mineralogists.

tripharmacum (trī-fär′ma-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φάρμακον*, a drug.] A medicine having three ingredients.

Triphasia (trī-fā′si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), < Gr. *τριφάσιος*, threefold: see *trifarious*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Aurantieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three calyx-lobes, three petals, six stamens, and a three-celled ovary with a solitary ovule in each cell. The only species, *T. Aurantiola*, the lime-berry, is said to be a native of China, and is widely cultivated throughout the tropics. It is a thorny shrub bearing alternate leaves with ovate-obtuse and usually crenate leaflets. The fragrant white flowers are solitary in the axils, and are followed by small reddish berries with a sweet pleasant taste, resembling gooseberries in size and shape, and sometimes imported from the West Indies as a preserve. The shrub is known in the West Indies as *lime-myrtle*, and sometimes incorrectly as *bergamot*; it is used in Key West for hedges, and is often confounded with the trifoliate species or variety of *Citrus* in use as a stock on which to graft the orange.

triphony (trif′ọ-ni), *n.* [< MGr. **τριφωνία*, < *τριφωνος*, three-voiced, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *early medieval music*, diaphony for three voices.

triphthong (trif′thông or trip′thông), *n.* [= F. *triphthongue* = Sp. *triptongo* = Pg. *triptongo*, *tritongo* = It. *trittongo*, < NL. *triphthongus*, < MGr. *τρίφθογγος*, with triple sound or vowel, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φθογγή*, *φθόγγος*, voice, sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable forming a simple or compound sound; a group of three vowel characters representing combinedly a single or monosyllabic sound, as *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *adieu*, *eye*, etc.; a vowel trigraph.

triphthongal (trif-thông′gal or trip-thông′gal), *a.* [< *triphthong* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

triphyline (trif′i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φυλή*, tribe, community (see *phyle*), + *-ine*2.] A mineral consisting of the phosphates of the three metals iron, manganese, and lithium. It occurs usually in cleavable masses of a bluish- or greenish-gray color. Lithiophilite is a variety of salmon-yellow or clove-brown color, containing chiefly manganese and lithium with very little iron.

triphylite (trif′i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φυλή*, tribe, + *-ite*2.] Same as *triphyline*.

triphyllous (trī-fil′us), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίφυλλος*, three-leaved, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, three-leaved; having three leaves.

Triphysite (trif′i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*2.] One of a party in Spain in the latter part of the seventh century which held that there are three natures in Christ — the human, the divine, and a third nature resulting from the union of the two.

Tripier's operation. See *operation*.

tripinnate (trī-pin′āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pinnatus*, winged: see *pinnate*.] In *bot.*, threefold pinnate: noting a leaf in which there are three series of pinnæ or leaflets, as when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate.

tripinnately (trī-pin′āt-li), *adv.* In a tripinnate manner.

tripinnatifid (trī-pi-nat′i-fid), *a.* [< *tri-* + *pinnatifid*.] In *bot.*, pinnatifid with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.

tripinnatisect (trī-pi-nat′i-sekt), *a.* [< *tri-* + *pinnatisect*.] In *bot.*, parted to the base in a tripinnate manner, as a leaf.

tripitaka (tri-pit′a-kā), *n.* [Skt., 'three baskets,' < *tri*, three, + *pitaka*, basket.] The complete collection of the northern Buddhist scriptures, in the three divisions of Sutra, Vinaya, and Abhidharma.

triplasian† (trī-plā′si-an), *a.* [< Gr. *τριπλάσιος*, three times as many, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *-πλάσιος* as in *διπλάσιος*, twofold.] Threefold; triple; treble.

triplasic (trī-plas′ik), *a.* [< L.L. *triplasius*, < Gr. *τριπλάσιος*: see *triplasian*.] Triple; threefold; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of three to one: as, the *triplasic* ratio (of times or semeia in thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, a *triplasic* foot. The only clear instance of a triplasic foot seems to be an amphibrach standing at the beginning of a colon or verse of Ionics a majore.

Beside these three ratios of arsis and thesis, . . . Aristoxenus mentions two others: the *triplasic*, in which the two parts of the foot are as 3 to 1 . . . *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 98.

triple (trip′l), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *triple* = Sp. Pg. It. *triplo*, < L. *triplus* (= Gr. *τριπλόος*, *τριπλοῦς*), triple, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-plus*, akin to E. *-fold*. Cf. *treble*, from the same source, and *thribble*, a mixture of *triple*, *treble*, with *three*.] I. *a.* 1. Consisting of three; threefold; characterized by a subdivision into three parts or into threes: as, a *triple* knot; a *triple* window.

Triple Window, Medieval Geometric style of middle of 13th century.— Lincoln Cathedral, England.

> By thy *triple* shape, as thou art seen
> In heaven, earth, hell, and everywhere a queen,
> Grant this my first desire.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 232.

2. Three times repeated; treble.

> The glorious Salust, morall, true-divine, . . .
> Makes Heav'n his subject, and the Earth his stage,
> The Arts his Actors, and the *Triple*-Trine.
> *G. Gay-Wood*, Sonnet to J. Sylvester.

> The pineapples, in *triple* row.
> *Cowper*, Pineapple and Bee.

3†. Being one of three; third.

> Many receipts he gave me; chiefly one . . .
> He bade me store up, as a *triple* eye,
> Safer than mine own two, more dear.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 111.

Triple Alliance. (*a*) A league between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands, formed in 1668, and designed to check French aggressions. (*b*) A league between France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, formed in 1717, and directed chiefly against Spain. After the accession to it of Austria in 1718 it was known as the *Quadruple Alliance*. (*c*) An alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed about 1883, and designed to check Russia and also France. It is chiefly the creation of Prince Bismarck, and by its provisions the three powers are bound to support one another in certain contingencies. Its influence has succeeded to that of the League of the Three Emperors (the German, Austrian, and Russian), which was also largely the creation of Bismarck. — **Triple-coil nest-spring**, a form of spiral spring consisting of three coils fitted one within another. — **Triple congruency.** See *congruency*. — **Triple counterpoint.** See *counterpoint*2, 3 (*c*). — **Triple crown**, in *her.*: (*a*) Same as *tiara*, 5. (*b*) A bearing representing three royal or imperial crowns set one upon another in pale. Such a bearing, having also clouds at the base, forms part of the arms of the London Drapers' Company. — **Triple-cylinder steam-engine**, an engine having three cylinders connected at different angles with the same shaft, used to avoid a dead-center. Another form takes the steam from two cylinders, and exhausts alternately into a large one. — **Triple equality.** See *double equality*, under *equality*. — **Triple expansion-engine.** See *expansion-engine* and *steam-engine*. — **Triple fugue**, a fugue with three subjects. See *fugue*. — **Triple octave**, in *music*, the interval of three octaves, or a tone at such an interval from a given tone. — **Triple phosphate**, phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, found in the urine in the shape of prismatic crystals. — **Triple pile.** See *pile*2. — **Triple plume**, in *her.*, three feathers combined in a plume or set side by side, as in the case of the ostrich-feather badge of the Prince of Wales, which has varied in design at different times. — **Triple point, line, plane**, a point, line, or plane formed by the coincidence of three, and counting as three. — **Triple progression**, in *music*, an old name for a series of perfect fifths. — **Triple ratio.** See *ratio*. — **Triple rhythm.** See *rhythm*, 2 (*b*). — **Triple salts**, the name formerly given to chemical compounds consisting of one acid and two different bases, or of two acids and one base: but such salts are now more properly designated *double salts*, most of them consisting of the same acid and two different bases, as Rochelle salts, which are composed of soda, potassa, and tartaric acid. — **Triple screw.** See *screw*1. — **Triple suspension.** See *suspension*. — **Triple telephone**, a form of telephone in which the mouthpiece is so placed relatively to two ear-receivers that the mes-

sage may be transmitted and received without moving the position of the head.—**Triple time**, in *music*. See *rhythm*, 2.—**Triple tree**, the gallows: in allusion to the two posts and cross-beam of which it is often composed.

This is a rascal deserves to ride up Holborn,
And take a pilgrimage to the *triple tree*,
To dance in hemp Derrick's coranto.
Randolph, Ilcy for Honesty, iv. 1.

Triple vase. See *vase*.—**Triple X.** Same as XXX.

II. *n.* 1†. In *music*, same as *treble*.

Againe he heard that wondrous harmonie; . . .
The humane voices aung a *triple* hie,
To which respond the birds, the streames, the winde.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Bonlogne, xviii. 24.
(*Richardson.*)

2. *pl.* In *change-ringing*, changes rung on seven bells.

triple (trip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *tripled*, ppr. *tripling*. [< F. *tripler* (= Pr. *triplar*), make threefold, < *triple*, threefold, triple: see *triple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make threefold or thrice as much or as many; treble.

Enriched with annotations *tripling* their value.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

2. To be thrice as great or as many as.

Their losse . . . did *triple* ours, as well in quality as in quantity. *Hakluyt's Voyages.*

3. To alter from single or double to triple action, as a single or double expansion-engine into a triple expansion-engine; fit up with triple expansion-engines, as a vessel which has previously used a single or double expansion-engine.

II. *intrans.* To increase threefold.

Their appropriations for this purpose have about *tripled* in twenty years. *New York Evening Post*, Dec., 1890.

triple-awned (trip'l-ând), *a.* In *bot.*, having three awns.—**Triple-awned grass.** Same as *three-awned grass* (which see, under *three-awned*).

triple-crowned (trip'l-kround), *a.* Having three crowns; wearing a triple crown, as the Pope.

triple-grass (trip'l-gràs), *n.* Some species of *Trifolium* or clover; shamrock. *Moore*, Irish Melodies. (*Britten and Holland.*)

triple-headed (trip'l-hed'ed), *a.* Having three heads: as, the *triple-headed* dog Cerberus.

triple-nerved (trip'l-nèrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, noting a leaf in which two prominent nerves emerge from the middle one a little above its base.

triple-ribbed (trip'l-ribd), *a.* Same as *triple-nerved*.

triplet (trip'let), *n.* [< *triple* + *-et*.] 1. A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united.

At Trani each of the seven arches of the nave has a *triplet* of round arches over it, and a single clerestory window above that. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 305.

2. In *poetry*, three verses or lines riming together.

He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me
In riddling *triplets* of old time.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. In *music*, a group of three tones to be performed in the time of two or four. Such groups are marked $\widehat{3}$. Compare *sextuplet*, *decimole*, etc.—4. A combination of three plano-convex lenses in a compound microscope, which serves to render the object clear and distinct, and free from distortion—an improvement upon the doublet (see *doublet*, 2 (*b*)); also, a hand-microscope consisting of three double-convex lenses.—5. In *math.*, a system of three families of surfaces such that one of each family passes through each point of space.—6. One of three children born at one birth. [Colloq.]

We have in mind at this moment a case of three females, *triplets*, all of whom lived past middle age.
Flint, Physiology, p. 941.

7. *pl.* Three links of chain, generally used to connect the cable with the anchor-ring.—**Orthogonal triplet**, a system of three families of surfaces cutting one another at right angles.—**Triplet monster**, in *teratol.*, a monster having parts tripled.—**Weingarten triplet**, an orthogonal triplet of which one family consists of surfaces all having the same constant curvature throughout.

tripletail (trip'l-tāl), *n.* A fish, *Lobotes surinamensis*, whose dorsal and anal fins end behind in a figure like that of the caudal fin, giving an appearance of three tails. Also called *flasher* and *black perch*. See cut under *Lobotes*.

triplet-lily (trip'let-lil'i), *n.* Same as *star-flower* (*b*).

triple-turned† (trip'l-tèrnd), *a.* Three times faithless.

This foul Egyptian hath betrayed me.
. . . *Triple-turned* whore! 'tis thou
Hast sold me to this novice.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12. 13.

triplex (trī'pleks), *n.* [< L. *triplex*, threefold, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*. Cf. *duplex*.] Triple time in music.

The *triplex*, sir, is a good tripping measure.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 41.

triplicate (trip'li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *triplicatus*, pp. of *triplicare*, make threefold, treble, < *triplex*, threefold: see *triplex*.] **I.** *a.* Triple; threefold; consisting of or related to a triad, or three corresponding parts; composed of three similars: as, a *triplicate* certificate.

I did meet with Thadeus, this courier, which brought certain expeditions *triplicat*; the one unto the prothonotar Gambora, the other unto Gregory de Cassall, and the third unto me. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii. 4.

In several cases [of attempted quantitative spectrum analysis], duplicate and even *triplicate* readings were made with the same specimens.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 225.

Triplicate ratio, in *math.*, the ratio which the cubes of two quantities bear to each other, as compared with the ratio of the quantities themselves. Thus, the ratio of a^3 to b^3 is triplicate of the ratio of a to b. Similar solids are to each other in the triplicate ratio of their homologous sides or like linear dimensions.

II. *n.* One of three things corresponding in every respect to one another.

A *triplicate* of said certificate or return shall be issued to the railroad company delivering said property.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 211.

triplicate (trip'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triplicated*, ppr. *triplicating*. [< *triplicate*, *a.*] To treble; repeat a second time; make threefold; produce a third corresponding to a first and second.

They had duplicated, *triplicated*, and quadrupled many of the cables upon their systems.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXVIII. 87.

triplicate-ternate (trip'li-kāt-tèr'nāt), *a.* In *bot.*, thrice ternate: same as *triternate*.

triplication (trip-li-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *triplication* = Sp. *triplicacion* = Pg. *triplicação* = It. *triplicazione*, < L. *triplicatio(n-)*, a tripling, < *triplicare*, triple: see *triplicate*.] 1. The act of trebling, or making threefold, or adding three together.—2. Threefold plication; formation of triplicates; that which is triplicate or threefold: as, a *triplication* of peritoneum.—3. In *civil law*, same as *surrejoinder* in common law.

triplicature (trip'li-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *triplicate* + *-ure*.] A fold or folding into three layers; triplication, or a triplication: correlated with *duplicature* and *quadruplicature*.

triplicity (trī-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. **triplicite*, F. *triplicité* = Pr. *triplicitat* = Sp. *triplicidad* = Pg. *triplicidade* = It. *triplicità*, < L. **triplicita(t-)s*, triplicity, threefoldness, < *triplex*, threefold: see *triplex*.] 1. The state of being triple or threefold; trebleness; threefoldness.

Hauynge onely one god, whom we honour in *triplicitie* of person, . . . we do not woorahip that kind of men with diuine honoure.
Peter Martyr (tr. of Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 65).

Your majesty standeth invested of that *triplicity* which in great veneration was ascribed to the ancient Hermes.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

2. A trinity; a triad.

Many an Angels voice
Singing before th' eternall majesty,
In their trinall *triplicities* on hye.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 39.

3. In *astrol.*, the division of the signs according to the number of the elements; also, each division so formed, consisting of three signs. Every planet governs some triplicity, either by night or by day. See *trigon*[1], 2.

He sees
The powerful planets, how, in their degrees,
In their due seasons, they do fall and rise;
And how the signs, in their *triplicities*,
By sympathizing in their trine consents
With those inferior forming elements, . . .
Drayton, Man in the Moone.

Fiery triplicity. See *fiery*.

triplicostate (trip-li-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *triplus*, threefold, + *costa*, rib.] In *bot.*, triplinerved; triple-nerved or triple-ribbed.

tripliform (trip'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *triplus*, threefold, + *forma*, form.] Triple in form; triformed; formed by three. [Rare.]

One symbol was *tripliform*, the other single.
T. Inman, Symbolism, Int., p. xii.

triplinerved (trip'li-nèrvd), *a.* [< L. *triplus*, threefold, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *triple-nerved*. See *nervation*.

triplite (trip'līt), *n.* [< *triple* + *-ite*[2].] A mineral occurring in brownish-red crystalline masses, often fibrous. It is essentially a fluophosphate of iron and manganese.

triploblastic (trip-lō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. τριπλόος, threefold, + βλαστός, germ.] Having three blastodermic membranes or germ-layers, consisting of epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast; of or pertaining to the *Triploblastica*: distinguished from *diploblastic* as *cœlomatous* from *cœlenterate*. Most animals are triploblastic.

Triploblastica (trip-lō-blas'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *triploblastic*.] Triploblastic animals, or those whose body consists of at least three blastoderms, the endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm: an alternative name of the *Cœlomata*, as *Diploblastica* is of the *Cœlentera*. It includes all those metazoic animals which have a true cœlom or body-cavity separate from the intestinal cavity.

triploidite (trip'loi-dīt), *n.* [< *tripl(ite)* + *-oid* + *-ite*[2].] A phosphate of iron and manganese occurring in monoclinic prismatic crystals, also in columnar to fibrous masses of a reddish-brown color. It closely resembles triplite, but differs from it in having the fluorin replaced by hydroxyl.

Triplopidæ (trip-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triplopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct Eocene perissodactyls of the tapiroid series, established for the reception of the genus *Triplopus*.

Triplopus (trip'lō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τριπλόος, threefold, + ποίς = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Triplopidæ*, related to *Hyrachyus*, but lacking the fifth digit of the manus.

triplopy (trip'lō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. τριπλόος, threefold, + ὤψ, eye.] An affection of the eyes which causes objects to be seen triple.

triplum (trip'lum), *n.* [ML., neut. of L. *triplus*, threefold, treble: see *triple*, *treble*.] In *medieval music*: (*a*) The third part in polyphonic composition, counting upward from the tenor as one; treble. (*b*) A composition for three voices.

triply (trip'li), *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner.—**Triply ribbed**, in *bot.*, triple-ribbed.

trip-madam (trip'mad'am), *n.* [< F. *tripe-madame*, *trique-madame*, stonecrop.] A species of stonecrop, *Sedum reflexum*.

tripod (trī'pod), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *tripode*; = Sp. *trípode* = Pg. It. *tripode* = G. *tripode*, *tripus*, < L. *tripus* (*tripod-*), < Gr. τρίπους (τριποδ-), three-footed, having three feet or three legs; as a noun, a three-legged table, a three-legged stool, a three-footed brass kettle, a musical instrument, etc.; < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*. Cf. *trivet*.] **I.** *a.* Having three feet or legs.—**Tripod vase**, in *art*, a vase with three feet, or supported on a stand, especially if of ornamental character, having the form of a tripod.


Tripod Vase.

II. *n.* 1. In *classical antiq.*, a seat, table, or other article resting on three feet. Specifically—(*a*) A three-legged seat or table. (*b*) A pot or caldron used for boiling meat, and either raised upon a three-legged frame or stand, or made with three feet in the same piece with itself. (*c*) A bronze altar, originally identical in form with the caldron described above. It had three rings at the top to serve as handles, and in many representations shows a central support or upright in addition to the three legs. It was when seated upon a tripod of this nature, over a cleft in the ground in the innermost sanctuary, that the Pythian priestesses at Delphi gave their oracular responses. The celebrity of this tripod, which was peculiarly sacred to the Pythian Apollo and was a usual attribute of him, led to innumerable imitations of it, which were made to be used in sacrifice; and ornamented tripods of similar form, sometimes made of the precious metals, were given as prizes at the Pythian games and elsewhere, and were frequently placed as votive gifts in temples, especially in those of Apollo. See cut on following page, and cut under *Pythia*.

After the Persian war the victors at Platæa dedicated as a thank-offering to the Delphic Apollo a gold *tripod* mounted on a bronze pillar composed of three intertwined serpents. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 246.

2. Hence, any object having three feet or legs, as a three-legged stool.

The Prophetess . . . was seated on a *tripod* in front of the fire, distilling strong waters out of pennyroyal.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, iv.

3. A three-legged frame or stand, usually jointed at the top, for supporting a theodolite,

Prophetic Tripod of the Delphian Apollo.— From a Greek red-figured hydria, in the Vatican.

compass, camera, or other instrument. See cuts under *rock-drill* and *transit*.—**4.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tripodal formation; a three-pronged or triradiate structure, as a bone. The premaxillary bone of birds is a tripod.—**Tripod of life**, or **vital tripod**, the brain, the lungs, and the heart, upon the continuous and consentaneous action of which life rests as on a triple support.

tripodal (trip'ō-dal), *a.* [< *tripod* + *-al*.] Having or forming three feet, in any sense; making a tripod: as, a *tripodal* base of support; a *tripodal* bone.

tripodic (trī-pod'ik), *a.* [< *tripod* + *-ic*.] Three-footed. [Rare.]

I have observed this *tripodic* walk in earwigs, water acorpions, aphides, and some beetles.
Nature, XLIII. 223.

tripod-jack (trī'pod-jak), *n.* A screw-jack mounted on three legs connected to a common base-plate to give them a sufficient bearing. *E. H. Knight.*

tripody (trip'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *tripodies* (-diz). [< Gr. τριποδία, < τρίπους (τριποδ-), having three feet: see *tripod*.] In *pros.*, a group of three feet. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 225.

tripointed (trī-poin'ted), *a.* [< *tri-* + *point*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having three points. [Rare.]

For, how (alas !), how will you make defence
'Gainst the *tri-pointed* wrathfull violence
Of the drad dart ?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

tripoli (trip'ō-li), *n.* [So called from *Tripoli* in Africa, < Gr. Τρίπολις, a district containing three cities: see *Tripolitan*.] A substance consisting of decomposed impure limestone, extensively used as a polishing-powder: same as *rottenstone*. The name *tripoli* is also frequently given to any kind of silicious material which can be used for the same purpose as the real article of that name, and especially to infusorial silica. Also *tripoly* and *tripel*.

tripoline[1] (trip'ō-lin), *a.* [< *tripoli* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to tripoli.

Tripoline[2] (trip'ō-lin), *a.* [< *Tripoli* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to Tripoli or Tripolis, (*a*) a Turkish vilayet on the northern coast of Africa, or (*b*) the capital of this vilayet, or (*c*) a city of Phenicia.

Tripoli senna. See *senna*.

Tripolitan (tri-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *tripolitain*, < L. *Tripolitanus*, of or pertaining to Tripolis, < Gr. Τρίπολις, Tripolis (various districts were so called), lit. 'three cities,' < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πόλις, city.] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to Tripoli.

II. *n.* A native of Tripoli.

tripolite (trip'ō-līt), *n.* [< *Tripoli* (see *tripoli*) + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, silicious infusorial earth; tripoli.

tripoly, *n.* See *tripoli*.

tripos (trī'pos), *n.* [An erroneous form, appar. simulating the common ending *-os* of Gr. words, of *tripus*, < L. *tripus* (*tripūs*), < Gr. τρίπους (τριποδ-), a three-footed stool, etc.: see *tripod*.] **1.** A tripod.

Crazed fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and speak plain.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, v. 1.

The frieze [of the temple of Melasso] is adorned with *triposes*, bulla heads, and pateras; the cornish and the pedimenta at each end are very richly ornamented with carvings. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 61.

2. In Cambridge University, England, the list of the successful candidates for honors in the departments specified in the quotation; also, the honor examination itself in any of these departments. In the mathematical tripos the three grades of the first part of the examination are respectively wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes; in the other triposes, and in Part II. of the mathematical tripos they are first, second, and third classes.

The strange genealogy of the Cambridge term *Tripos*, as equivalent to "Honour Examination," is traced by Mr. Christopher Wordsworth, in "Social Life in the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century," as follows: 1. The B. A. who sits on a three-legged stool to dispute with the "Father" in the Philosophy School on Ash Wednesday, was called Mr. *Tripos*, from that on which he sat. 2. The satirical speech made by him was called the *Tripos* speech; and 3. His humorous verses, distributed by the bedells, were called *Tripos* verses. 4. His office became obsolete in the last century; and similar verses being still circulated by authority, each sheet of versea was called a *Tripos* or "*Tripos* Paper." 5. On the back of each sheet, after the year 1748, a list of "Wranglers" and "Senior Optimes" or of "Junior Optimes" was published. These lists were called the "*Triposes*" or first and second "*Tripos* lists" respectively. 6. The Mathematical Examination, whose interest centred in the list, was called the *Tripos*. 7. When other Honour Examinations were instituted, they were distinguished as the "Classical *Tripos*," etc., from the "Mathematical *Tripos*." There are now nine *Triposes*, . . . founded in the following order: Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, Natural Sciences, Theological, Law, History, Semitic [Languages,] and Indian Languages. [There has also been a Medieval and Modern Languages *Tripos* from 1885.]
Dickens's Dict. Cambridge, p. 124.

trippant (trip'ant), *a.* [< *trip*[1] + *-ant*.] In *her.*, represented as walking or trotting, having usually one of the fore hoofs lifted and the other three on the ground: said of one of the beasts of chase, as the antelope or the hart. Also *tripping*.

Stag Trippant.

The arms on the bishop's tomb were Or, on a chevron vert between three bucks *trippant* proper as many cinque foils of the field, etc.
N. and Q., 7th ser., XI. 115.

trippant-counter (trip'ant-koun'tėr), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-trippant*.

trippet, *n.* An obsolete form of *trip*[1], *trip*[2].

tripper (trip'ėr), *n.* [< *trip*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who trips or moves nimbly; also, one who stumbles, or who causes another to do so.—**2.** An excursionist; a tourist. [Colloq.]

There are two men in her, and they've got no oars in the boat. Ignorant *trippers*, I suppose.
Walter Besant, Armorel of Lyonesse, ii.

The dialect is dying out in Manx before the inroads of the *tripper*. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 3.

3. A street-railroad conductor or driver who is paid according to the number of trips which he makes, or who is employed to make special trips, as in the place of others who are laid off for any cause. [U. S.]—**4.** In *mach.*, a part which causes another part to be suddenly released, or to trip.—**Land-tripper**, the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Local, Eng.]

trippet[1] (trip'et), *n.* [< *trip*[1] + *-et*.] **1.** A hard ball used in the game of trip. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *mach.*, any projecting part designed to strike some other part at regular intervals, as a cam, lifter, toe, wiper, or foot. *E. H. Knight.*

trippet[2] (trip'et), *n.* [< *trip*[2] (?) + *-et*.] A quarter of a pound. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

tripping (trip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *trip*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who trips.—**2.** A light dance.

Here be, without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod
Of lighter toes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 961.

3. *Naut.*, the act of loosening the anchor from the ground.

tripping (trip'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *trip*[1], *v.*] **1.** Quick; nimble; stepping quickly and lightly.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *trippant*.

tripping-line (trip'ing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a small line attached to the snotter of a topgallant- or royal-yard, by which the lower lift and brace are unrigged from the yard-arm and the yard guided to the deck. Sometimes called *fancy-line*.

trippingly (trip'ing-li), *adv.* In a tripping manner; with a light, nimble, quick step or movement; with agility; nimbly.

Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 403.
Speak the speech . . . *trippingly* on the tongue.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 2.

trippingness (trip'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being tripping; lightness and quickness; nimbleness.

The basso could not forgive the soprano for the *trippingness* of her execution. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 765.

tripping-valve (trip'ing-valv), *n.* A valve operated by the impact of some other part of the machinery.

Tripsacum (trip'sa-kum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763); origin obscure.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Maydeæ*. It is characterized by peduncled androgynous spikes with two-flowered male spikelets above and one-flowered fertile spikelets below, the latter embedded in each joint of the rachis, and there filling a cavity which is closed by the polished and indurated outer glume. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of warm parts of America, extending from Brazil into the United States. They are tall robust grasses, with long leaves resembling those of Indian corn. *T. dactyloides*, known as *gama-grass* (which see), one of the largest grasses of the United States, is an ornamental reed-like perennial reaching from 4 to 7 feet high, occurring from Connecticut to Florida near the coast, and from Illinois southward, where it is used for fodder, and its seeds are said to have been found available for food. It has also been called *buffalo-grass* and *sesame-grass*.

1, Gama-grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*); 2, the spikes; 3, lower part of the spikes, showing male and female spikelets; *a*, a male spikelet; *b*, a female spikelet.

trip-shaft (trip'shaft), *n.* A supplementary rock-shaft used for starting an engine. *E. H. Knight.*

tripsis (trip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρῖψις, rubbing friction, < τρίβειν, rub, wear away by rubbing.] **1.** The act of reducing a substance to powder; trituration.—**2.** In *med.*, the process of shampooing. See *shampoo*.

trip-skin (trip'skin), *n.* **1.** A piece of leather worn on the right-hand side of the petticoat by spinners with the rock, on which the spindle plays, and the yarn is pressed by the hand of the spinner. *Forby.* (*Halliwell.*)—**2.** The skinny part of roasted meat, which before the whole can be dressed becomes tough and dry, like the piece of leather formerly worn by spinning-women. *Forby.* (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]

trip-slip (trip'slip), *n.* A slip of paper in which the conductor of a horse-car punches a hole as record of each fare taken. [U. S.]

tripterous (trip'tę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πτερόν, wing.] In *bot.*, three-winged; having three wings or wing-like expansions.

triptich, tripticht, *n.* See *triptych*.

triptote (trip'tōt), *n.* [= F. *triptote*, < LL. *triptotum* (sc. *nomen*), a noun with only three cases, neut. of *triptotus*, < Gr. τρίπτωτος, with only three cases, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πτῶσις, inflection, case, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun having three cases only.

triptych (trip'tik), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *triptich*, *triptic;* also *tryptychon;* < Gr. τρίπτυχον, neut. of τρίπτυχος, consisting of three layers, threefold, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πτύξ (πτυχ-), πτυχή, a fold, < πτύσσειν, fold, double up.] **1.** A picture, carving, or other representation in three compartments side by side: most frequently used for an altar-piece. The central picture is usually complete in itself. The subsidiary designs on either side of it are smaller, and frequently correspond in size and shape to one half of the principal picture, to which they are joined by hinges so that they can be folded over and form a cover to it. The outsides of the folding parts or shutters have sometimes designs painted on them.

The Mantegna *triptych*, from which the detail of "The Circumcision" is taken, is in the tribune of the Uffizi, Florence, and is composed of The Adoration of the Magi, The Circumcision, and The Ascension.
The Century, XXXIX. 400.

2. A series of writing-tablets, three in number, hinged or tied together. When used for spreading with wax, and writing with the stylus, the outer leaves were recessed for the wax on the inside only, the middle leaf on both sides. These are made of fir-wood, beech-wood, baked clay, ivory, and other material.

These *triptychs* . . . were libelli of three tablets of wood, cleft from one piece and fastened together, like the leaves of a book, by strings passed through two holes pierced near the edge. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 154.

triptychon (trip'ti-kon), *n.* Same as *triptych*.

tripudiary (trī-pū'di-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *tripudium*, a leaping or dancing, a religious dance (see *tripudiate*), + *-ary*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the divination called tripudium.

Soothsayers in their anguriall and *tripudiary* divinations, collecting presages from voice or food of birds.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

tripudiate (trī-pū'di-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *tripudiated*, ppr. *tripudiating*. [< L. *tripudiatus*, pp. of *tripudiare*, OL. *tripodare*, leap, dance,

< *tripudium*, a measured stamping, a solemn religious dance; formation doubtful to the Romans themselves; prob. < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pod-* (= Gr. *ποδ-*), a form of the root of *pes* (*ped-*), foot. According to Cicero, contracted from **terripudium* for **terripavium*, striking the earth, < *terra*, earth, + *pavire*, strike: see *pave*.] To dance.

A sweet chorus of well-tuned affections, and a spirit *tripudiating* for joy. *Culverwell*, The Schisme. (*Latham.*)

tripudiation (trī-pū-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< *tripudiate* + *-ion*.] The act of dancing. *Carlyle.*

tripudium (trī-pū'di-um), *n.* [L., a leaping or dancing: see *tripudiate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A solemn religious dance. (*b*) A kind of divination practised by the augurs from interpretation of the actions of birds when fed, in later times always of domestic chickens, which were kept in coops for the purpose. If the fowls ate greedily, the omen was good; if they refused their food, the prognostic was very bad.

tripupillate (trī-pū'pi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pupilla*, pupil.] In *entom.*, having three central spots or pupils close together: noting an ocellated spot.

Tripylæa (trip-i-lē'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πύλη, a gate.] An order of silicoskeletal *Radiolaria*, whose central capsule has a single nucleus, a double membrane, and more than one perforate area, the polar aperture being supplemented by one or more other openings. The skeleton is diversiform, often composed of tubes, and the capsule is pigmented with phæodium. *Hertwig*, 1879. Also called *Phæodaria*.

tripylæan (trip-i-lē'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Tripylæa* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Tripylæa*, or having their characters; phæodarian, as a radiolarian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Tripylæa;* a phæodarian.

tripyramid (trī-pir'ạ-mid), *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + πυραμίς, pyramid.] A kind of spar composed of three-sided pyramids.

triquetra[1] (trī-kwet'rạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered: see *triquetrous*.] A symmetrical interlaced ornament, of three arcs or lobes, of frequent occurrence in early northern art in Europe.

triquetra[2], *n.* Plural of *triquetrum*.

triquetral (trī-kwet'ral), *a.* [< *triquetr-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *triquetrous*.

triquetric (trī-kwet'rik), *a.* Pertaining to the triquetra.

triquetrous (trī-kwet'rus), *a.* [< L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered, triangular, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *-quetrus*, prob. a mere formative. Cf. *trinket*[3].] Three-sided; triangular; having three plane or concave sides. (*a*) In *anat.*, noting the triangular Wormian bones of the skull. See *triquetrum*. (*b*) In *entom.*, noting a part or organ whose cross-section is an equilateral triangle. (*c*) In *bot.*, having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stem of many plants; three-edged; three-cornered.

triquetrously (trī-kwet'rus-li), *adv.* In a triquetrous form; triangularly. *Stormonth.*

triquetrum (trī-kwet'rum), *n.*; pl. *triquetra* (-rạ). [NL.: see *triquetrous*.] In *anat.*, one of the irregular, often triangular, Wormian bones found in the lambdoid suture of the skull: more fully called *os triquetrum*, and generally in the plural *ossa triquetra*.

triquinate (trī-kwī'nāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *quini*, five each, + *-ate*[1] (see *quinate*[1]).] In *bot.*, divided first into three parts or lobes and then into five.

triradial (trī-rā'di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *radius*, ray: see *radial*.] Same as *triradiate*.

triradially (trī-rā'di-ạl-i), *adv.* With three rays.

triradiate (trī-rā'di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *radiatus*, rayed: see *radiate*.] I. *a.* 1. Radiating in three directions; sending off three rays or processes; trifurcate.

The well-known *triradiate* mark of a leech-bite. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 189.

2. In *anat.*, specifically noting one of the lateral fissures of the brain.—3. In sponges, noting a type of spicule. See II.—**Triradiate sulcus.** See *sulcus*.

II. *n.* A triradiate sponge-spicule.

The chief modification of the triradiate spicule is due to an elongation of one ray, distinguished as apical, the shorter paired rays being termed basal, and the whole spicule a sagittal *triradiate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

triradiated (trī-rā'di-ā-ted), *a.* [< *triradiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *triradiate*.

triradiately (trī-rā'di-āt-li), *adv.* In a triradiate manner; in three radiating lines.

trirectangular (trī-rek-tang'gū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *rectus*, right, + *angulus*, angle (see *rectangular*).] Having three right angles, as certain spherical triangles.

trireme (trī'rēm), *n.* [= F. *trirème* = Sp. Pg. It. *trireme*, < L. *triremis*, a vessel with three banks of oars, prop. adj. (sc. *navis*, vessel), having three banks of oars, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *remus*, oar.] A vessel with three benches, ranks, or tiers of oars on a side: a type of ancient Greek war-ship of great efficiency, copied by the Romans and other peoples. The trireme was provided with one, two, or three masts, which were unstepped when the vessel was not under sail. At first naval battles were simply contests of weight or force, and the victory fell to the trireme which had the greatest num-

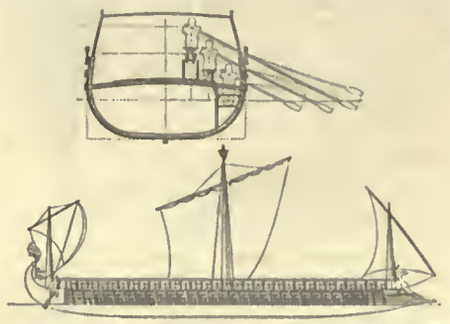


Diagram and Cross-section of an Athenian Trireme, as restored (1883) by M. Raoul Lemaître. (From "Revue Archéologique.")

ber of fighting men, or the best-disciplined, on board, nautical manœuvers being scarcely attempted. The Athenians, however, in the fifth century B. C., introduced very skilful naval tactics, and made hand-to-hand fighting by the marines subordinate to the attempt to disable the enemy's ship by ramming her amidships, or by crushing her banks of oars. The perfected trireme resembled more closely in theory and tactics the modern steam-ram than any form of ship that has intervened. It was long, narrow, and swift; the modern steam-engine was represented by the mechanical rowing of about 170 men, carefully trained, and under perfect command; and it was entirely independent of its sails, which were not hoisted unless, while cruising, the wind chanced to be favorable.

Thucydides writeth that Aminocles the Corinthian built the first *trireme* with three rowes of ores to a side. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

trirhomboidal (trī-rom-boi'dạl), *a.* [< *tri-* + *rhomboidal*.] Having the form of three rhombs.

trisacramentarian (trī-sak'rạ-men-tā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sacramentum*, sacrament (see *sacrament*), + *-arian*.] A name given to those who maintain that three, and only three, sacraments are necessary to salvation — namely, baptism, the eucharist, and absolution.

Trisagion (trī-sā'gi-on), *n.* [< Gr. τρισάγιος, thrice holy, < τρίς (= L. *ter* for **ters*), thrice (< τρεῖς (τρι-), three), + ἅγιος, holy, sacred.] A hymn of the early and Oriental churches, apparently of Jewish origin, consisting of the words "Holy God, holy (and) mighty, holy (and) immortal, have mercy upon us." It is sung in the Greek Church at the Little Entrance (see *entrance*[1], *n.*), and occurs frequently in the Greek daily office. It is also found in almost all Eastern liturgies. In the West the Trisagion was used in the Gallican liturgy and in the Sarum prime. It is still sung in Greek and Latin at the Reproaches on Good Friday. The anthem "Yet, O Lord God most holy," in the Anglican burial office, represents a form of the Trisagion. The name *Trisagion* is often incorrectly applied to the Sanctus (Tersanctus).

triscele, *n.* See *triskele*.

triset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trice*[1].

trisect (trī-sekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *sesquit*. Cf. *bisect*.] To cut or divide into three parts, especially into three equal parts.

trisection (trī-sek'shon), *n.* [= F. *trisection* = Sp. *triseccion* = Pg. *trisecção* = It. *trisezione;* as *trisect* + *-ion*. Cf. *section*.] The division of a thing into three parts; particularly, in *geom.*, the division of a straight line or an angle into three equal parts. The trisection of an angle, geometrically, was a problem of great celebrity among the Greek mathematicians. It has been proved to be impossible with the rule and compass alone (though it is of course easy to trisect certain angles), but can be performed with any one of numerous machines which have been invented for the purpose. See cut under *linkage*.

trisectory (trī-sek'tọ-ri), *a.* [< *trisect(ion)* + *-ory*.] Conducive to the trisection of the angle, as certain curves of the third order.

triseme (trī'sēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + σῆμα, sign: see *trisemic*.] I. *a.* Consisting of three semeia; trisemic.

II. *n.* A trisemic time or syllable.

trisemic (trī-sē'mik), *a.* [< LL. *trisemus*, < Gr. τρίσημος, having three times or moræ, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + σῆμα, sign, σημεῖον, sign, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to three semeia or moræ: as, a *trisemic* long (one half longer than the usual long); a *trisemic* foot. The trisemic feet (tribrach, trochee, iambus) are all diplasic.

trisepalous (trī-sep'ạ-lus), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having three sepals. See cut under *calyx*.

triseptate (trī-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *septum*, partition, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having three septa or partitions.

triserial (trī-sē'ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, set in three rows; disposed in three series; tristichous; trifarious. Also *triseriate*.

triserially (trī-sē'ri-ạl-i), *adv.* In three series; so as to be triserial.

triseriate (trī-sē'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *triserial*.

triseriatim (trī-sē-ri-ā'tim), *adv.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *series*, series, + *-atim* as in *seriatim*.] In three ranks or rows; so as to make three series; triserially.

trisetose (trī-sē'tōs), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *seta*, a bristle: see *setose*.] In *entom.*, bearing three setæ or bristles.

Trisetum (trī-sē'tum), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Aveneæ* and subtribe *Euarenæ*. It is characterized by a spike-like or loosely branched panicle; spikelets with two or more bisexual flowers, their axis produced beyond them; and a thin-keeled flowering glume bearing a dorsal awn and two terminal teeth. There are nearly 50 species, widely scattered through temperate and mountain regions. They are chiefly perennial tufted grasses with flat leaves and shining spikelets. Two species, *T. subspicatum* and *T. palustre*, occur in the northeastern United States. *T. cernuum*, of California and Oregon, is said to afford pasturage.

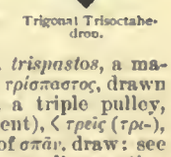
trisinuate (trī-sin'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sinus*, a fold: see *sinuate*.] In *entom.*, having three sinuses: noting a margin when it has three inward curves meeting in outward curves.

triskele (tris'kēl), *n.* [Also *triscele;* < Gr. τρισκελής, three-legged, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + σκέλος, leg.] A figure formed of three lines radiating from a common point or small circle, or a modification of this in which each radiating arm has the form of a hook so as to give the appearance of being in revolution, or of a bent human leg. Also called *three-armed cross*. Compare *sunsnake*, *fylfot*.

trismus (tris'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρισμός, a creaking or croaking, < τρίζειν, squeak, grind or gnash (the teeth).] A tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication, causing closure of the lower jaw, occurring as a manifestation of tetanus, either alone or in conjunction with other tonic muscular spasms; lockjaw.—**Trismus nascentium**, or **trismus neonatorum**, a form of tetanus occurring in new-born infants; infantile tetanus. The muscles of the neck and jaw are first affected, but usually general tetanic spasms soon follow. The disease occurs with special frequency in the negro race and in tropical countries, though severe epidemics have also prevailed in the extreme north.

trisoctahedral (tris-ok-tạ-hē'drạl), *a.* [< *trisoctahedron* + *-al*.] Bounded by twenty-four equal faces; pertaining to a trisoctahedron, or having its form.

trisoctahedron (tris-ok-tạ-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. τρίς, thrice, + E. *octahedron*.] In *crystal.*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron. The trigonal trisoctahedron has each face an isosceles triangle, and in the tetragonal trisoctahedron, or trapezohedron, each face is a quadrilateral. See also cut under *trapezohedron*.



Trigonal Trisoctahedron.

trispast, trispaston (trī'spast, trī-spas'ton), *n.* [< L. *trispastos*, a machine with three pulleys, < Gr. τρίσπαστος, drawn threefold (τρίσπαστον ὄργανον, a triple pulley, τρίσπαστον, a surgical instrument), < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + *σπαστός, verbal adj. of σπᾶν, draw: see *spasm*.] A machine with three pulleys acting in connection with each other, for raising great weights. *Brande and Cox.*

trispermous (trī-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, three-seeded; containing three seeds: as, a *trispermous* capsule.

trispermum (trī-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + σπέρμα, seed.] A poultice, formerly in vogue, made of crushed cumin-, bay-, and smallage-seeds.

trisplanchnic (trī-splangk'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπλάγχνα*, viscera: see *splanchnic.*] Pertaining to the viscera of the three great cavities of the body — the cranial, thoracic, and abdominal: noting the sympathetic nervous system.

trisporic (trī-spor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπορά*, spore.] In *bot.*, having three spores; trisporous.

trisporous (trī-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *σπορά*, spore.] In *bot.*, having or composed of three spores.

trist[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *trust*[1] and *tryst.*

trist[2]† (trist), *a.* [< ME. *trist*, < OF. (and F.) *triste* = Sp. Pg. It. *triste*, < L. *tristis*, sad, sorrowful. Cf. *tristesse*, *tristful*, *tristy*, *contrist.*] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy.

With that these thre knyghtes he lepte on theire horse, but the tother thre be *trist* and doiest.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

tristachyous (trī-stā'ki-us), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.] In *bot.*, three-spiked; having three spikes.

Tristania (tris-tā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1811), named after *Tristan*, a Portuguese traveler (during 1440–47) on the African coast.] A genus of plants, of the order *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and subtribe *Metrosidereæ.* It is charscterized by numerous stamens united in five columns opposite the petals. There are from 10 to 15 species — 9 in Australia, and the others in the Indian archipelago and New Caledonia. They are trees or small shrubs, bearing alternate or somewhat whorled leaves sometimes clustered at the ends of the branches. The flowers are usually small, yellow or white, and grouped in axillary cymes. Several species yield very durable and valuable wood, used for ship- and boat-building, for posts, flooring, etc., as *T. conferta*, known in New South Wales as *red-box; T. suaveolens*, called *swamp-mahogany;* and *T. neriifolia*, the coramilly or water-gum tree. The first is a tree admired for its shade and as an avenue-tree, reaching sometimes 150 feet high; the others are small trees or shrubs, or, in *T. suaveolens*, sometimes becoming a tall tree of 100 feet.

triste†, *n.* An obsolete form of *tryst.*

tristearin (trī-stē'ạ-rin), *n.* [< *tri-* + *stearin.*] A glycerol ester containing three stearic acid radicals: a white crystalline non-volatile solid with a fatty feel, which makes up a large portion of certain solid fats, like tallow.

tristell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *trestle*[1].

tristely†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *trustily.*

tristemania (tris-tē-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *tristis*, sad, + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] Melancholia.

tristesse (tris-tes'), *n.* [ME. *tristesce*, < OF. *tristesce, tristesse*, F. *tristesse* = Sp. Pg. *tristeza* = It. *tristizia, tristezza*, < L. *tristitia*, sadness, < *tristis*, sad: see *trist*[2].] Sadness; melancholy: in modern use as a French word.

Save only that I crye and bidde,
I amm in *tristesce* alle amidde.
Gower. (*Halliwell.*)

There, I thought, in America, lies nature sleeping, overgrowing, almost conscious, too much by half for man in the picture, and so giving a certain *tristesse*, like the rank vegetation of swamps and forests seen at night, steeped in dews and rains, which it loves; and on it man seems not able to make much impression.
Emerson, Prose Works, II. 299.

tristful (trist'fụl), *a.* [< *trist*[2] + *-ful.*] Sad; sorrowful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Convey my *tristful* queen;
For tears do stop the flood-gates of her eyes.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 434.

Souring my incipient jest to the *tristful* severities of a funeral. *Lamb*, The Wedding.

tristfully† (trist'fụl-i), *adv.* Sadly.

tristichous (tris'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρίστιχος*, of three rows or lines, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στίχος*, a line, row.] In *bot.*, arranged in three vertical rows or ranks; trifarious. See *phyllotaxis.*

tristigmatic (trī-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στίγμα* (*στιγματ-*), a mark: see *stigma*[1].] In *bot.*, having three stigmas.

tristigmatose (trī-stig'mạ-tōs), *a.* [As *tristigmat-ic* + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, same as *tristigmatic.*

tristitiate† (tris-tish'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *tristitia*, sadness (see *tristesse*), + *-ate*[2].] To make sad; sadden.

Nor is there any whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 41.

Tristoma (tris'tō-mạ), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), also *Tristomum* (Siebold, 1838), < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. A genus of monogeneous trematoid worms, typical of the family *Tristomidæ:* so called from one large ventral sucker behind two smaller adoral ones. They are of broad and flat oval or discoid form, and infest the skin and gills of fishes. — 2. [*l. c.*; pl. *tristomæ* (-mē) or *tristomas* (-mạz).] A worm of the above genus.

Tristomidæ (tris-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tristoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of flukes, typified by the genus *Tristoma.* *Van Beneden.*

tristy† (tris'ti), *a.* [< *trist*[2] + *-y*[1].] Sorrowful; sad.

The king was *tristy* and heavy of cheer.
Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 264. (*Latham.*)

tristylous (trī-stī'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *στῦλος*, style: see *style*[2].] In *bot.*, three-styled; having three styles.

Trisula, from figure of Siva at Vellore, India.

trisula, trisul (tri-sö'lạ, -söl'), *n.* [Skt. *triçūla*, < *tri*, three, + **çūla*, spit, spear-head.] In *Hindu myth.*, the three-pointed or trident emblem of Siva: also used attributively: as, a *trisul* cross.

The *trisul* or trident emblem which crowns the gateways may, . . . and I am inclined to believe does, represent Buddha himself.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 97.

trisulc† (trī'sulk), *a.* and *n.* [Also *trisulk;* = Sp. Pg. It. *trisulco*, < L. *trisulcus*, three-pronged, three-forked, three-cleft, lit. 'three-furrowed' (neting a thunderbolt, etc.), < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *sulcus*, furrow: see *sulk*[2].] **I.** *a.* Three-forked; three-pronged.

One sole Jupiter, . . . in his hand
A *trisulc* thunderbolt, or fulminous brand.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 63.

II. *n.* Something having three forks, as the three-pointed thunderbolt of Jove, the trident of Neptune, or the trisula of Siva.

Hand once againe thy *Trisulk*, and retire
To Oeta, and there kindle 't with new fire.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 160).

trisulcate (trī-sul'kāt), *a.* [< *trisulc* + *-ate*[2].] 1. In *bot.*, three-grooved; three-furrowed. — 2. In *zoöl.*, tridactyl; divided into three digits or hoofs: as, a *trisulcate* foot. Compare *bisulcate.*

trisulk†, *a.* and *n.* See *trisulc.*

trisyllabic (tris-i-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *trisyllabus* (see *trisyllable*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables: as, a *trisyllabic* word or root.

trisyllabical (tris-i-lab'i-kạl), *a.* [< *trisyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *trisyllabic.*

trisyllabically (tris-i-lab'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a trisyllable; in three syllables.

trisyllable (trī-sil'- or tri-sil'ạ-bl), *n.* [Cf. F. *trissyllabe* = Sp. *trisílabo* = Pg. *trisyllabo* = It. *trisillabo*, < L. *trisyllabus*, < Gr. *τρισύλλαβος*, having three syllables, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable.*] A word consisting of three syllables.

trit. An abbreviation of the Latin *tritura*, imperative of *triturare*, triturate: used in pharmacy. *Dunglison.*

tritactic (trī-tak'tik), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tactus*, touch: see *tact.*] Touching in three consecutive points. — **Tritactic point.** See *point*[1].

tritæophya (trit-ē-of'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τριταιοφυής*, the nature of a tertian fever, < *τριταῖος*, on the third day, + *φύειν*, bring forth, produce.] A tertian malarial fever.

tritagonist (trī-tag'ō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *τριταγωνιστής*, tritagonist, < *τρίτος*, third, + *ἀγωνιστής*, an actor: see *agonist.*] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, the third actor. His part is usually that of the evil genius, or the promoter of the sufferings of the *protagonist*, or first actor. The third actor was first brought into the drama by Sophocles.

Creon, although said to be the *tritagonist*, entered by the central door. *Athenæum*, No. 3270, p. 841.

trite[1] (trīt), *a.* [= It. *trito*, < L. *tritus*, pp. of *terere*, rub, wear, = OBulg. *trieti, trŭti* = Serv. *trti* = Bohem. *trzhíti* = Pol. *trzeć* = Russ. *tereti* = Lith. *triti, trinti*, rub. From the L. *terere* are also ult. E. *triturate, triture, try*, etc., *contrite, detritus*, etc.] 1†. Rubbed; frayed; worn.

My accent or phrase vulgar; my garments *trite.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Hence — 2. Used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; commonplace; worn out; hackneyed; stale.

So *trite* a quotation that it almost demands an apology to repeat it. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

trite[2] (trī'tē), *n.* [Gr. *τρίτη*, fem. of *τρίτος*, third: see *third.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the third tone (from the top) of the conjunct, disjunct, and extreme tetrachords. See *tetrachord.*

tritely (trīt'li), *adv.* In a trite or commonplace manner; stalely.

Other things are mentioned . . . very *tritely*, and with little satisfaction to the reader.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon. (*Latham.*)

triteness (trīt'nes), *n.* The character of being trite; commonness; staleness; the state of being hackneyed or commonplace.

Sermons which . . . disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity.
Wrangham, Sermons, Pref.

triternate (trī-tėr'nāt), *a.* [< *tri-* + *ternate.*] In *bot.*, three times ternate: applied to a leaf whose petiole divides and twice subdivides into three, thus bearing twenty-seven leaflets, as in some *Umbelliferæ.* Also *triplicate-ternate.*

triternately (trī-tėr'nāt-li), *adv.* In a triternate manner.

tritheism (trī'thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *trithéisme* = Sp. *tritcismo;* < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism.*] The doctrine that there are three Gods, specifically that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

tritheist (trī'thē-ist), *n.* [< *trithe(ism)* + *-ist:* see *theist.*] One who maintains the doctrine of tritheism.

tritheistic (trī-thē-is'tik), *a.* [< *tritheist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tritheism or tritheists.

tritheistical (trī-thē-is'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *tritheistic* + *-al.*] Same as *tritheistic.*

tritheite† (trī'thē-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *τριθεῖτης*, < *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *θεός*, god.] A tritheist.

trithemimeral (trith-ē-mim'ē-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *τριθημιμερής*, consisting of three halves, < *τρίτος*, third, + *ἡμιμερής*, half, < *ἡμι-*, half, + *μέρος*, part.] In *pros.*, of or pertaining to a group of three half-feet; pertaining to or consisting of one foot and a half. Sometimes, incorrectly, *trihemimeral.* — **Trithemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the thesis (metrically accented syllable) of the second foot of a dactylic hexameter. See *cesura, hephthemimeral.*

trithing† (trī'ŦHing), *n.* [< ML. *trithinga*, a form of E. *thriding, *thrithing:* see *riding*[2].] Same as *riding*[2].

The division of Deira into three *Trithings* or Ridings.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 115.

trithing-reeve† (trī'ŦHing-rēv), *n.* The governor of a trithing.

trithionate (trī-thī'ō-nāt), *n.* [< *trithion-ic* + *-ate.*] A salt of trithionic acid.

trithionic (trī-thī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-ic.*] Containing three sulphur atoms. — **Trithionic acid**, a sulphur acid having the formula $H_2S_3O_6$. It forms a strongly acid, bitter, odorless solution, which decomposes very readily.

Trithrinax (trith'ri-naks), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1823), from the three petals and three-parted calyx; < Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, + *Thrinax*, a related genus.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Coryphæ.* It is characterized by bisexual flowers with imbricated petals, filaments united into a tube, and a style terminal in fruit. The 3 or 4 species are natives of Brazil and Chili. They are thornless palms bearing smooth, roundish, fan-shaped leaves, deeply many-parted into two-cleft indupiicate segments. The leaf-stalks are sharply biconvex, extending above into a hard cordate liguie, and below into a fibrous sheath which is densely set with erect or reflexed spines. The flowers are small, on the flexuous branches of a spreading, thick-stalked spadix with many obliquely spit spathea. Several species are included among the fan-palms of greenhouse cultivation: *T. campestris* is remarkable as one of the most southern of all palms, extending in the Argentine Republic to 32° 40′ south, and is also peculiar for its woody leaves, more rigid than those of any other palm.

tritical† (trit'i-kạl), *a.* [< *trite* + *-ical*, appar. in imitation of *critical.*] Trite; common.

A tedious homily or a *tritical* declamation.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., 1. 326.

tritically† (trit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a tritical or commonplace manner.

This sermon upon the Jewish dispensation, . . . 'tis all tritical, and most *tritically* put together.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 11.

triticalness† (trit'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being tritical; triteness.

triticeoglossus (tri-tis*ē-ō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *triticeoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *triticeus*, of wheat (see *triticeous*), + Gr. *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A small muscle occasionally found in the human larynx, connected with the triticeous nodule in the posterior thyrohyoid membrane, and passing forward to the tongue.

triticeous (tri-tish'ius), *a.* [< L. *triticeus*, of wheat, < *triticum*, wheat: see *Triticum.*] In *anat.*, small and roundish, like a grain of wheat or millet-seed: nodular. — **Triticeous nodule**, one of the small cartilaginous nodules in the larynx — the cartilago triticeus, or corpus triticeum.

triticeum (tri-tis'ē-um), *n.*; pl. *triticea* (-ạ). [NL., neut. (sc. *corpus*, body) of L. *triticeus*, of wheat: see *triticeous.*] The triticeous body or nodule of the larynx; the triticeus.

triticeus (tri-tis'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *triticei* (-i). [NL., sc. *cartilago*, < L. *triticeus*, of wheat: see *triticeous*.] The triticeous cartilage of the larynx; the triticeum.

Triticum (trit'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *triticum*, wheat, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind, thresh: see *trite*, *try*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Hordeæ*, type of the subtribe *Triticeæ*. It is characterized by two- to five-flowered somewhat compressed spikelets solitary at the nodes, and by an oblong or ventricose five- to nine-nerved flowering glume, the lateral nerves not connivent. The genus includes the cultivated species or varieties of wheat, long diffused widely through all temperate regions, and from 10 to 15 species in the wild state, natives of the Mediterranean region and of western Asia. They are annual or biennial erect flat-leafed grasses, with a terminal elongated or cylindrical spike, its axis usually without joints, but flexuous with alternate excavations, into which the spikelets are set. For the polymorphous cultivated species *T. sativum* (*T. vulgare*), see *wheat*, *spelt*[1], *leghorn*, *mummy-wheat*, and cut under *Monocotyledones*; and compare *amelcorn* and *Ægilops*, 2. For *T.* (now *Agropyrum*) *repens*, see *quitch-grass*.

tritocere (trī'tō-sēr), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + κέρας, horn.] That tine of a deer's antler which is third in order of development, or developed after the third year.

tritomesal (trī-tō-mes'al), *a.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + μέσος, middle: see *mesal*.] In *entom.*, noting the third longitudinal series of cells in the wing of hymenopters, corresponding to the submedian second discoidal and first apical cells of modern entomologists. *Kirby*.

tritomite (trī'tō-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτομος, thrice cut, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A silicate found in Norway, occurring in forms resembling a triangular pyramid. It contains thorium, the cerium metals, boron, calcium, and other elements.

Triton (trī'ton), *n.* [< L. *Triton*, < Gr. Τρίτων, Triton; cf. Skt. *trita*, a superhuman being of uncertain origin and attributes.] 1. In *Gr.* and *Latin myth.*, a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, who dwelt with his father and mother in a golden palace on the bottom of the sea, and was a gigantic and redoubtable divinity. In the later mythology Tritons appear as a race of subordinate sea-deities, fond of pleasure, and figuring with the Nereids

Triton with Nereid.—From an antique sculpture in the Vatican.

in the train of the greater sea-gods; they are conceived as combining the human figure with that of lower animals or monsters. A common attribute of Tritons is a shell-trumpet, which they blow to soothe the restless waves.

And all the way before them [Neptune and Amphitrite], as they went,
Triton his trompet shrill before them blew.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 12.

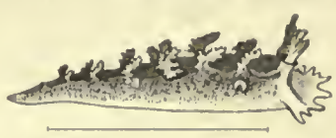
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
And hear old *Triton* blow his wreathed horn.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, i. 33.

2. In *her.*, a bearded man with a fish's tail, and usually holding a trident. Also called *merman* and *Neptune*.—3. In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropods, giving name to the *Tritonidæ*; the tritons, conchs, trumpet-shells, or sea-trumpets. *Montfort*, 1810. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A member of this genus or family.—4. In *herpet.*: (*a*) An extensive genus of newts, efts, or salamanders, named by Laurenti in 1768, since variously applied or divided into several others. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A newt or salamander of this genus or a related form. The name applies chiefly to the aquatic species of the Old World family *Salamandridæ*, but extends to others of similar habits in America, as members of the genus *Spelerpes*, belonging to another family (*Plethodontidæ*). The crested newt or triton of Europe is *Triton* (*Hemisalamandra*) *cristatus* (see cut under *newt*); the smooth triton is *T.* (*Lissotriton*) *punctatus*. Most of the tritons of the Old World fall in the genus *Molge*, as the great marbled newt of Europe, *M. marmorata*, and the red-bellied, *M. alpestris*. A conspicuous triton of cold springs in the United States is *Spelerpes ruber*, chiefly bright-red, but marked with black in very variable pattern. See cut under *Spelerpes*.

Triton tritonis.

tritone (trī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτονος, having three tones, < τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + τόνος, tone.] In *music*, an interval composed of three whole steps or "tones"—that is, an augmented fourth, as between the fourth and seventh tones of a scale. The older harmonists regarded this interval, even when only suggested, as peculiarly objectionable, whence the proverb "*mi* contra *fa* diabolus est." See *mi*.

Tritonia (trī-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Triton*, < Gr. Τρίτων, Triton: see *Triton*.] 1. A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods founded by Cuvier in 1798, typical of the family *Tritoniidæ*,



Tritonia plebeia. (Line shows natural size.)

with such species as *T. plebeia*.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Geyer*, 1832.—3. (Ker, 1805.) A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Iridaceæ* and the tribe *Ixieæ*. It is characterized by an ovoid or oblong capsule and by a slender perianth-tube not enlarged at the summit, with a concave or bell-shaped, regular or oblique border, upon the base of which the more or less unilateral stamens are inserted. There are about 34 species, all natives of South Africa. They are ornamental plants from a scaly or mostly solid and fiber-bearing bulb, producing a simple or slightly branching stem and a few narrowly linear or sword-shaped leaves, which are often falcate. The handsome yellow, orange, blue, or white flowers are sessile, and scattered along a simple or branching peduncle, each flower solitary in a short membranous spathe. They are known in cultivation by the generic name *Tritonia*, and sometimes by a former generic name *Montbretia*.
4. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Tritonidæ (trī-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Triton* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, the family of canaliferous tænioglossate gastropods whose typical genus is *Triton*. The animal has a moderate foot, truncate in front, and the radula with a wide multicuspid median tooth and narrow denticulate admedian and seuiciform lateral teeth. The operculum is corneous, with an apical or submarginal nucleus. The shell is turreted, and has not more than two varices on each whorl, which generally alternate with those of contiguous whorls. The species mostly inhabit tropical seas, and some reach a considerable size, as *Triton tritonis*. See cut under *Triton*.

Tritoniidæ (trī-tō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tritonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of opisthobranchiate gastropods, whose typical genus is *Tritonia*. The branchial appendages are disposed in two dorsal rows, a frontal veil is developed, mandibles exist, the teeth of the radula are multiserial, and the liver is compact. Species exist in most temperate and warm seas. Also *Tritoniadæ*. See cut under *Tritonia*.

tritonioid (trī-ton'i-oid), *a.* Of or related to the *Tritoniidæ*.

tritonoid (trī'tō-noid), *a.* Of or related to the *Tritonidæ*.

Triton's-horn (trī'tǫnz-hôrn), *n.* Same as *conch*, 4.

tritorium (trī-tō'ri-um), *n.* Same as *triturium*.

tritova, *n.* Plural of *tritovum*.

tritovertebra (trī-tō-vėr'tē-brą), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), a limb-bone, or the bony framework of the limbs considered as vertebral elements developed in special relation with the muscular system, or locomotorium: correlated with *deutovertebra* and *protovertebra*.

tritovertebral (trī-tō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< *tritovertebra* + *-al*.] Having the character of a tritovertebra; serving a locomotory purpose, as the skeleton of the limbs.

tritovum (trī-tō'vum), *n.*; pl. *tritova* (-vą). [NL., < Gr. τρίτος, third, + L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] The third stage of an ovum, or an ovum in a third stage, succeeding a deutovum.

tritoxid, tritoxide (trī-tok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + E. *oxid*.] Same as *trioxid*.

tritozoöid (trī-tō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + ζῷον, an animal, + εἶδος, form (see *zoöid*).] In *zoöl.*, a zoöid of a third generation, resulting from a deuterozoöid. *H. A. Nicholson*.

tritubercular (trī-tū-bėr'kū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ar*[3].] Having three tubercles or cusps, as a molar or premolar tooth; tricuspid; characterized by such teeth as a type of dentition; tuberculate; of or pertaining to tuberculism.

tuberculate (trī-tū-bėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *tritubercular*.

tuberculism (trī-tū-bėr'kū-lizm), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *tuberculum*, tubercle, + *-ism*.] Tritubercular state or condition of teeth; presence of three tubercles on a molar or premolar tooth. *Nature*, XLI. 466.

turable (trit'ū-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. *triturable* = Sp. *triturable* = Pg. *trituravel* = It. *triturabile*; as if < LL. **triturabilis*, < *triturare*, thresh, triturate: see *triturate*.] Capable of being triturated.

triturate (trit'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *triturated*, ppr. *triturating*. [< LL. *trituratus*, pp. of *triturare*, thresh, triturate, < L. *tritura*, a rubbing, threshing: see *trituc*.] 1. To rub, grind, or bruise; specifically, to grind to a powder.

The *triturated* skeletons of corals and echinoderms and the shells of mollusca, constituting an intensely white calcaline sand. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, II. 520.

Considering the power which worms exert in *triturating* particles of rock. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 258.

2. In *physiol.*, to grind with the grinders; masticate with the molar teeth; chew to a pulp.

triturate (trit'ū-rāt), *n.* [< LL. *trituratus*, pp. of *triturare*, triturate: see *triturate*, *v.*] A form of medicine in which an active substance has been thoroughly powdered and mixed by rubbing up with sugar of milk.—**Tablet triturate**, a small disk of some soluble material, usually sugar of milk, charged with a certain dose of a medicinal substance.

trituration (trit-ū-rā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *trituration* = Sp. *trituracion* = Pg. *trituração* = It. *triturazione*, < LL. *triturātio(n-)*, < *triturare*, triturate: see *triturate*.] 1. The act of triturating, or reducing to a fine powder by grinding. Trituration is a dry process, and thus distinguished from *levigation*.—2. In *pharm.*, a finely comminuted powder: as, a *trituration* of elaterin.—3. In *physiol.*, reduction to pulp by grinding between the teeth; molar mastication, or some corresponding process: as, the *trituration* of food before swallowing; *trituration* in the gizzard of a bird is assisted by little pebbles swallowed.

triturator (trit'ū-rā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *triturator*, < *triturare*, pp. *trituratus*, triturate: see *triturate*.] One who or that which triturates; specifically, an apparatus for grinding drugs.

triturature (trit'ū-rā-tūr), *n.* [< *triturate* + *-ure*.] A wearing by rubbing or friction.

triture† (trit'ūr), *n.* [< L. *tritura*, a rubbing, threshing (see *triturate*), < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, grind, thresh: see *trite*.] A rubbing or grinding.

Goats' whey being a natural infusion, from gentle heat and gentle *triture*, of the fine aromatic and nitrous vegetables on which goats feed.
G. Cheyne, On Regimen, p. 44. (*Latham*.)

triturium (trī-tū'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *trituria* (-ą). [Also, and prop., *tritorium*, < L. as if **tritorium*, neut. of **tritorius*, < *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub, thresh. The form *triturium* imitates *tritura*, a threshing (separating grain from straw): see *triture*.] A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

tritylene (trit'i-lēn), *n.* [< Gr. τρίτος, third, + *-yl* + *-ene*.] In *chem.*, same as *propylene*: so named because third in the series of olefines.

Tritylodon (trī-til'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρεῖς (τρι-), three, + τύλος, a knob, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of Mesozoic mammals from the Upper Triassic of South Africa and Europe, typical of the family *Tritylodontidæ*. *Owen*, 1884.

Tritylodontidæ (trī-til-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Tritylodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of prototherian mammals of Triassic age, typified by the genus *Tritylodon*. They had on each side of the upper jaw two incisors, no canine, two premolars, and two molars; the median incisors were scalpriform, the lateral minute, and the molars had tritubercular ridges.

tritylodontoid (trī-til-ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Tritylodontidæ*.
II. *n.* One of the *Tritylodontidæ*.

Triumfetta (trī-um-fet'ą), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after an Italian botanist, G. B. *Trionfetti* (1656–1708).] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ* and tribe *Grewieæ*. It is characterized by an echinate or bristly globose capsule. There are about 50 species, natives of warm countries. They are herbs or shrubs with stellate hairs, bearing serrate entire or three- to five-lobed leaves. The flowers are axillary, or opposite the leaves, chiefly yellow, and usually with numerous stamens on an elevated gland-bearing torus. Some of the small-flowered species are very widely distributed; others are mostly confined to Aus-

tralia, Madagascar, or South Africa. A group of American species produces large dense masses of showy cymulose flowers. The fruit is two- to five-celled, and separates into distinct carpels, or is indehiscent and bur-like, its prickles often ending in hooks, as in *T. Lappula*, a common tropical weed known in Jamaica as *greatwort*. The species in general are known in the West Indies as *burweed* or *parrakeet-bur*, the ripe fruit being a favorite food of the green parrakeet. Several species are used medicinally in the tropics on account of their mucilaginous properties; several also yield a tenacious fiber, as *T. rhomboidea*, a widespread tropical weed, and *T. semitriloba* (for which see *burbark*).

triumph (trī'umf), *n.* [< ME. *triumphe, tryumphe,* < OF. *triumphe, triomphe,* F. *triomphe* = Pr. *triomfe* = Sp. *triunfo* = Pg. *triumpho* = It. *trionfo, triunfo* = D. *triomf, triumf* = G. *triumph* = Sw. Dan. *triumf*, triumph (in OF. and It. also a game of cards so called), < L. *triumphus*, OL. *triumpus*, in the earliest use *triumpe, triumpe, triumpe*, an exclamation used in the solemn processions of the Arval brethren; in classical use a solemn entrance in procession, made by a victorious general (see def.), accompanied by the shout *Io triumphe!* hence fig. a victory, triumph; = Gr. *θρίαμβος*, the procession at the feast of Bacchus, also a name for Bacchus; ult. origin unknown. Hence *trump*[3].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a procession and religious ceremony in honor of a victory and the victorious leader. This, the highest military honor which a Roman commander could attain, was granted by the senate to such as, holding the office of dictator, consul, or pretor, had secured a decisive victory or the complete subjugation of a province. In the triumph the general, crowned with laurel, and having a scepter in one hand and a branch of laurel in the other, entered the city of Rome in a chariot drawn by four horses, preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, etc., and followed by his army on foot, in marching order. The procession advanced in this order along the Via Sacra to the Capitol, where a bull was sacrificed to Jupiter and the laurel wreath was deposited in the lap of the god. Banquets and other entertainments concluded the solemnity, which was generally brought to a close in one day, though in later times it sometimes lasted for three days. During the time of the empire the emperor himself was the only person who could claim a triumph. A naval triumph differed in no respect from a military triumph, except that it was on a smaller scale, and was marked by the exhibition of beaks of ships and other nautical trophies. An ovation was an honor inferior to a triumph, and less imposing in its ceremonies.

If we lose this battle,
You are contented to be led in *triumph*
Thorough the streets of Rome?
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 109.

Though *triumphs* were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to grace the soldiers too.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 512.

2†. A public festivity or display of any kind, as an exhibition of masks; a tournament, stately procession, or pageant; a spectacle.

We retournyd ayen to Venys, whiche day was a grete *tryumphe* and Feste there in remembrauce of a Victorye that the Venycyans had ye same day in gettynge of Padowa. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

You cannot have a perfect palace except you have two several sides, . . . the one for feasts and *triumphs*, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

3. The state of being victorious; the flush of victory.

The avenging force of Hercules, from Spain,
Arrived in *triumph*, from Geryon slain.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 267.

Hail to the Chief who in *triumph* advances!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

4. Successful enterprise or consummation; achievement; conquest.

With Death she humbly doth insinuate;
Tells him of trophies, statues, tombs, and stories
His victories, his *triumphs*, and his glories.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1014.

All the *triumphs* of truth and genius over prejudice and power, in every country and in every age, have been the *triumphs* of Athens. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

5. Joy or exultation for success; great gladness; rejoicing.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 180.

If a civilized nation, or any men who had a sense of generosity, were capable of a personal *triumph* over the fallen and afflicted. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

6†. A card of a suit which outranks all others; a trump. See *trump*[3], 1.

You must mark also that the *triumph* must apply to fetch home unto him all the other cards, whatsoever suit they be of. *Latimer*, Sermons on the Card (Parker Soc.), i.

She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false-play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 20.

7†. An old game of cards, from which whist is probably derived; trump. See *ruff*[4] and *trump*[3], 2.

The game that we will play at shall be called the *triumph*, which if it be well played at, he that dealeth shall win. *Latimer*, Sermons on the Card (Parker Soc.), i.

8†. See the quotation and *tarot*.

Tarocchi, a kinde of playing cardes vsed in Italy, called terrestriall *triumphes* [var. called *Tarocks*, or terestriall *triumphs*, 1611]. *Florio*, 1598.

To ride triumph, to be in full career; ride rough-shod.

"'Tis some misfortune," quoth my uncle Toby. "That it is," cried my father, "to have so many jarring elements breaking loose, and *riding triumph* in every corner of a gentleman's house."
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 157. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn. 5.** *Joy, Delight*, etc. (see *gladness*), jubilee, jubilation.

triumph (trī'umf, formerly also trī-umf'), *v.* [< F. *triompher* = Pr. *triomfar* = Sp. *triunfar* = Pg. *triumphar* = It. *trionfare, trinnfare*, < L. *triumphare*, < *triumphus*, a triumph: see *triumph, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To enjoy a triumph, as a victorious general; ride in a triumph; celebrate successful achievement.

Wouldst thou have laugh'd had I come coffin'd home,
That weep'st to see me *triumph?* *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 194.

We wear
The dignity of Christians on our breasts,
And have a long time *triumph'd* for our conquests;
These conquer'd a long time, not *triumph'd* yet.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

2. To gain a victory; achieve success; prevail.

He did but climb the cross, and then came down
To the gates of hell; *triumph'd*, and fetch'd a crown.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 3., Epig.

Attired with stars, we shall for ever sit
Triumphing over Death, and Chance, and thee, O Time.
Milton, On Time, l. 22.

3. To rejoice for victory; exult or boast.

Let not mine enemies *triumph* over me. Ps. xxv. 2.

How will he *triumph*, leap, and laugh at it!
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 148.

4†. To take a trick; trump.

Except the four knaves entertain'd for the guards
Of the kings and queens that *triumph* in the cards.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

5. To shine forth; make a brilliant show.

The clear unmatched red and white
Which *triumph'd* in that sky of his delight.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 12.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To succeed in overcoming; prevail over; subdue; conquer.

Two and thirty legions that awe
All nations of the *triumph'd* world. *Massinger.*

2. To cause to triumph; give victory to.

He hath *triumphed* the name of his Christ; he will bless the things he hath begun.
Bp. Jewell, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 933.

3. To exult over; boast over.

So oft they fell
Into the same illusion, not as man,
Whom they *triumph'd*, once laps'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 572.

triumphal (trī-um'fal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *triomphal* = Sp. *triunfal* = Pg. *triumphal* = It. *trionfale, trionfale*, < L. *triumphalis*, pertaining to a triumph, < *triumphus*, a triumph: see *triumph.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to triumph; commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory: as, a *triumphal* crown or car; a *triumphal* march.

On Ascension day the Duke . . . is rowed thither in the Bucentoro, a *triumphall* galley, richly and exquisitely guilded. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 2.

Who [mighty men] have led Kings in chains after their *Triumphal* Chariots, and have been served by those whom others have adored. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

Triumphal arch. See *arch*[1].—**Triumphal column**, among the Romans, an insulated column erected in commemoration of a conqueror to whom had been decreed the honors of a triumph. It has been imitated in a few instances in modern times, as in the bronze column of the Place Vendôme in Paris, set up in honor of Napoleon I.—**Triumphal crown**, a laurel wreath awarded by the Romans to a victorious general.—**Triumphal Hymn.** Same as *Sanctus*, 1.

II. *n.* **1†.** A token of victory.

So, struck with dread and anguish, fell the fiend;
And to his crew, that sat consulting, brought
(Joyless *triumphals* of his hoped success)
Ruin, and desperation, and dismay.
Milton, P. R., iv. 578.

2. An ode or song in celebration of victory or of peace; a pæan; a hymn of rejoicing.

Those [rejoicings] of victorie and peace are called *Triumphalt*, whereof we our selues haue heretofore giuen some example by our *Triumphals* written in honour of her Maiesties long peace.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

Man, if *triumphals* here be in request,
Then let them chaunt them that can chaunt them best.
Peele, An Eclogue.

triumphant (trī-um'fant), *a.* [< F. *triomphant* = Sp. *triunfante* = Pg. *triumphante* = It. *trionfante, trionfante*, < L. *triumphan(t-)s*, ppr. of *triumphare*, triumph: see *triumph, v.*] **1†.** Celebrating victory by a triumph, as a successful Roman general; also, used in, pertaining to, or appropriate to a triumph; triumphal.

Praise the gods,
And make *triumphant* fires; strew flowers before them.
Shak., Cor., v. 5. 3.

The King rideth on a *triumphant* cart or wagon all gilded. *Haktuyt's Voyages*, II. i. 236.

The streets so broad that tenne men may ride in front, and paned, adorned with many *triumphant* Arches, and shops on both sides. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

2. Rejoicing for or as for victory; triumphing; exulting.

Think you, but that I know our state secure,
I would be so *triumphant* as I am?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 84.

3. Victorious; successful; graced with conquest.

His noble hand
Did win what he did spend, and spent not that
Which his *triumphant* father's hand had won.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 181.

He had slain men with his own hand, for aught I know; —certainly, they had fallen, like blades of grass at the sweep of the scythe, before the charge to which his spirit imparted its *triumphant* energy.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, Int., p. 24.

4. Of supreme magnificence and beauty; glorious.

She 's a most *triumphant* lady, if report be square to her. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 189.

Church triumphant. See *church.*

triumphantly (trī-um'fant-li), *adv.* **1.** In a triumphant manner; in the manner of a victor; with the joy or exultation that proceeds from victory; victoriously: often implying insolent triumph.

Or did I bragge and boast *triumphauntly*,
As who should saye the field were mine that daye?
Gascoigne, Lookes of a Louer Forsaken.

The King and Queen enter the Town [Calais] *triumphantly*, and make their Abode there.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 122.

2†. Festively; rejoicingly.

Dance in Duke Theseus' house *triumphantly*,
And bless it to all fair prosperity.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 94.

triumpher (trī'um-fėr), *n.* [< *triumph* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who is victorious.

Hee sayd Souldiours were the noblest estate of mankinde, . . . *triumphers* both in Camps and Courts.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

2. One who was honored with a triumph in Rome.

August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham*, On Drawing.

triumphingly (trī'um-fing-li), *adv.* In a triumphing manner; with triumph or exultation.

Triumphingly say, O Death, where is thy sting?
Bp. Hall, Remedy of Discontentment, I. ii. § 1.

triumvir (trī-um'vėr), *n.*; pl. *triumviri, triumvirs* (-vi-rī, -vėrz). [< L. *triumvir*, < *trium*, gen. of *tres*, three, + *vir*, man: see *virile.* Cf. *duumvir, decemvir.*] One of three men united in office; specifically, in ancient Rome, a member of one of several groups of joint magistrates chosen for various purposes, as for establishing colonies, revising the lists of knights, guarding against fires by night, or to fill various extraordinary commissions on special occasions. Among the more important of these magistrates were the triumviri capitales, who were elected by the people, and whose duty it was to inquire into capital crimes, to arrest offenders, to superintend the prisons, and to cause the execution of condemned persons. They could punish summarily slaves and persons of the lowest class. See *triumvirate.*

A man may compare Ecbatana of the Medes, Babylon on Euphrates, and Niniue on Tigris, to the *Triumviri* at Rome. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

triumviral (trī-um'vi-ral), *a.* [< *triumvir* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a triumvir or a triumvirate.

I am about to mount higher than *triumviral* tribunal, or than triumphal car.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucullus and Cæsar.

triumvirate (trī-um'vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *triumvirat* = Pg. *triumvirato* = Sp. It. *triunvirato*, < L. *triumviratus*, the office or dignity of a triumvir, < *triumvir*, triumvir: see *triumvir.*] **1.** The office or magistracy of a triumvir, specifically of one of the ancient Roman groups of triumviri. —**2.** Government by three men in coalition.—**3.** A group of three men in office or authority; specifically, in *Rom. hist.*, either the coalition (*First Triumvirate*) between Pompey, Julius Cæsar, and Crassus, 60 B. C., which controlled the Roman world for several years, or that (*Second Triumvirate*) between Mark Antony, Octavian (Augustus), and Lepidus, 43 B. C., which overthrew the republican party and ordered the second proscription. In the latter Lepidus was soon practically deposed, and Antony and Octavian shared the power until the overthrow of the former, 31 B. C.

Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin were a *triumvirate* which governed the country during eight years.
H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 274.

4. A party of three men; three men or three personifications in company or forming one group; also, a trio or triad of any kind.

Still purposing to grant no more then what seem'd good to that violent and lawless *Triumvirate* within him, under the falsifi'd names of his Reason, Honour, and Conscience. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxii.

Theology, Philosophy, and Science constitute our spiritual *triumvirate*. *G. H. Lewes*, Hist. Philos., I. p. xvii.

triumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *triumvir*.

triumviry† (trī-um'vi-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *triumverie*; < *triumvir* + *-y*[3].] A triumvirate.

Thou makest the *triumviry*, the corner-cap of society. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 53.

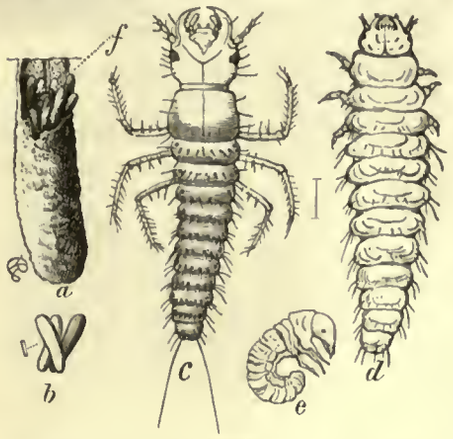
Take for thine ayde afflicting Miserie,
Woe, mine attendant, and Dispayre, my freend,
All three my greatest great *Triumuerie*.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuille, p. 55. (*Davies.*)

triune (trī'ūn), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *unus*, one: see *three* and *one*.] Three in one.

We read in Scripture of a *triune* Deity. *Ep. Burnet.*

Triune vase. Same as *triple vase* (which see, under *vase*).

triungulin (trī-ung'gū-lin), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *ungula*, a hoof, claw.] The first larval stage of the hypermetamorphic blister-beetles, or *Meloïdæ*. See also cut under *Meloë*.



Triungulin.

a, egg-pod of a grasshopper, *Caloptenus differentialis*; *b*, eggs of same; *c*, triungulin of *Epicauta vittata*; *d*, second larval stage of same (line shows natural size); *e*, side view of *d*; *f*, triungulin within egg-pod of the grasshopper.

triunity (trī-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [< *triune* + *-ity*. Cf. *unity*.] The state or quality of being triune; trinity.

The *triunity* of the Godhead.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 203. (*Latham.*)

Triurideæ (trī-ū-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Triuris* (*-urid-*) + *-eæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Apocarpeæ*. It is characterized by unisexual racemose flowers with a regular perianth of three to eight valvate segments in a single row. It includes 2 genera, *Triuris* (the type) and *Sciaphila*, the latter comprising about 14 species of white or reddish plants of South America, India, the Malay archipelago, and Papua. The order is nearest akin to the *Alismaceæ*, but is terrestrial and saprophytic, growing upon decayed wood and leaves. Its species are diminutive, slender, but rather rigid leafless plants, wholly white, yellow, pink, or red, with a few scales at the base, and producing a few long flexuous unbranched roots. The small stellate flowers are numerous and racemose, or fewer and somewhat corymbose; they hang on decurved pedicels, and are often papillose or minutely fringed.

Triuris (trī-ū'ris), *n.* [NL. (Miers, 1841), so called with ref. to the appendaged calyx-lobes; < Gr. τρεῖς, three, + οὐρά, a tail.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Triurideæ*. It is characterized by anthers immersed in a large conical receptacle, and by a nearly or quite terminal style. The 2 species, *T. hyalina* and *T. lutea*, are natives of Brazil. They are yellow, white, or colorless and transparent plants, with two to four slender-pedicelled flowers on a filiform stem, each of the three or six triangular-ovate perianth-segments extended into a filiform tail.

trivalence (trī'vā- or triv'ą-lens), *n.* [< *trivalen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The quality of being trivalent; triatomic valence.

The conclusions drawn therefrom as to the *trivalence* of aluminium cannot be maintained.
Athenæum, No. 3183, p. 558.

trivalent (trī'vā- or triv'ą-lent), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *valen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valid*.] In *chem.*, equivalent in combining or displacing power to three monad atoms; triadic: applied to an element or a radical. Also *triatomic*.

trivalve (trī'valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *valva*, door: see *valve*.] I. *a.* Having three valves, as a shell; trivalvular.—**Trivalve speculum**, a vaginal speculum having three blades.

II. *n.* In *conch.*, a trivalve shell.

trivalved (trī'valvd), *a.* [< *trivalve* + *-ed*[2].] Three-valved; trivalvular.

trivalvular (trī-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, door: see *valvular*.] Three-valved; having three valves.

trivant† (triv'ant), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *truant*. [Rare.]

Thou art . . . a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 10.

trivantly† (triv'ant-li), *adv.* [< *trivant* + *-ly*[2].] In a trivant or truant manner. [Rare.]

Him that by reason of a voluble tongue, a strong voice, a pleasing tone, and some *trivantly* Polyanthean helps, steales and gleanes a few notes from other mens Harvests, and so makes a fairer shew than he that is truly learned indeed. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 138.

trivet†, *v. t.* [Abbr. from *contrive*[1].] To contrive.

The thrifty that teacheth the thriving to thrive,
Teach timely to traverse the thing that thou *trive*.
Tusser, Husbandry, Brief Conclusion.

triverbial (trī-vėr'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *verbum*, word: see *verb*.] Of three words: applied to certain days in the Roman calendar which were juridical, or days appointed to the prætor for deciding causes: so named from the three characteristic words of his office, *do*, *dico*, *addico*. They were also called *dies fasti*.

In the Roman calendar there were in the whole year but twenty-eight judicial or *triverbial* days allowed to the prætor for deciding causes. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxvi.

trivertebral (trī-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *vertebra*, vertebra: see *vertebral*.] Composed of three vertebræ.

The last cervical [of *Glyptodon*] and the anterior dorsal vertebræ are ankylosed together into a single *tri-vertebral* bone, which moves by a hinge joint upon the third dorsal. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 291.

trivet[1] (triv'et), *n.* [Also *trevet*; early mod. E. also *tryvet*, *trivette*, *trevett*; < ME. *treved*, *trevid*, < OF. *trepied*, *trepie*, *tripied* = OSp. *trevede*, *trendes* = OIt. *trepie*, *trepiedi*, *trespido*, *trespito*, < ML. *tripes* (*triped-*), a three-footed stool, a tripod, < L. *tripes* (*triped-*), having three feet, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *tripod*, ult. a doublet of *trivet*. For the form, cf. the equiv. D. *drievoet* = MLG. *drivot*, *drevot*, a trivet, = E. *three-foot*.] 1. A three-footed stool or stand; a tripod; especially, an iron tripod on which to place cooking-vessels or anything which is to be kept hot by the fire.

He shulde fynde in one place a friyngpan, in an other a chauldron, here a *tryuet*, and there a spytte, and these in maner in euery pore mannes house.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 145).

She got up to set the pot of coffee back on the *trivet*.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxii.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing the three-legged iron support used in cooking. It is usually represented in plan, or as looked at from above, the feet or uprights seen in perspective.—**Right as a trivet**, standing steadily (in allusion to the fact that a tripod stands firm on irregular surfaces); hence, proverbially, entirely or perfectly right. [Colloq.]

I'll warrant you'll find yourself *right as a trivet!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 71.

"As to the letter, Rokesmith," said Mr. Boffin, "you're as *right as a trivet*." *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 14.

trivet[2] (triv'et), *n.* [Formerly also *trevat*; origin obscure.] A knife for cutting the loops of terry fabrics, such as velvets or Wilton carpets, in which the looped warp is formed over wires in the shed. Each wire has a groove at the top to serve as a guide for the trivet, which can be run rapidly along the wires, cutting all the loops and thus making a pile fabric or cut pile fabric. *E. H. Knight.*

For velvets, &c., the wires are provided with a groove on their upper face, and along this groove a cutting knife called a *trivet* is run to cut the loops.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 467.

trivet-table (triv'et-tā'bl), *n.* A table supported by three feet.

The *trivet-table* of a foot was lame.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 84.

Trivia[1] (triv'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), named in allusion to its trivial size and value; < L. *trivius*, of three roads: see *trivium*.] The typical genus of the family *Triviidæ*, containing a number of small species of various parts of the world, among those known as *sea-beans*. See *sea-bean*, 2. See also cut under *Triviidæ*.

Trivia europæa. *a*, upper aspect; *b*, lower aspect.

trivia[2], *n.* Plural of *trivium*.

Triviacea (triv-i-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trivia*[1] + *-acea*.] Same as *Triviidæ*.

trivial (triv'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *trivial* = Sp. Pg. *trivial* = It. *triviale*, < L. *trivialis*, of the cross-roads, hence common, commonplace, ML. of the trivium, or three liberal arts, < *trivium*, a meeting of three roads, in ML. the first three liberal arts: see *trivium*. Cf. *bivial*, *quadrivial*.] I. *a.* 1. Such as may be found everywhere; commonplace; ordinary; vulgar.

In the infancy of learning . . . those conceits which are now *trivial* were then new.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *trivial* round, the common task,
Would furnish all we ought to ask.
Keble, Christian Year, Morning.

2. Trifling; insignificant; of little worth or importance; paltry.

Trivial objections to the plan were made at the time by cavillers. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 141.

3. Occupying one's self with trifles; trifling.

As a scholar meantime he was *trivial* and incapable of labour. *De Quincey.*

4. Of or pertaining to the trivium, or the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic; hence, initiatory; rudimentary.

Whose deep-seen skill
Hath three times construed either Flaccus o'er,
And thrice rehears'd them in his *trivial* floor.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 173.

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) Common; popular; vernacular; not technical: noting the popular or familiar names of animals or plants, as distinguished from the technical New Latin names. (*b*) Specific; not generic: noting what used to be called the *nomen triviale*—that is, the second or specific term in the binomial technical name of an animal or a plant, such terms being often adopted or adapted from a popular name or epithet. Thus, in the several designations *Homo sapiens*, *Felis leo*, *Mus musculus*, *Rosa canina*, the words *sapiens*, *leo*, *musculus*, and *canina* are respectively the trivial names of the species they designate. See *specific*, 3 (*b*).

6. In echinoderms, specifically, of or pertaining to the trivium: as, the *trivial* (anterior) ambulacra of a sea-urchin.

II. *n.* 1. One of the three liberal arts which constitute the trivium.—2. A coefficient or other quantity not containing the quantities of the set considered.

trivialism (triv'i-al-izm), *n.* [< *trivial* + *-ism*.] A trivial matter; a trivial remark. *Carlyle.*

triviality (triv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *trivialite*, F. *trivialité* = Sp. *trivialidad* = Pg. *trivialidade* = It. *trivialità*; as *trivial* + *-ity*.] 1. Trivial or paltry character or quality.

The *triviality* of its meaningless details. *J. Caird.*

2. Pl. *trivialities* (-tiz). A trivial thing; a trifle; a matter of little value or importance. *Colgrave.*

It is in these acts called *trivialities* that the seeds of joy are forever wasted, until men and women look round with haggard faces at the devastation their own waste has made. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlii.

trivialize (triv'i-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trivialized*, ppr. *trivializing*. [< *trivial* + *-ize*.] To render trivial or paltry.

Southey. . . . We are now at the Sonnets [of Milton]. I know your dislike of this composition.
Landor. In English, not in Italian; but Milton has ennobled it in our tongue, and has *trivialized* it in that.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Landor, ii.

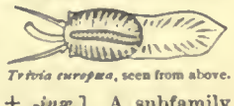
trivially (triv'i-al-i), *adv.* In a trivial manner.

Neither is money the sinews of war (as it is *trivially* said). *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms, etc. (ed. 1887).

trivialness (triv'i-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being trivial; triviality.

We always seem to be living just on the brink of a pure and lofty intercourse, which would make the ills and *trivialness* of life ridiculous. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 13.

Triviidæ (tri-vī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trivia* + *-idæ*.] A family of involute tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Trivia*. They are of small size, and closely related to the cowries, but differ in the multicuspid median teeth and unguiform marginal teeth of the radula, and the shell is generally transversely ribbed. They chiefly inhabit tropical seas, but one (*Trivia europæa*) occurs in British waters. See also cut under *Trivia*.



Trivia europæa, seen from above.

Triviinæ (triv-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trivia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Triviidæ* (or of *Cypræidæ*), including the genus *Trivia*, and characterized by the completely involute shell with concealed spire.

trivium (triv'i-um), *n.*; pl. *trivia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *trivium*, a meeting of three roads, ML. the first three liberal arts (see def.), neut. of *trivius*, of three roads, < *tres* (*tri-*), three, + *via*, way, road.] 1. In the schools of the middle ages, the first three liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, and logic)—the other four (namely, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy) being termed *quadrivium*.—2. In echinoderms, as any sea-urchin, the three anterior ambula-

era, taken collectively and distinguished from the two posterior ones taken together. See *bivium*, and cut under *Spatangoida*.

trivoltin (trī-vol'tin), *n.* [< L. *tres* (*tri-*), three, + It. *volto*, turn: see *volt*[1].] A race of the silkworm of commerce (*Sericaria mori*) which has three annual generations, thus producing three crops of cocoons each year; also, such a silkworm. Also *trivoltine*.

triweekly (trī-wēk'li), *a.* [< *tri-* + *weekly*.] 1. Occurring, performed, or appearing once every three weeks. — 2. Less correctly, occurring, performed, or appearing thrice a week: as, a *triweekly* newspaper.

Trixagidæ (trik-saj'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of beetles: same as *Throscidæ*.

Trixagus (trik'sa-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τριξός*, var. of *τρισσός*, *τριττός*, threefold (< *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three), + *ἄγειν*, drive, do.] A genus of beetles: same as *Throscus*.

trizomal (trī-zō'mal), *a.* [For **trirhizomal*, < Gr. *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *ῥίζωμα*, root, + *-al*.] Formed of the sum of three square roots.—**Trizomal curve**, a curve whose equation is

$$\sqrt{\alpha x} + \sqrt{\beta y} + \sqrt{\gamma z} = 0,$$

where α, β, γ are parameters, and X, Y, Z three curves of the same system.

troadt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trode*.

troat (trōt), *v. i.* [Said to be imitative.] To cry as a buck in rutting-time.

troat (trōt), *n.* [< *troat*, *v.*] The cry of a buck in rutting-time.

trobellionŧ, *n.* [ME., < OF. **trobellion*, **torbellion*, < L. *turbella*, a bustle, stir, < *turba*, a bustle, stir, disturbance: see *trouble*.] A storm; disturbance. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

trocar (trō'kär), *n.* [Also *trochar*; < F. *trocar*, *trocart*, also *trois-quarts* (as if involving *quart*, a quarter), < *trois*, three, + *carre*, side, face, OF. *quarre*, a square: see *three* and *square*[1].] A surgical instrument used for withdrawing fluid from the body in cases of dropsy, hydrocele, etc. It consists of a perforator, or stylet, and a cannula. After the puncture is made the stylet is withdrawn, and the cannula remains for the escape of the fluid.

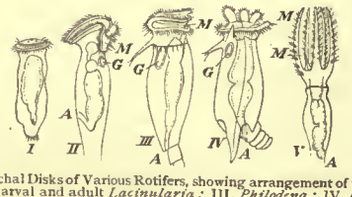
Trochacea (trō-kā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* Same as *Trochidæ*.

trochaic (trō-kā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trochaïque*, < L. *trochaicus*, < Gr. *τροχαϊκός*, pertaining to or consisting of trochees, < *τροχαῖος*, a trochee: see *trochee*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a trochee: as, *trochaic* rhythm. — 2. Constituting or equivalent to a trochee: as, a *trochaic* foot. — 3. Consisting or composed of trochees: as, *trochaic* verses. Trochaic verse is measured by dipodies, of the form $\angle\smile - \overline{\smile}$. In ancient metrics the dipody is the shortest and the hexapody the longest trochaic colon, and the tetrameter catalectic (see *tetrameter*) the most usual meter. In English poetry trochaic meter is not infrequent in hymns and lyrics, and in Longfellow's "Hiawatha" the dimeter (tetrapody) is used throughout, as in the Kalevala, as a narrative (epic) meter. See *ithyphallic*, *octonarius*, *scazon*, *septenarius*.—**Trochaic cesura.** See *cesura*.

II. *n.* A trochaic verse or period.

trochaical (trō-kā'i-kal), *a.* [< *trochaic* + *-al*.] Same as *trochaic*.

trochal (trō'kal), *a.* [< NL. **trochalis*, < *trochus*, < Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel (cf. Gr. *τροχαλός*, running, round, < *τροχός*, a wheel): see *trochus*.] 1. Wheel-like; rotiform; discoidal: as, a *trochal* disk or organ (see below). Also *trochate*. — 2. Having a trochal disk or organ; trochate; trochiferous. — 3. Encircling or surrounding, like the tire of a wheel or the rim of a disk: as, a *trochal* set of cilia. — 4. Revolving; spinning like a top; trochilic.—**Trochal disk**, in *Rotifera*, the



Trochal Disks of Various Rotifers, showing arrangement of the cilia. I, II, larval and adult *Lacinularia*; III, *Philodina*; IV, *Brachionus*; V, *Stephanoceros*. *A*, anus; *M*, mouth; *G*, ganglion.

orsl organ characteristic of the rotifers; the wheel of the wheel-animalcules; the velum.

Trochalopteron (trok-a-lop'tę-ron), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1843), also *Trochalopterum* (Agassiz, 1846), < Gr. *τροχαλός*, round (< *τροχός*, a wheel), + *πτερόν*, wing.] An extensive genus of oriental timeliine birds, whose type is *T. squamatum*. These birds range in the hill-countries of India, in Burma, through China, and in some of the islands, as Formosa and Hainan; the species are 25 or 30. Most of them have been properly identified only of late years, as *T. canorum*, the so-called Chinese thrush of Latham (1783), described many years before that as *Turdus chinensis* by Osbeck. The genus is also called *Pterocyclus* and *Leucodioptron*.

trochanter (trō-kan'tėr), *n.* [= F. *trocanter*, < NL. *trochanter*, < Gr. *τροχαντήρ*, the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket, < *τρέχειν*, run: see *trochus*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tuberosity, protuberance, or apophysis of the upper part of the femur or thigh-bone, for the insertion of various muscles which flex, extend, or rotate the limb. There may be one (elephant), two (usually), or three (horse) such processes; in man there are two, called the *greater* and the *lesser trochanter*, the former for the gluteal muscles and those collectively called rotators, the latter for the psoas and iliacus. In birds the great trochanter enters into the construction of the hip-joint, as a shoulder of the femur which abuts against the ilium. Trochanters commonly have an independent center of ossification, and are therefore of the nature of epiphyses. See cuts under *epiphysis* and *femur*.

2. In *entom.*, the second joint of an insect's leg, succeeding the coxa. The trochanter is sometimes two-jointed, in which case the proximal one of its two joints takes the name of *trochantin*, the other being the trochanter proper. See cut under *coxa*.—**Intercepting trochanter.** See *intercept*.

trochanterian (trō-kan-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *trochanter* + *-i-an*.] Of or pertaining to the greater trochanter of the femur.

trochanteric (trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* [< *trochanter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a trochanter, in any sense; trochanterian or trochantinian: as, a *trochanteric* tuberosity.—**Trochanteric fossa.** Same as *digital fossa* (which see, under *digital*).

trochantin, trochantine (trō-kan'tin), *n.* [< *trochant(er)* + *-in*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the lesser trochanter of the femur. — 2. In *entom.*, the first or proximal one of two joints of which the trochanter may consist (see *trochanter*, 2). It is often united with the coxa.

trochantinian (trō-kan-tin'i-an), *a.* [< *trochantin* + *-i-an*.] Of or pertaining to the lesser trochanter of the femur.

trochar, *n.* See *trocar*.

trochate (trō'kāt), *a.* [< NL. **trochatus*, < Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel: see *trochus*.] 1. Same as *trochal*, 1. — 2. Trochiferous; provided with a trochal organ.

troche[1] (trōch or trōk; commonly trō'kē: see etym.), *n.* [< NL. **trochus*, a circular tablet, < Gr. *τροχός*, a round cake, a pill: see *trochus*. The word *troche*, for which no corresponding forms are found in the Rom. languages (they use, instead, forms corresponding to the dim. *trochisk*, q. v.), seems to have been formed in E. directly from the NL. or Gr. In the absence of a vernacular pronunciation and of obvious analogies, various pronunciations have been given to it: (*a*) trōch, as if from a F. **troche*, not found in this sense (though existing in the plural, as a hunting-term, *troches*, fumets, the (round) droppings of deer); (*b*) trōsh, supposed to be a more exact rendering of the assumed F. **troche*; (*c*) trōk, an E. accommodation of the NL. **trochus* (trō'kus), Gr. *τροχός*; (*d*) trō'kē, an erroneous pronunciation now common, appar. due to confusion with *trochee*, or to a notion that the word is NL. **troche*, < Gr. *τροχή* (which exists only as a by-form of *τρόχος*, course). (*e*) A more exact E. form of the Gr. term would be **troch* (trok), after the analogy of *stich*, the only other instance, and that technical or rare, of an E. monosyllable from a Gr. word ending in *-χ-ος* (other instances are polysyllables, as *distich*, *tetrastich*, *acrostic*[1] for **acrostich*, etc.).] A small circular cake, as a lozenge or other form of tablet composed of some medicinal ingredients mixed into a paste with sugar and mucilage, and dried. It is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent, especially to allay irritation of the throat.

> Take of Benjamin six ounces, wood of aloes eight ounces, styrax calamite three ounces, musk half a dram, orrice two ounces, sugar candy three pound; powder them, and with rose-water make *troches*.
> *Cosmeticks* (1660), p. 138. (*Halliwell.*)

troche[2]ŧ, *v.* [< OF. *trocher*, branch. Cf. *trocking*.] To branch.

> Whan he [a hart] hath *troched* on that one partye .iiij. and on the other .v., than is he of .xvj. of defsaunte. Whan he is *trochid* on bothe sydes .v., than is he of .xvj. atte fulle.
> *Rel. Antiq.*, 1. 151.

Teste de cerf trochée [F.], *troched* or whose top is divided into three or four small branches. *Cotgrave.*

trochee (trō'kē), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *trochæus*; = F. *trochée* = Sp. *troqueo* = Pg. It. *trocheo*, < L. *trochæus*, a trochee, also a tribrach, < Gr. *τροχαῖος*, a trochee, tribrach, prop. adj. (sc. *πούς*, foot), running, tripping, < *τρόχος*, a running, a course: see *trochus*.] In *pros.*, a foot of two syllables, the first long or accented and the second short or unaccented. The trochee of modern or accentual versification consists of an accented followed by an unaccented syllable. The trochee of Greek and Latin poetry ($\angle\,|\,\smile$) consists of a long time or syllable, forming the thesis (or metrically accented part of the foot), succeeded by a short as arsis, and is accordingly trisemic and diplasic. Its resolved form is the (trochaic) tribrach ($\angle\smile\,|\,\smile$). In the even places of a trochaic line an irrational trochee or spondee is frequently substituted for the normal trochee ($\angle - $ for $\angle\smile$), as also in the so-called "basis" of logaœdic verse. The irrational trochee may take an apparently anapestic form ($\angle\smile -$ for $\angle -$ for $\angle\smile$). This foot receives its names of *trochee* (running) and *choree* or *choreus* (dancing) from its rapid movement and fitness to accompany dances.—**Trochee semantus**, in *anc. pros.*, one of the greater feet, consisting of three double or tetrasemic longs, the first two of which belong to the thesis and the last to the arsis. Compare *orthius*.

Trochidæ (trok'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trochus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Trochus*; the top-shells. They have the foot moderately broad, the epipodium fringed with lobes or tentacular filaments, the tentacles elongate and simple, the eyes pedunculated at the outer bases of the tentacles, a pair of intertentacular appendages, and a spiral, generally conic, shell with a rhombiform aperture closed by a multispiral corneous operculum. It is a large group of marine shells, many of which exhibit a brilliant nacre or ornamentation. See cuts under *Monodonta*, *operculum*, *radula*, *top-shell*, and *Trochus*.

trochiform (trō'ki-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *trochus*, a top, + L. *forma*, form.] In *conch.*, specifically, of the form of a top-shell; belonging or allied to the *Trochidæ*.

trochil (trō'kil), *n.* [= F. *trochile* = It. *trochilo*, < L. *trochilus*: see *trochilus*[1]. Cf. *thrall*.] The trochilus. See *trochilus*[1], 1 (*a*).

> He [the crocodile] opens his chaps to let the *Trochil* pick his teeth, which give it feeding.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 323.

Trochili (trok'i-lī), *n. pl.* Same as *Trochilidæ*.

trochilic (trō-kil'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *τροχίλος*, *τροχιλία*, a revolving cylinder, a pulley, < *τρέχειν*, run: see *trochilus*[2].] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round. [Rare.]

> Thus farre had I proceeded in names, when it was hie time to stay, for I am aduertised that there is one which by arte *trochilick* will drawe all English surnames of the best families oute of the pitte of poetrie, as Bourchier from Busyris the tyrant of Ægypt.
> *Camden*, Remains, Surnames.

II.ŧ *n.* The doctrine of the composition of circular motions.

trochilics (trō-kil'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *trochilic* (see *-ics*).] The science of rotary motion. [Rare.]

> For the better conceiving of this invention, it is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilics*, or the art of wheel-instruments. *Wilkins*, Dædalus, xiv.

Trochilidæ (trō-kil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trochilus*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral macrochirous picarian birds peculiar to America, whose typical genus is *Trochilus*; the humming-

Loddigesia mirabilis, one of the *Trochilidæ*.

birds or colibris. See *humming-bird* (with cut), for description, and cuts under *Atthis*, *Calypte*, *Docimastes*, *Eriocnemis*, *Eutoxeres*, *sappho*, *sheartail*, *Spathura*, *sun-gem*, and *thornbill*.

trochilidine (trō-kil'i-din), *a.* [< *Trochilidæ* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Trochilidæ* or humming-birds: as, *trochilidine* literature. *Coues.*

trochilidist (trō-kil'i-dist), *n.* [< *Trochilidæ* + *-ist*.] A monographer of humming-birds; one who is versed in the study of the *Trochilidæ*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 358.

Trochilidæŧ (trok-i-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1843), < *Trochilium* + *-idæ*.] A family of moths; the clear-winged hawk-moths. See *Ægeriidæ* and *Sesiidæ*.

Trochilinæ (trok-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trochilus*[1], 2, + *-inæ*.] 1ŧ. The humming-birds. Same as *Trochilidæ*.—2. One of the subfamilies of *Trochilidæ*, containing most of the species.

Trochilium (trō-kil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), < Gr. τροχίλος, some small bird: see *trochilus*[1].] A genus of clear-winged hawk-moths, including large species with transparent wings, obsolete tongue, subclavate antennæ with a brush of hair at the tip, and rather densely clothed legs, which, however, are not tufted. *T. apiformis* of the United States is so called from its bee-like appearance.

trochilus[1] (trok'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *trochilus*, < Gr. τροχίλος, some small bird, < τρέχειν, run: see *trochus*. Cf. *trochil*[1].] 1. A trochil; one of several different birds. (*a*) A bird described by some ancient writers, as Herodotus, as a kind of wagtail or sandpiper which enters the mouth of the crocodile and feeds by picking the reptile's teeth. Many surmises have been made in the attempt to identify this bird. It is certainly one of the small plover-like birds of the region of the Nile, probably either the Egyptian courser, crocodile-bird, or sicsac, *Pluvianus ægyptius*, belonging to the subfamily *Cursoriinæ* (see cut under *Pluvianus*), or the Egyptian spur-winged plover, *Hoplopterus spinosus* (see cut under *spur-winged*). (*b*) One of several very small European warbler-like birds, as the golden-crested wren, or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus* (see cut under *goldcrest*), and the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, etc. (*c*) Some or any humming-bird; a colibri.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a Linnean genus of humming-birds, type of the family *Trochilidæ*, formerly including all the species then known, since divided into perhaps 200 modern genera. The generic name is now commonly restricted to such species as the common ruby-throated humming-bird of the United States, *T. colubris*, and the black-throated humming-bird of California, *T. alexandri*. See cut under *humming-bird*.

trochilus[2] (trok'i-lus), *n.*; pl. *trochili* (-lī). [< L. *trochilus*, < Gr. τροχίλος, a broad hollow molding running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, < τρέχειν, run.] In *arch.*, same as *scotia*.

trochin (trō'kin), *n.* [< Gr. τροχός, wheel, something spherical or circular (see *trochus*), + *-in*[1].] The lesser tuberosity of the head of the humerus, in man the site of the insertion of the subscapularis muscle. See *trochiter*, and cut under *humerus*.

trochingt, *n.* [< *troche*[2] + *-ing*[1].] One of the small snags or points surmounting the antlers of the stag. *Howell.*

trochinian (trō-kin'i-an), *a.* [< *trochin* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the trochin, or lesser tuberosity of the humerus.

trochiscus (trō-kis'kus), *n.*; pl. *trochisci* (-i). [< L. *trochiscus*: see *trochisk*.] Same as *trochisk*.

trochisk (trō'kisk), *n.* [< OF. *trochisque* = Pg. *trochisco*, *trocisco* = It. *trochisco* = G. *trochisk*, < L. *trochiscus*, a pill, troche, < Gr. τροχίσκος, a small wheel, a small disk or ball, pastil, troche, dim. of τροχός, a round cake, a pill: see *trochus*, *troche*[1].] A troche.

I would have trial made of two other kinds of bracelets, for comforting the heart and spirits: the one of the *trochisk* of vipers, made into little pieces of beads; for since they do great good inwards, especially for pestilent agues, it is like they will be effectual outwards, where they may be applied in greater quantity. There would be *trochisk* likewise made of snakes, whose flesh dried is thought to have a very opening and cordial virtue.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. (ed. Montagu), § 965.

God finds out a way to improve their evils to advantage; and teaches them, of these vipers, to make sovereign treacles, and safe and powerful *trochisees* [read *trochiskes*].

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead, xvii. § 4.

trochite (trō'kīt), *n.* [< Gr. τροχός, a wheel, + *-ite*[2].] One of the disks or wheel-like joints of the stem of an encrinite; a wheelstone, screwstone, or entrochus. [Rare or obsolete.]

trochiter (trok'i-tėr), *n.* [An arbitrary variant of *trochanter*.] The greater tuberosity of the head of the humerus, in man the site of the insertion of the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor muscles. See *trochin*, and cut under *humerus*.

trochiterian (trok-i-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *trochiter* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the trochiter: as, the *trochiterian* fossa (a depression upon the trochiter for insertion of the infraspinatus muscle).

trochitic (trō-kit'ik), *a.* [< *trochite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a trochite; pertaining to a trochite.

trochlea (trok'lē-ą), *n.*; pl. *trochleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *trochlea*, *troclea*, a pulley, sheaf, block, ML. also a windlass, roller, small wheel, < Gr. τροχιλία, τροχαλία, a pulley, a block; cf. τροχαλός, running, < τρέχειν, run: see *trochus*. Hence ult. E. *truckle*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pulley or pulley-like arrangement of parts, affording a smooth surface upon which another part glides. Specifically—(*a*) A fibrous loop in the upper inner corner of the orbit of the eye, through which runs the tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball. The line of traction of the muscle is by this contrivance deflected at nearly a right angle. This trochlea is not found below mammals. Similar loops (seldom, however, taking the name *trochlea*) bind down and alter the direction of some other double-bellied muscles, as the digastricus and omohyoid. See cuts under *eye*[1] and *eyeball*. (*b*) In the elbow-joint, the articular surface of the inner condyle of the humerus, with which the ulna articulates: distinguished from the capitellum, or outer convex surface for the articulation of the radius: so called because in man it is concave from side to side, though very convex in the opposite direction, thus affording a surface like that of the rim of a pulley-wheel. See cuts under *capitellum* and *epicondyle*. (*c*) In *entom.*, the orifice of the metathorax through which passes the tendon of the abdomen, and whose smooth rim serves as a sort of pulley. *Kirby and Spence.*—**Tibial trochlea.** See *tibial*.

trochlear (trok'lē-ąr), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *trochlearis*, < L. *trochlea*, pulley: see *trochlea*.] I. *a.* 1. Pulley-like; forming a loop that acts like a pulley for a tendon to run through, or affording a surface like that of a pulley, upon which a bone may ride back and forth. See *trochlea*.—2. In *bot.*, circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle of its circumference, so as to resemble a pulley, as the embryo of *Commelina communis*. Also *trochleate*.—3. Pertaining to or connected with a trochlea: as, a *trochlear* muscle or nerve; *trochlear* movements.—**Trochlear fossa**, a small depression in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, situated near the internal angular process, for attachment of the trochlea of the eye.—**Trochlear muscle**, the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball, whose tendon runs through a trochlea. See cut under *eyeball*.—**Trochlear nerve** (*nervus trochlearis*), the fourth and smallest of the cranial nerves. Its superficial origin is just behind the corpora quadrigemina. It supplies the superior oblique muscle of the orbit. It is purely motor in its function. Also called *patheticus*, *oculomuscularis superior*. See second cut under *brain*.—**Trochlear spine.** See *spine*.—**Trochlear surface of the femur**, the smooth depression forming the anterior part of the articular surface of the condyles, for articulation with the patella.

II. *n.* A trochlear muscle or nerve; a trochlearis.

Also *trochleary*.

trochlearis (trok-lē-ā'ris), *n.*; pl. *trochlearres* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *trochlear*.] In *anat.*, a trochlear muscle or nerve. See phrases under *trochlear*.

trochleary (trok'lē-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *trochlea* + *-ary*.] In *anat.*, same as *trochlear*.

trochleate (trok'lē-āt), *a.* [< NL. *trochleatus*, < L. *trochlea*, a pulley: see *trochlea*.] In *bot.*, same as *trochlear*, 2.

Trochocarpa (trok-ō-kär'pą), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), from the fruit; < Gr. τροχός, a wheel, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Epacridaceæ* and tribe *Styphelieæ*. It is characterized by a ten-celled ovary, and a drupaceous fruit with five to ten one-seeded nutlets. The 8 species are natives of Australia. They bear petioled polymorphous leaves, either scattered, two-ranked, or somewhat whorled. The small flowers form axillary or terminal spikelets. *T. thymifolia*, a small Tasmanian shrub, is cultivated under the name of *wheelseed*. *T. laurina* is the beech- or brush-cherry of New South Wales and Queensland, a tree reaching 20 or 40 feet high, with tough fine-grained wood, used for turning.

trochoid (trō'koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *trochoïde*, < Gr. τροχοειδής, round like a wheel, < τροχός, a wheel, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* 1. In *geom.*, trochoidal.—2. In *anat.*, rotating or revolving like a wheel; pivotal, as an articulation; trochoidal: applied to that kind of rotatory arthrosis in which a part revolves to some extent upon another, as the head of the radius in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna in pronation and supination of the forearm, or the atlas about the odontoid process of the axis in shaking the head.—3. In *conch.*, top-shaped, like a shell of the genus *Trochus*; conical with a flat base; of or related to the *Trochidæ*.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a prolate or curtate cycloid or curve traced by a point in fixed connection with, but not generally on the circumference of, a wheel which rolls upon a right line. If the point is outside the circumference, the trochoid has loops; if inside, it has waves. See *cycloid*.—2. In *anat.*, a rotatory or pivotal joint; diarthrosis rotatorius; cyclarthrosis.—3. In *conch.*, a top-shell, or some similar shell; any member of the *Trochidæ*.

trochoidal (trō'koi-dąl), *a.* [< *trochoid* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a trochoid; partaking of the nature of a trochoid: as, the *trochoidal* curves, such as the epicycloid, the involute of the circle, and the spiral of Archimedes.—2. In *anat.* and *conch.*, same as *trochoid*.

trochometer (trō-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τροχός, a wheel, + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *trechometer*.

Trochosphæra (trok-ō-sfē'rą), *n.* [NL.: see *trochosphere*.] 1†. A supposed genus of rotifers, as *T. æquatorialis* of the Philippines. *Semper.*—2. [*l. c.*] A trochosphere.

trochosphere (trok'ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. τροχός, a wheel, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.] That larval form of various annelids, mollusks, and mollusceoids which has a circlet of cilia. The trochosphere in *Mollusca* is an advanced gastrula or gastrular stage of the embryo, prior to the veliger stage, when the original blastopore has been lost or transformed, a rudimentary mouth and anus have appeared, and there is an equatorial circlet of cilia about the spheroidal body. In mollusks also called *neocembryo* (see *typembryo*).

trochospherical (trok-ō-sfer'i-kąl), *a.* [< *trochosphere* + *-ic-al*.] Having a spherical figure and a ciliated circlet; of or pertaining to a trochosphere.

Trochotoma (trō-kot'ō-mą), *n.* [NL. (Deslongchamps, 1841), < Gr. τροχός, wheel, + *-τομος*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A genus of pleurotomarioid gastropods with a trochiform shell, an infundibuliform base, and a slit above the carina, obliterated except near the margin of the aperture. The species flourished in the Liassic seas.

Trochotoma conulordes.

Trochozoa (trok-ō-zō'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *trochozoön*.] Those invertebrates, as annelids and mollusks, whose larval forms in one stage are trochospheres; also, loosely, such larvæ, collectively considered, or hypothetical organisms from which annelids and mollusks are supposed to have been derived.

trochozoön (trok-ō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τροχός, wheel, + ζῷον, animal.] Any member of the *Trochozoa*, considered as hypothetical ancestral forms of annelids and mollusks. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 236.

The Balanoglossus occupies an intermediate position between the worms and the Chordata. It has originated from a *trochozoön* which acquired some features in common with worms. *Nature*, XLII. 94.

trochus (trō'kus), *n.* [< L. *trochus*, ML. also *trocus*, hoop, ML. also wheel, top, < Gr. τροχός, something round, as a wheel, hoop, circle, circuit, ring, cake, pill, < τρέχειν, run. Hence ult. (from τροχός or the orig. verb) E. *troche*[1], *trochiscus*, *trochisk*, *trochee*, *trochil*, *trochilus*, *trochanter*, *truck*[1], *truckle*, etc. See especially *troche*[1] and *truck*[1].] 1†. A wheel. *Bailey*, 1733. —2†. A round lump. *Bailey*, 1733.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Trochidæ*, having a regular conic form with flat base, oblique and rhombic aperture, and a horny operculum of many whorls; top-shells. *T. zizyphinus* and *T. obeliscus* are examples. Some of the species grow to a large size, are handsomely marked, and when cut and polished show an extremely brilliant nacre. See also cuts under *operculum*, *radula*, and *top-shell*.

Trochus obeliscus.

Trochus zizyphinus.

trock (trok), *v.* A Scoteh form of *truck*[1].

troco (trō'kō), *n.* [< Sp. *truco*, "a truck table to play on" (Stevens, 1706): see *truck*[3].] An old English game, formerly known as *tawn-billiards*. It is played on a lawn with wooden balls and a cue ending in a spoon-shaped iron projection. In the center of the green there is an iron ring moving on a pivot, and the object is to drive the ball through the ring. Points are also made by caroming—that is, by the striking of two balls in succession with the player's own ball.

trod (trod), *n.* [< ME. *trod* (cf. Norw. *trod*, a way or path much trodden), < AS. *tredan* (pret. *træd*), etc., tread: see *tread*, and cf. *trode*, *trade*[1].] Tread; tramp; track. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

This is the worst o' a' mishaps,
'Tis war than death's fell *trod*.

Tarras, Poems, p. 59. (*Jamieson.*)

Hot trod, the pursuit or tracings of moss-troopers or reavers; literally, a fresh track or footstep.

The pursuit of Border marauders was followed by the injured party and his friends with blood-hounds and bugle-horn, and was called the *hot-trod*. He was entitled, if his dog could trace the scent, to follow the invaders into the opposite kingdom, a privilege which often occasioned bloodshed. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 29, note.

trod, **trodden** (trod, trod'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *tread*, *v.*] Trampled; crushed; hence, insulted; degraded: much used in composition with an adverbial element: as, down-*trodden*.

Then to the well-*trod* stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 131.

trode (trōd), *n.* [A var. of *trod*, *trade*[1].] Footing; path. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> In humble dales is footing fast,
> The *trode* is not so tickle.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

trögerite (trē'gėr-īt), *n.* [< *Tröger* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of uranium, occurring in thin tabular crystals of a lemon-yellow color: named after R. Tröger, an inspector of mines at Neustädtel in Saxony.

troggin (trog'in), *n.* [Cf. *trock*, *truck*[1].] Small wares. *Burns*, An Excellent New Song. [Scotch.]

troggs (trogz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *troggin*.] Duds; clothes. [Scotch.]

> "By my *troggs*," replied Christie, "I would have thrust my lance down his throst." *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

troglodyte (trog'lō-dīt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *troglodite*; < F. *troglodyte* = Pg. *troglodyta* = Sp. It. *troglodita*, < L. *troglodyta*, only in pl. *Troglodytæ*, *Trogodytæ* (as a proper name), < Gr. τρωγλοδύτης, cave-dweller, lit. 'one who creeps into holes,' < τρώγλη, hole, cave, + δύειν, enter, creep into.] **I.** *a.* Inhabiting caverns; cave-dwelling; cavernicolous; spelæan; troglodytic: specifically noting human beings, apes, and birds.

II. *n.* **1.** A cave-dweller; a caveman; one who lives in a naturally formed cavity in the rocks, or, by extension, one who has his abode in a dwelling-place of that kind, whether constructed by enlarging a natural cave or by making an entirely new excavation. The word *troglodyte* is rarely used except in translating from the classic authors, or in discussions with regard to the nature of the people so denominated by them, or as applied to members of some prehistoric tribes, as those of the Mediterranean caves near Mentone, in Italy. Caves were natural places of refuge and residence in the early stages of man's development, and were very frequently thus occupied by various prehistoric races, as has been proved by explorations made in different parts of the world. These explorations have in numerous instances revealed the existence of human remains mingled with implements and ornaments made by the hand of man, together with the bones of living and extinct species of animals, the whole occurring in such a way as to prove beyond a doubt that they were contemporaneous. Several classic authors—among whom are Herodotus, Aristotle, Strabo, and Pliny—speak of the troglodytes, and give this name to cave-dwellers in various rather vaguely designated regions. Cave-dwellers still live in a few places in the United States, as some of the Yavasupai Indians in caves in the side cañons of the Colorado river.

> *Q.* Are there still any *troglodytes*, or inhabitants of caves, and are they numerous?
> *A.* The district between Marsa Susa and Cyrene is full of caverns in the very heart of the mountains, into which whole families get by means of ropes; and many are born, live, and die, in these dens, without ever going out of them.
> *W. H. Smyth*, The Mediterranean, p. 497.

> Paiæolithic man was unquestionably a true *troglodyte*, the caves which he is known to have inhabited being very numerous. *J. Geikie*, Prehistoric Europe, p. 19.

2. Hence, one living in seclusion; one unacquainted with the affairs of the world. *Saturday Rev.*—**3.** In *mammal.*, an anthropoid ape of the genus *Troglodytes*, as the chimpanzee or the gorilla, especially the former, which was earlier known to naturalists and was called *Simia troglodytes*. The name is actually a misnomer, arising from some confounding or comparing of these apes with peoples who in ancient times were called *troglodytes*. See *Troglodytes*, 2, and cuts under *chimpanzee* and *gorilla*.

4. In *ornith.*, a wren of the genus *Troglodytes* or family *Troglodytidæ*. The term is a misnomer, since no wrens live in caves.

Troglodytes (trog-lod'i-tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *troglodyte*.] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of wrens, type of the family *Troglodytidæ*, based by Vieillot in 1807 on *T. aëdon*. The type is taken to be the common wren of Europe, *T. europæus* or *T. parvulus*, formerly *Sylvia troglodytes*. The name, erroneous in fact, was changed by Rennie in 1831 to *Anorthura*. It has been used by different writers for nearly all the birds of the family *Troglodytidæ* (and for some others). Thus, the common winter wren of the United States is *T. hiemalis*; the house-wren, *T. aëdon*; the great Carolina wren was *T. ludovicianus*; Bewick's wren, *T. bewicki*; the long-billed marsh-wren, *T. palustris*; the short-billed marsh-wren, *T. brevirostris*. The last four named are now placed in other genera. See cuts under *marsh-wren* and *Thryothorus*. (*b*†) In the form *Troglodites*, a Linnean name (1744) of humming-birds, later (1748–66) called *Trochilus*. Compare similar confusion of *trochilus*, 1 (*b*) and (*c*).—**2.** In *mammal.*, a genus of anthropoid apes, instituted by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire after 1807, containing the chimpanzee, *T. niger*, and the gorilla, *T. gorilla*. The generic name being preoccupied in ornithology, and therefore strictly untenable in mammalogy, this genus was called *Mimetes* by Leach in 1819, and afterward *Anthropopithecus* by De Blainville; but *Troglodytes* is still much used. See cuts under *chimpanzee* and *gorilla*.

Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hiemalis*).

troglodytic (trog-lō-dit'ik), *a.* [< L. *troglodyticus*, < Gr. τρωγλοδυτικός, pertaining to a cave-dweller, < τρωγλοδύτης, a cave-dweller, troglodyte: see *troglodyte*.] Of or pertaining to the troglodytes or cave-dwellers; relating to or having the habits of the cave-dwellers.

> The dwelling-places or the burial vaults of a *troglodytic* tribe closely akin to the Guanches of the Canaries.
> *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 370.

troglodytical (trog-lō-dit'i-kal), *a.* [< *troglodytic* + *-al*.] Troglodytic in character or habits; relating to the troglodytes or cave-dwellers.

Troglodytidæ (trog-lō-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Troglodytes* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, a family of oscine passerine birds, whose typical genus is *Troglodytes*; the wrens. The family is of no fixed limit or satisfactory definition. The birds referred to it, in its usual acceptation, are mainly American, and very numerous in tropical and subtropical America. These are well distinguished from most New World passerines, excepting from the mocking-birds, thrashers, and the like, toward which they grade so closely, through such forms as the cactus-wrens, for example, that they have often been associated with them in the family *Liotrichidæ* (the mockers, etc., being then removed from *Turdidæ* to enter into this association). But the Old World wren-like birds have so many and varied relationships that they have thus far proved entirely unmanageable. The whole of them, therefore, together with the American forms, have been thrown in the ornithological waste-basket (*Timeliidæ*). See *wren*, and cuts under *Campylorhynchus*, *marsh-wren*, *Pnoëpyga*, *rock-wren*, *Tesia*, *Thryothorus*, and *Troglodytes*.

Troglodytinæ (trog-lod-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Troglodytes* + *-inæ*.] The wrens, most properly so called: (*a*) As one of the restricted groups of *Troglodytidæ*, when the latter name is used in a broad sense. (*b*) As a subfamily of *Liotrichidæ* or of *Timeliidæ*.

troglodytism (trog'lō-dīt-izm), *n.* [< *troglodyte* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of troglodytes; the habit of living in caves. See *troglodyte*.

Paradise-Trogon (*Pharomacrus mocinno*).

Trogon (trō'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τρώγων, ppr. of τρώγειν, gnaw, chew.] **1.** A genus of birds, type of the family *Trogonidæ*, formerly conterminous with the same, subsequently variously restricted.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Any bird of the genus *Trogon* in a broad sense, as a curucui or quetzal. The most brilliant and splendid of these birds, and one of the most gorgeous of all the feathered tribes, is the famous quetzal, or sacred bird, of the ancient inhabitants of Central America, variously known as the long-tailed, paradise-, or peacock-trogon, *Trogon paradiseus*, *T. pavoninus*, *Calurus resplendens*, *Pharomacrus mocinno*, and by other names. The body is about as large as a pigeon's, but the long upper tail-coverts project beyond the tail for two feet or more, forming a graceful spray-like train. The bird is rich golden-green above, and mostly bright-crimson below.

Trogonidæ (trō-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trogon* + *-idæ*.] The only family of heterodactylous and heteropelmous birds, belonging to the order *Picariæ*; the trogons or curucuis. They are very beautiful birds, including about 50 species inhabiting tropical and subtropical countries of both hemispheres, most numerous in the Neotropical, less so in the Oriental, and least so in the Ethiopian region. A principal technical character is the structure of the feet; for, though many other birds are yoke-toed or zygodactyl, in all except the trogons the first and fourth toes are reversed, in trogons the first and second; and this character is correlated with the heteropelmous disposition of the flexor tendons of the digits. In the skull basipterygoids are present and the palate is desmognathous, the sternum is double-notched on each side behind, there is only one carotid (sinistral), cæca are present, the oil-gland is nude, the pteryloeis is somewhat passerine, there are large aftershafts of the contour-feathers, and these feathers are peculiarly soft and of brilliant hues. The trogons inhabit the depths of the forest, and are both frugivorous and insectivorous. The African type of trogons is the genus *Hapaloderma*; the Oriental is *Harpactes*; the West Indian forms are *Priotelus* and *Temnotrogon*. The more numerous trogons of continental America have a characteristic coloration, the upper parts being green or brown, and the lower red or yellow with a white throat-bar. There are several genera of these besides *Trogon*, including *Pharomacrus*. One species, *T. ambiguus*, extends over the Mexican border of the United States in Arizona. See cut under *Trogon*.

An African type of *Trogonidæ* (*Hapaloderma constantia*).

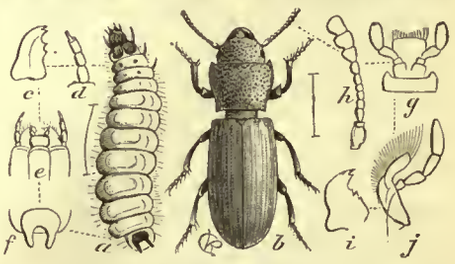
trogonoid (trō'gō-noid), *a.* [< *trogon* + *-oid*.] Resembling a trogon; belonging to the *Trogonoideæ*.

Trogonoideæ (trō-gō-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Trogon* + *-oideæ*.] The trogons as a superfamily of picarian birds, characterized by being heterodactylous and heteropelmous: a needless synonym of *Heterodactylæ*. *Stejneger*, 1885.

Trogonophidæ (trō-gō-nof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Trogonophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophiosaurian lizards, typified by the genus *Trogonophis*, and characterized by the acrodont dentition and the absence of fore limbs.

Trogonophis (trō-gon'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. τρώγων (see *Trogon*) + ὄφις, a snake.] A genus of snake-like lizards destitute of limbs, typical of the family *Trogonophidæ*.

Trogosita (trō-gō-sī'tä), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1790), < Gr. τρώγειν, gnaw, + σῖτος, corn, grain.] A cosmopolitan genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Trogositidæ*. They have the eyes transverse, the tibiæ not spinous, and the thorax truncate at the apex, with the lateral margin deflexed at the middle. About 50 species are known. *T. (Tenebrioides) mauritanica* is a common cosmopolitan species found in stored grain. *T. (Tenebrioides) corticalis* is American. Also *Trogosites*.



Trogosita corticalis.

a, larva; *c*, its mandible; *d*, antenna; *e*, under side of the head; *f*, the two-horned anal plate; *b*, the beetle; *h*, its antenna; *i*, the mandible; *g*, labium and its palpi; *j*, one of the maxillæ and its palpus. (Lines show natural sizes of *a* and *b*.)

Trogositidæ (trō-gō-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Trogosita* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, allied to the *Nitidulidæ*, but separated by the slender tarsi, whose first joint is short. The family contains two groups, members of the first of which are elongate, with the prothorax narrowed behind, those of the second rounded and somewhat flattened. About 160 species are known, of which nearly 50 inhabit the United States; many are found under bark, and others live in fungi.

trogue (trōg), *n.* [A var. of *trough*.] A wooden trough. [North. Eng.]

Troic (trō'ik), *a.* [< L. *Troicus*, < Gr. Τρωϊκός, of or pertaining to Troy, < Τρώς, a Trojan; cf. Τρωάς, the Troad, L. *Troia*, *Troja*, Troy.] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or the Troas; Trojan; relating to the Trojan war. *Gladstone*.

troika (troi'kä), *n.* [Russ. *troïka*, < *troe*, *troi*, three: see *three*.] A team of three horses abreast, peculiar to Russian traveling-conveyances; hence, the vehicle itself to which the horses are attached, or the vehicle and horses taken together.

troil†, *v. t.* [ME. *troilen*, < OF. *troiller*, *truiller*, charm, deceive, < Icel. *trylla*, charm, fascinate, < *troll*, a troll: see *troll*².] To deceive; beguile.

By-hihtest heore and hym after to knowe,
As two godes, with god bothe good and ille;
Thus with treison and with trecherie thow *troiledest* hem bothe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 321.

troillite (troi'līt), *n.* [Named after D. *Troili*, who in 1766 described a meteorite containing this species.] A native iron sulphid often occurring in meteorites, and especially meteoric irons, as embedded nodules or generally disseminated. It may be identical with the terrestrial pyrrhotite, but most authorities regard it as the protosulphid of iron (FeS), a substance not otherwise known outside of the laboratory.

troilus (trō'i-lus), *n.*; pl. *troili* (-lī). [NL., < *Troïlus*, a mythical hero of Troy.] A large swallow-tailed butterfly, *Papilio troilus*, common in the United States. It is for the most part black, but has yellow marginal spots on the fore wings and blue spots on the hind wings. The larva feeds on laurel and sassafras.

Trojan (trō'jan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Troyen*, < L. *Trojanus*, < *Troja*, *Troia*, Troy, < *Tros*, < Gr. Τρώς, a Trojan, also the mythical founder of Troy, in Asia Minor.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to ancient Troy, a celebrated city in Mysia, Asia Minor.—**Trojan War**, in *classical myth.*, a war waged for ten years by the confederated Greeks under the lead of Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ and Argolis, against the Trojans and their allies, for the recovery of Helen (wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta or Lacedæmon), who had been carried away by Paris (son of the Trojan king Priam).

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Troy.—2. A plucky or determined fellow; one who fights or works with a will. [Colloq.]

He bore it [the amputation of his hand], in cors, like a *Trojin*. *Thackeray*, Yellowplush Papers, Mr. Deuceace [at Paris, vii.

3. A boon companion; an irregular liver: sometimes used loosely as a term of opprobrium.

Tut! there are other *Trojans* that thou dreamest not of, the which for sport sake are content to do the profession some grace. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 77.

Sam the butler 's true, the cook a reverend *Trojan*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 1.

4. *pl.* In *entom.*, a name given by Linnæus to certain butterflies, mostly tropical and now generally included in the genus *Papilio*, characterized by their velvety-black colors with crimson spots on the wings and breast. Allied species of different colors were called *Greeks*, and both together formed the group *Equites*. It is now known that certain "Trojans" are sexual varieties of the "Greeks," but the names are still occasionally used.

troke (trōk), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *truck*¹.

troll¹ (trōl), *v.* [Formerly also *trole*, *troul*, *trowl*; < ME. *trollen*, roll, stroll, < OF. *troller*, *trauler*, *troler*, run hither and thither, range, stroll, F. *tróler*, lead, drag about, also stroll, ramble (Picard *droler*, go hither and thither, Norm. *treuler*, idle, lazy), prob. < MHG. *trollen*, G. *trollen*, roll, troll, run, dial. (Swiss) *trohlen*, roll, *tröhlen*, roll, bowl, = MD. *drollen* = LG. *drulen*, roll, troll. Cf. W. *troelli*, turn, wheel, whirl, *troell*, a whirl, wheel, reel, pulley, windlass, screw, *trolian*, *trwlian*, troll, roll, *trolio*, *trwlio*, roll, *trolyn*, a roller, *trol*, a roller, etc.; Bret. *tróel*, a winding plant, *tró*, a circle. The relation of the Teut. and Celtic forms is uncertain. Cf. *troll*¹, *n.*, and *trolley*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To roll; turn round.

To dress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye.
Milton, P. L., xi. 620.

2. To circulate; pass or send round, as a vessel of liquor at table.

Troll about the bridal bowl.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

3. To sing in the manner of a catch or round; also, to sing in a full, jovial voice.

Who still led the rustic ging,
And could *troll* a roundelay
That would make the fields to ring.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirens.

4. To angle or fish for; especially, to angle for in a particular manner. See *trolling*. Hence—5. To allure; entice; draw on.

He . . . *trolls* and baits him with a nobler prey.
Hammond, Works, IV. viii.

6. To angle or fish in.

With patient angle *trolls* the finny deep.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 187.

II. *intrans.* 1. To roll; roll in.

This little ape gets money by the sack-full,
It *trolls* upon her.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, i. 5.

2. To go round; pass; circulate: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

Now the cups *troll* about
To wet the gossips' whistles.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

The Bells a ringing, and the Bowls a *trowling*, the Fidlers fumbling and Tumbling. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

3. To stroll; ramble.

This thretty wynter, as I wene, hath he gone and preched: . . .
And thus hath he *trolled* forth this two and thretty wynter.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 290.

We at last *trolled* off, as cheery and merry a set of youngsters as the sun ever looked upon in a dewy June morning.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 414.

4. To wag; move glibly.

Fill him but a boule, it will make his tongue *troule*.
F. Beaumont, Ex-Ale-Tation of Ale.

5. To take part in a catch or round; sing catches or rounds.

Prepost'rous fool, thou *troul'st* amiss;
Thou err'st; that 's not the way, 'tis this.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 11.

6. To angle or fish in a particular manner. See *trolling*.=**Syn. 6.** See *travel*.

troll¹ (trōl), *n.* [< *troll*¹, *v.* Cf. MD. *drol*, a top, little ball, etc., = MLG. *drol*, *drul*, anything round.] 1. A going or moving round; roll; routine; repetition.

The *troll* of their categorical table might have informed them that there was something else in the intellectual world besides substance and quantity.
Burke, Rev. in France.

2. A song the parts of which are sung in succession; a round.—3. A reel on a fishing-rod.—4. Same as *trolley*, 1.—5. An artificial lure used in trolling.—6. Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground; any long thing. [Scotch.]—**Feathered troll**, a metal troll of oval or fish-like form revolving at the head of the shank of the hook, and having feathers attached to attract the fish; used by anglers. Sometimes hair, as deer's, is used instead of feathers. The metals used are silver, copper, brass, etc., or a combination of these.

troll² (trōl), *n.* [< Icel. *troll* = Sw. *troll* = Dan. *trold*, a troll, = D. *drol* = LG. *droll*, a troll, a humorous fellow, droll, = G. *droll*, *troll*, a troll, etc.: see *droll*.] In *Northern myth.*, a supernatural being, in old Icelandic literature represented as a kind of giant, but in modern Scandinavia regarded as of diminutive size and inhabiting a fine dwelling in the interior of some hill or mound, answering in some respects to the brownie of Scotland. The trolls are described as obliging and neighborly, lending and borrowing freely, and otherwise keeping up a friendly intercourse with mankind. But they have a sad propensity to thieving, stealing not only provisions, but even women and children. They can make themselves invisible, can confer personal strength and prosperity upon men, can foresee future events, etc. *Keightley*.

troller (trō'lėr), *n.* [< *troll*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who fishes by the method known as trolling.

trolley, trolly (trol'i), *n.* [< *troll*¹ + *-ey*, *-y*²; or from one of the Celtic nouns mentioned under *troll*¹.] 1. A narrow cart used by costermongers, and pushed by hand or drawn by a donkey. Also *troll*.—2. A small truck or car for running on tracks in a rolling-mill or furnace. It is used to move heavy materials, and can be used as a tip-car.—3. In *Eng. lace-making*, lace the pattern of which is outlined with a thicker thread, or a flat narrow border made up of several such threads. The ground is usually a double ground, showing hexagonal and triangular meshes.—4. A metallic roller or pulley arranged to travel over, upon, and in contact with an electric conductor suspended overhead, and connected with a flexible conductor or a trolley-pole for conveying the current into the motor circuit on an electric car, as in many electric street-railways.—**Honiton trolley**, Honiton lace made with a trolley ground. It was one of the earliest forms of this lace.—**Trolley system**, the system of electrical railway in which the current is taken from the conductor by means of a small wheel or trolley. The conductor or insulated electrode is usually suspended overhead above the cars.—**Trolley-thread**, in *lace-making*, one of the thick threads forming the border of the pattern in trolley-lace.

trolley-pole (trol'i-pōl), *n.* In *electric rail.*, a pole, carrying a conducting wire, connected with a street-railway car by a universal joint, and having at the upper end a trolley for conducting the current into the circuit of the motor on the car.

troll-flower (trōl'flou'ėr), *n.* [< *troll*² + *flower*.] The globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. See *globe-flower*.

trolling (trō'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *troll*¹, *v.*] In *fishing*: (*a*) The method of dragging or trailing a fishing-line and hook behind a boat, at or near the surface of the water; trawling. The tackle consists of a strong hand line from 25 to 75 yards long, and a spoon-hook, or one of the many kinds of spinning-baits, trolling-spoons, propellers, etc. Trolling is also sometimes practised from the shore with a rod. The hook may be baited, as with a minnow, but artificial lures are most used. (*b*) In Great Britain, a mode of fishing for pike with a rod and line, and with a dead bait, used chiefly when the water is full of weeds, rushes, etc. A gudgeon is the best bait, and is used by running longitudinally through it a piece of twisted brass wire, weighted with a long piece of lead, and having two hooks attached. The bait is dropped into holes, and is worked up and down by the lifting and falling of the rod-point. Compare *trawling*.

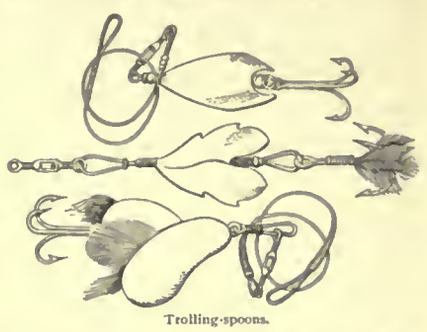
trolling-bait (trō'ling-bāt), *n.* A metallic revolving bait or lure used in trolling; a spoon-bait; a trolling-spoon. It is made of many shapes and sizes as variations of the trolling-spoon.

Trollinger (trō'ling-ėr), *n.* A kind of grape. See *Hamburg*, 1.

trolling-hook (trō'ling-hůk), *n.* A fish-hook used in trolling.

trolling-rod (trō'ling-rod), *n.* A rod used in trolling, usually made of undressed bamboo, and about nine feet in length.

trolling-spoon (trō'ling-spön), *n.* A trolling-bait or spoon-bait, fashioned like the bowl of a



Trolling-spoons.

spoon, with a hook or hooks at one end, and the line attached at the other.

Trollius (trol'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690; first used by C. Gesner, about 1555); prob. < G. *troll*, a troll: see *troll*².] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, tribe *Helleboreæ*, and subtribe *Caltheæ*. It is characterized by small narrow entire petals destitute of scales, and by palmately lobed or dissected leaves. There are about 9 species, natives of north temperate and cold regions. They are erect herbs from a perennial root, with alternate leaves, and large yellow or lilac-colored flowers usually with numerous regular deciduous colored sepals, and fewer elongated linear clawed petals, each bearing a nectariferous gland. The fruit is a head of separate follicles. Several species are cultivated in gardens, and are known as *globe-flower*, especially *T. Europæus*, also known as *globe-ranunculus* and *troll-flower*, and in England as *golden-ball* and *butter-basket*, and northward as *lockin gowan* and *lapper gowan*. For *T. laxus*, see *spreading globe-flower*, under *spread*.

troll-madam† (trōl'mad'am), *n.* [An accom. form of OF. *trou-madame*, a game so called.] An old English game: same as *pigeonholes*. Also called *trunks*.

A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with *troll-my-dames*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 92.

trollol (trol'lol'), *v.* [< *trol lol*, like *tra la*, *fol de rol*, and other mere syllables used in singing.] To troll; sing in a jovial, rollicking way.

They got drunk and *trollol'd* it bravely.
Roger North, Examen, p. 101. (*Davies.*)

trollop (trol'op), *v. i.* [An extension of *troll*¹; for the termination, cf. *wallop*, *gallop*. Cf. *trollop*, *n.*] 1. To draggle; hang in a wet state.—2. To walk or work in a slovenly manner. *Wedgwood*. [Scotch in both senses.]

trollop (trol'op), *n.* [< *trollop*, *v.*] 1. A loose, hanging rag. [Scotch.]—2. A woman who is slovenly in dress, appearance, or habits; a slattern; a draggletail; also, a woman morally loose.

Does it not argue rather the lascivious promptnesse of his own fancy, who from the harmelesse mention of a Sleekstone could neigh ont the remembrance of his old conversation among the Viraginian *trollops*?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

trollopee† (trol-o-pē'), *n.* [< *trollop* + *-ee*².] A loose dress for women.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout: I mean the fat lady in the lutestring *trollopee*. *Goldsmith*, On Dress.

trolloping (trol'o̤p-ing), *a.* [< *trollop* + *-ing*2.] Slovenly; sluttish; trollopish.

"Saw ever ony body the like o' that?" "Yes, you abominable woman," vociferated the traveller, "many have seen the like of it, and all will see the like of it that have anything to do with your *trolloping* sex!" *Scott*, Antiquary, i.

trollopish (trol'o̤p-ish), *a.* [< *trollop* + *-ish*1.] Like a trollop, especially in the sense of loosely or carelessly dressed, or accustomed to dress carelessly and without neatness; slovenly and loose in habit: noting a woman.

trollopy (trol'o̤p-i), *a.* [< *trollop* + *-y*1.] Same as *trollopish*. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

troll-plate (trōl'plāt), *n.* In *mach.*, a rotating disk employed to effect the simultaneous convergence or divergence of a number of objects, such as screw-dies in a stock, or the jaws of a universal chuck. *E. H. Knight.*

trolly, *n.* See *trolley*.

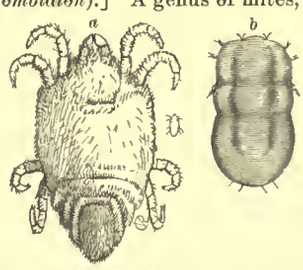
tromba (trom'bä), *n.* [It.: see *trump*1.] Same as *trumpet*.—**Tromba marina.** Same as *sea-trumpet*, 1.

trombidiid (trom-bid'i-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Trombidiidæ;* related to or resembling a harvest-mite.

II. *n.* A mite of the family *Trombidiidæ;* a harvest-mite.

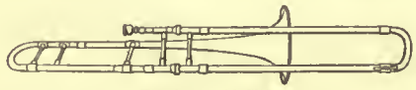
Trombidiidæ (trom-bi-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1814, as *Trombidides*), < *Trombidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate acarids, whose type genus is *Trombidium;* the ground-, garden-, harvest-, or soldier-mites, which have the palpi converted into raptorial organs. They are closely related to the *Tetranychidæ*, or spinning-mites, but are larger, velvety and opaque, and usually of brilliant colors, as scarlet or vermilion. They also differ in being predaceous and carnivorous, the spinning-mites being vegetable-feeders. Several genera and many species have been described, and the family is represented in all parts of the world. *Trombidium fasciculatum* of the East Indies, one third of an inch long, is the largest acarid known. The *Trombidiidæ* are strictly predatory in the adult stage, but their larvæ, although originally no more parasitic than a gnat or a leech, will yet attach themselves to the bodies of animals, or even to man himself, and are usually separated only by death or artificial means, causing considerable irritation while present. Some are known by the name of *harvest-bug* in England, and *rouget* in France, being the *Leptus autumnalis* of earlier entomologists.

Trombidium (trom-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776, as *Trombidion*).] A genus of mites, typical of the family *Trombidiidæ*. The body is divided into two parts. The small anterior and inferior part bears the eyes, mouth, and first two pairs of legs; the other, much larger, swollen and velvety, bears the last two pairs of legs. These mites are mainly parasitic, and many of them are bright-red. *T. locustarum* feeds upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust or hateful grasshopper, *Caloptenus* (or *Melanoplus*) *spretus*. See also cut under *harvest-tick*.



Locust Mite (*Trombidium locustarum*). *a*, mature mite, natural size in outline; *b*, larva, same relative enlargement.

trombone (trom'bōn), *n.* [< F. *trombone*, < It. *trombone*, trombone, trumpet, sackbut, < *tromba*, a trump, trumpet: see *trump*1.] A large musical instrument of the trumpet family. It has a long tube twice bent upon itself, and one of the loops is double, so that the outer tube, or slide, can be slipped over the inner like a sheath. When the slide is extended, the length of the tube is increased and its proper tone lowered. Since a full set of harmonics can be produced from any of many positions of the slide, the compass is long, and the intonation may be made very precise. The tone is peculiarly rich and solemn. Exceedingly fine harmonic effects may be produced by combining trombones of different sizes and fundamental pitches, which are called *alto*, *tenor*, and *bass* trombones respectively. The trombone is thought to have been known in ancient times. It is now a regular constituent of the orchestra and of the military band. For the latter it is sometimes made with valves or keys instead of a slide, but its characteristic tone and its flexibility of intonation are thus lost.



Trombone, with Slide.

trombonist (trom'bō-nist), *n.* [< *trombone* + *-ist*.] A player on the trombone.

trommel (trom'el), *n.* [< G. *trommel*, a drum: see *drum*.] In *mining*, a revolving cylindrical sieve for cleaning or sizing ore. Also called *sizing-trommel* and *washing-drum* or *washing-trommel*, according as it is used for sizing or for cleaning ores. See *sizing*1, 3.

A *trommel* is a barrel in the form of a cylinder or of a truncated cone, horizontal or slightly inclined, turning round its own axis. It is the machine employed for similar purposes in most other industries; the only wonder is that so long a time elapsed before it was adopted in dressing ores, for it furnishes the best possible means not only of cleaning the ore, but also of sizing it. *Callon*, Lectures on Mining (trans.).

tromometer (trō-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. τρόμος, a trembling (< τρέμειν = L. *tremere*, tremble: see *tremble*), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring very slight earthquake-shocks, or vibrations of the earth's surface such as are sometimes called earth-tremors; a microseismograph. Numerous arrangements have been tried for this purpose, most of which combine the pendulum with some form of micrometric apparatus.

tromometric (trom-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *tromometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the tromometer. *Nature*, XLIII. 520.

trompt, trompe1†. Obsolete forms of *trump*1.

trompe2 (tromp), *n.* [F. *trompe*, lit. a trump: see *trump*1.] The apparatus by which the blast is produced in the Catalan forge. It is a simple, effective, and ingenious contrivance for producing a continuous and equable blast, but its use is restricted to localities where a fall of water from a height of several yards can be obtained. The principle is that water can be made to fall through a pipe in such a way that it will draw in through side openings a considerable amount of air, which by a simple and ingenious arrangement can be utilized as a constant current or blast, and which has the merit of costing almost nothing. It has been utilized to a limited extent elsewhere than in the department of Ariège, in the south of France, where it was formerly very generally employed. Iron has been made in that district for more than 600 years, but the use of the trompe was not introduced until the end of the seventeenth century. *François.*

trompille (trom-pēl'), *n.* [F.] One of the two long conical tubes through which the air enters the so-called "tree" (*arbre*) or air-pipe of the trompe, according to a method sometimes adopted. In general, however, the air finds admittance through two similar rectangular holes at the top of the tree, opposite each other, and inclining downward at an angle of about 40°.

trompourt, trompert, *n.* Obsolete forms of *trumper*.

tron (tron), *n.* [A var. of *trone*1.] 1. A wooden pillar or post set up in a market-place and supporting a horizontal beam on which were hung the town scales for weighing wool and other articles: hence the phrases *tron weight*, *tron stone*, *tron pound*, etc. Also *trone*.—2. A wooden air-shaft in a mine.—**Tron weight**, a standard of weight formerly in use in Scotland, for weighing wool, cheese, butter, and other home productions. The tron pound ranged, in different counties, from 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois. The later tron stone contained 16 tron pounds of 1.3747 pounds avoirdupois each.

trona (trō'nä), *n.* [Prob. a North African form ult. connected with *natron*.] The native soda of Egypt, a hydrous carbonate of sodium, $Na_2CO_3.HNaCO_3 + 2H_2O$. It also occurs at Borax Lake, San Bernardino county, California, in Churchill county, Nevada, and elsewhere. Urao, from a lake in Venezuela, is the same compound.

tronage (tron'āj), *n.* [< *tron* + *-age*.] 1. A royal tax upon wool. See *tronator*.—2. See the quotation.

Next unto this stockes is the parish church of S. Mary Woll-Church, so called of a beame placed in the churchyard which was thereof called Wooll church-haw, of the *tronage*, or weighing of wooll there used. *Stowe*, Survey of London (ed. 1633), p. 244.

tronator (tron'ā-tor), *n.* [ML., < *trona*, a tron: see *tron*, *trone*1.] An official whose duty it was to weigh wool and receive the custom or toll termed *tronage*. *Archæol. Inst. Jour.*, XVII. 165.

tronchon1†, **tronchount**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *truncheon*.

tronchon2†, *n.* See *trunchon*2.

tronçonnée (F. pron. trôñ-so-nā'), *a.* [F. *tronçonné*, < *tronçon*, a stump: see *truncheon*.] In *her.*, same as *shivered:* noting a tilting-lance.

trone1 (tron or trōn), *n.* [< OF. *trone* (ML. *trona*), a weighing-machine, < Icel. *trana*, *trani*, m., = Dan. *trane*, a crane: see *crane*2.] 1. Same as *tron*, 1.

And frae his body taken the head,
And quarter'd him upon a *trone*.
The Gallant Grahams (Child's Ballads, VII. 143).

2†. A market or market-place.—**Trone weight.** Same as *tron weight* (which see, under *tron*).

trone2 (trōn), *n.* A small drain. [Prov. Eng.]

trone3†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *throne*.

troolie-palm (trö'li-päm), *n.* A name of the bussu-palm.

troop (tröp), *n.* [Formerly also *troope*, *troupe* (still used in some senses); < F. *troupe*, OF. *trope*, *trupe* = Pr. *trop* = Sp. Pg. *tropa* = It. *truppa* (ML. *troppus*, *tropus*), a company, troop; origin unknown. According to Diez, a change, in the mouth of Germans, from L. *turba* into **trupa*, whence, by change of gender, *tropus*, *troppus*. Cf. *tropel*.] 1. An assemblage of people; a multitude; a company; a band.

We come by *troops* to the place of assembly, that, being banded as it were together, we may be supplicants enough to besiege God with our prayers. *Tertullian*, quoted in Hooker's Eccles. Polity, v. 24.

Honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends, I must not look to have. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 25.

There was a *troup* o' gentlemen
Came riding merrilie by.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 45).

2. A body of soldiers: generally used in the plural, signifying soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, and whether belonging to the infantry, cavalry, or artillery.

Farewell the plumed *troop*, and the big wars,
That make ambition virtue!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 349.

Colonel Prendergast, the commandant of the station, had but 800 *troops*, of whom 200 only were Europeans, to meet a force of overwhelming superiority in numbers. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888, p. 380.

3. In *cavalry*, the unit of formation, consisting usually of sixty troopers, commanded by a captain, and corresponding to a company of infantry.

When a *troop* dismounts and acts on foot, it is still called by that name. *Stocqueler.*

Hence—4. The command by commission and rank of such a troop of horse.

His papa would have purchased him a *troop*—nay, a lieutenant-colonelcy—some day, but for his fatal excesses. *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

5. A band or company of performers; a troupe.—6. A particular roll or call of the drum; a signal for marching.

Tony's beat of the *troop* was the signal for the soldiers to assemble. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

7. A herd or flock of beasts or birds: as, a *troop* of antelopes or sparrows.—**Household troops.** See *household*.—**Subsidiary troops.** See *subsidiary*.

troop (tröp), *v.* [< *troop*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To assemble or gather in crowds; flock together.

What would ye, soldiers? wherefore *troop* ye
Like mutinous madmen thus?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 7.

Now from the roost . . .
Come *trooping* at the housewife's well-known call
The feather'd tribes domestic. *Cowper*, Task, v. 61.

The Maids of Nazareth, as they *trooped* to fill
Their balanced urns beside the mountain rill.
O. W. Holmes, The Mother's Secret.

2. To march; to march in or form part of a troop or company.

Nor do I as an enemy to peace
Troop in the throngs of military men.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 62.

3. To march off in haste.

Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach, ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 382.

But, whatever she had to say for herself, she was at last forced to *troop* off. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 464.

He was generally seen *trooping* like a colt at his mother's heels. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 48.

4†. To associate or consort.

A snowy dove *trooping* with crows.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 50.

II. *trans.* 1. To associate as in a troop or company.

To *troope* my selfe with such a crew of men
As shall so fill the downes of Affrica.
Greene, Orlando Furioso, l. 213.

2. To form into troops, as a regiment.—**Trooping the colors**, in the British army, an elaborate ceremony performed at the public mounting of garrison guards.

troop-bird (tröp'bėrd), *n.* A troopial.

trooper (trö'pėr), *n.* [= F. *troupier;* as *troop* + *-er*1.] 1. A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

The *troopers*, according to custom, fired without having dismounted. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xvi.

2. A cavalry horse; a troop-horse.—3. A troopship.—**Native trooper**, in Australia, a member of a body of mounted police recruited from the aborigines and officered by white men.—**Trooper's damn.** See *damn*.

troop-fowl (tröp'foul), *n.* The American scaup: same as *flocking-fowl*. *F. C. Browne.* [Massachusetts.]

troop-horse (tröp'hôrs), *n.* A cavalry horse.

How superlatively happy, however, must he have been in the possession of one of these wonderful horses!—warranted chargers—*troop-horses*, every one! *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 11.

troopial (trö'pi-al), *n.* [Also *troupial;* < F. *troupiale*, < *troupe*, troop: see *troop*.] A book-

name, originating with French naturalists, of those American blackbirds (*Icteridæ*) which go in flocks. They are mostly the marsh-blackbirds, of the subfamilies *Agelæinæ* and *Quiscalinæ*, as the cow-troopial, red-winged blackbird and crow-blackbird or pur-

Common Troopial (*Icterus vulgaris*).

ple grackle. The term extends to the whole family, and thus includes the American orioles or hangnests, as the Baltimore and the orchard orioles. The bird here figured is one of the orioles; it is *le troupiale* of Brisson, the type species of his genus *Icterus* (see *Icterus*, 3), from which the family *Icteridæ* is named. The male is jet-black and rich-yellow in large massed areas, varied with white on the wings. This troopial is native of tropical America, and is often seen in cages. See also cuts under *Agelæinæ*, *cow-bird*, *crow-blackbird*, and *rusty*.

troop-meal† (trōp′mēl), *adv.* [< *troop* + *-meal* as in *piecemeal*, etc.] By troops; in crowds.

So *troope-meale* Troy pursu'd awhile, laying on with swords and darts. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 634.

troop-ship (trōp′ship), *n.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

In that terrible storm off the Cape, in September, 1824, . . . I certainly did suffer most cruelly on that horrible *troop-ship*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

troostite (trös′tīt), *n.* [Named from Dr. G. *Troost*, of Nashville, Tennessee.] A variety of the zinc silicate willemite, occurring in hexagonal crystals of a reddish color. It contains considerable manganeso.

tropæolin (trō-pē′ō-lin), *n.* [< *Tropæolum* + *-in*[2].] The general name of a number of orange dyes of very complex composition. They are sulphonic acids.

Tropæolum (trō-pē′ō-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. τροπαῖος, of a turning or change: see *trophy*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Geraniaceæ*, distinguished from *Pelargonium*, the other genus of the tribe *Pelargonieæ*, by its solitary ovules and indehiscent carpels without beaks. There are about 40 species, all natives of South America or Mexico. They are climbers or rarely diffuse herbs, bearing alternate lobed or dissected leaves which are peltate or palmately angled. The flowers are red, orange, or yellow, rarely purple or blue. They are solitary in the axils, often on long peduncles, and are followed by a fruit of three rugose indehiscent carpels, pervaded by a pungent principle, as is the whole plant, and sometimes used as pickles. Many species are cultivated for ornament under the name *nasturtium*, especially *T. majus*, also known as *Indian cress* and *tark'a-heel*. For *T. peregrinum*, see *canary-bird flower*, under *canary-bird*. See *nasturtium*, 2, and cut under *spur*, 2.

troparion (trō-pā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *troparia* (-ä). [< LGr. τροπάριον, a modulation, short hymn, stanza, dim. of τρόπος, a musical mode.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a short hymn or a stanza of a hymn. This name is given to the stanzas of the odes of a canon (an initial and model stanza being, however, called a *hirmos*), and in general to any of the short hymns which abound in the offices of the Greek Church.

trope (trōp), *n.* [< F. *trope* = Sp. Pg. It. *tropo*, < L. *tropus*, a figure in rhetoric, a song, ML. a versicle, < Gr. τρόπος, a turn, way, manner, style, a trope or figure of speech, a mode in music, a mode or mood in logic, < τρέπειν, turn, = L. **trepere* (*trepit*), turn. Cf. *troper*, *trover*, *troubadour*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, or a word changed from its original signification to another for the sake of giving spirit or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony; but to these may be added allegory, prosopopœia, hyperbole, antonomasia, and some others. Tropes are included under figures in the wider sense of that word. In a narrower sense, a trope is a change of meaning, and a figure any ornament except what becomes so by such change.

Is not the trope of music, to avoid or slide from the close or cadence, common with the *trope* of rhetoric, of deceiving expectation? *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Wee acknowledge and beleeve the Catholick reformed Church, and if any man be dispos'd to use a *trope* or figure, as Saint Paul once did in calling her the common Mother of us all, let him doe as his owne rethorick shall perswade him. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Your occasional *tropes* and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style as tambour sprigs would a ground of linsey-woolsey. *Sheridan*, Critic, i. 1.

Tropes are good to clothe a naked truth,
And make it look more seemly.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. In *Gregorian music*, a short cadence or closing formula by which particular melodies are distinguished. Also called *differentia* and *distinctio*.—3. In *liturgics*, a phrase, sentence, or verse occasionally accompanying or interpolated in the introit, Kyrie, Gloria in Excelsis, Sanctus, and Agnus Dei in different parts of the Western Church. Since the sixteenth century tropes have no longer been used.—4. A geometrical singularity, the reciprocal of a node. In the case of a plane curve, it is a multiple tangent; in the case of a torse, a multiple plane; in the case of a surface, either a plane having a conic of contact or a torse bearing two or more lines of contact. =**Syn. 1.** See *simile*.

tropelt, *n.* [ME. *tropel*, < OF. *tropel*, later *troupeau*, a troop, dim. of *trope*, troop: see *troop*.] A troop. *Barbour*, Bruce, xiii. 275.

troper (trō′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *tropere*, < AS. *tropere*, < ML. *troparium*, *troparion* (also *troparius*), a book of tropes, < *tropus*, a trope, versicle: see *trope*, 3.] An office-book formerly used in the Western Church, containing the tropes and sequences. See *trope*, 3. Also *tropary*, *troperium*.

Tropere (or ympner, H. or an hymnar, P.), Troparius (hymnarius, P.). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 503.

trophesial (trō-fē′si-al), *a.* [< *trophesy* + *-al*.] Noting disorder of the nervous function which regulates nutrition.

trophesy (trof′e-si), *n.*; pl. *trophesies* (-siz). [Irreg. < Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + *-sy*, appar. taken from *dropsy*, *palsy*, etc., with a vague notion that it denotes a morbid state.] The result of a disorder of the nerve-force regulating nutrition.

Excessive thought, without anxiety, uses up the materials subservient to sensory excitation. . . . But excessive thought, with mental anxiety, care, and pain, as grief, is much more exhausting, and therefore more commonly followed by *trophesies*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 349.

trophi (trō′fi), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. τροφός, a feeder, nurse, < τρέφειν, nourish, feed.] 1. In *entom.*, those mouth-parts which are employed in taking food and preparing it for swallowing. The trophi include the labium, labrum, maxillæ, mandibles, and lingua. They were formerly called *instrumenta cibaria*.

2. The teeth of the mastax or pharynx of rotifers; the calcareous mastacial armature of wheel-animalcules. They are diversiform and often complicated structures. Named parts of the trophi are a median incudal piece, or incus, consisting of a central fulcrum and a pair of rami, and two hammer-like pieces, the malleoli, each consisting of a handle or manubrium and a head or uncus, which is often pectinate.

trophic (trof′ik), *a.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, nutrition, food (< τρέφειν, nourish), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to nourishment or nutrition; concerned in nutritive processes.

If the *trophic* series be abnormal, the kinetic series is apt to be abnormal. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 278.

The ganglia upon the dorsal roots of the myelonal nerve trunks seem to preside in some way over the nutrition of those roots, and are therefore said to have a *trophic* action. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 371.

Trophic center, a nerve-center that regulates nutrition. —**Trophic nerve**, a nerve which directly influences the nutrition of the tissue to which it goes.

trophical (trof′i-kal), *a.* [< *trophic* + *-al*.] Same as *trophic*. [Rare.]

trophied (trō′fid), *a.* [< *trophy* + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophied* arches, storied halls invade,
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 303.

Trophis (trō′fis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), so named because its leaves and twigs are used in Jamaica as fodder; < Gr. τρόφις, well-fed, < τρέφειν, nourish, feed.] A genus of plants, of the order *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Moreæ*, and subtribe *Eumoreæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, the female tubular and disposed in few-flowered spikes, the male in loose or interrupted spikes. There are 5 or 6 species, all American, occurring in the West Indies, Mexico, and the Andes. They are trees or shrubs with alternate petioled leaves, which are finely and conspicuously feather-veined and reticulated. The flowers are sessile or nearly so, their spikes solitary or twin in the axils, the fertile followed by a globose fleshy fruit closely united with the perianth-tube and crowned by its minute border. For *T. Americana*, see *ramoon*.

trophoblast (trof′ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + βλαστός, a germ.] An external epiblastic layer that does not enter into the formation of the embryo, but does take an active part in nutritional processes intended for it; the blastocystic ectoderm.

If we agree to drop all these [old names] where the lower mammals are concerned, and henceforth to designate the outer layer alone as *trophoblast*, the outer layer plus a thin layer of somatic mesoblast without blood-vessels as diplotrophoblast (= V. Baer's serous envelop), the portion of the diplotrophoblast against which the yolk-sac with its area vasculosa adheres as omphaloidean diplotrophoblast, that against which the allantois does the same as allantoidean diplotrophoblast, then we have avoided misunderstandings that might arise from the indiscriminate use of the term chorion. *Hubrecht*, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 383.

trophoblastic (trof-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *trophoblast* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a trophoblast; pertaining to trophoblasts. *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 301.

trophocalyx (trof′ō-kā-liks), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + κάλυξ, a calyx: see *calyx*.] See *trophosphere*.

trophodisk (trof′ō-disk), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + δίσκος, a quoit, disk: see *disk*.] See *trophosphere*.

tropholecithal (trof-ō-les′i-thal), *a.* [< *trophlecithus* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to the tropholecithus; trophic or nutritive, as yolk.

tropholecithus (trof-ō-les′i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg.] In *embryol.*, the food-yolk, or nutritive yolk; the vitellus nutritivus of a meroblastic egg, not undergoing segmentation, as distinguished from the *morpholecithus*, or true formative yolk.

The nutritive yolk, . . . or *tropholecithus*, . . . is a mere appendage of the true egg-cell, and contains hoarded food-substance, so that it forms a sort of storehouse for the embryo in the course of its evolution. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 216.

trophoneurosis (trof″ō-nū-rō′sis), *n.*; pl. *trophoneuroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + NL. *neurosis*, q. v.] The disturbance of the nutrition of a part through derangement of the trophic action of nerves supplying it. See *trophopathy* and *trophesy*.—**Romberg's trophoneurosis**, facial hemiatrophy.

trophoneurotic (trof″ō-nū-rot′ik), *a.* [< *trophoneurosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of trophoneurosis.

Trophonian (trō-fō′ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. Τροφώνιος, Trophonius (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Trophonius, a mythical Grecian architect, or his cave or his architecture. Trophonius was said to be the inspired builder of the original temple of Apollo at Delphi, and part of the structure of the adytum of the historical temple was held to have survived from his work. After his death he was worshiped as a god, and had a famous oracle in a cavern near Lebadia in Bœotia.

trophopathy (trō-fop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + πάθος, suffering.] Perversion of the nutrition of some tissue.

trophophore (trof′ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] One of the wandering nutritive amœbiform cells of sponges which accumulate in the inhalent passages and ciliated chambers of the sponge, and from which gemmules or embryos are formed.

trophophorous (trō-fof′ō-rus), *a.* [< *trophophore* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of trophophores; pertaining to trophophores.

trophoplast (trof′ō-plāst), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, mold or form in clay, wax, etc.: see *plastic*.] In *bot.*, a plastid. *Meyer*.

Each protoplast possesses the organs necessary for continuous transmission: the nucleus for new nuclei, the *trophoplasts* for new granules of all kinds, according to the needs of the plant. *Science*, XIV. 355.

trophosomal (trof′ō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *trophosome* + *-al*.] Nutritive, as an aggregate of gastrozoöids; forming or pertaining to a trophosome.

trophosome (trof′ō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + σῶμα, body.] The body of nutritive zoöids of any hydrozoan; an aggregate of gastrozoöids forming a colony of polypites which do not develop free generative persons: distinguished from *gonosome*, both being among the parts of an entire hydrosome. *Allman*.

trophosperm (trof′ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *trophospermium*.

trophospermium (trof-ō-spėr′mi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *trophosperm*.] In *bot.*, same as *placenta*. *Richard*.

trophosphere (trof′ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. τροφή, nourishment, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.] In *embryol.*, a zone of modified cellular tissue interposed between the decidual stroma and the blastocyst, formed of the trophoblastic (embryonal) and trophospongian (maternal) layers. It is so called in *Erinaceus*, where it is of a spherical shape, but in other mammals it may be called *trophodisk*, *trophocalyx*,

etc., according to its shape. *Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 322.

trophospongia (trof-ō-spon'ji-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] In *embryol.*, a compact cell-layer between the trophoblast and the decidual tissue; the maternal layer of the trophosphere in *Erinaceus*, or of a corresponding part in other *Mammalia*.

trophotropic (trof-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by trophotropism.

trophotropism (trof'ō-trō-pizm), *n.* [< *trophotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, the phenomena induced in a growing organ by the influence of the chemical nature of its environment, as when plasmodia that are spread out on surfaces which yield little or no nutriment move toward bodies which contain nutrient substances. *De Bary.*

trophozoöid (trof-ō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment, + E. *zoöid.*] A nutritive zoöid of any organism; a gastrozoöid. See *trophosome*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 615.

trophy (trō'fi), *n.*; pl. *trophies* (-fiz). [Early mod. E. *trophie, trophee*, < OF. *trophee*, F. *trophée* = Pg. *tropheo* = Sp. It. *trofeo*, < L. *trophæum*, prop. *tropæum*, a sign of victory, a victory, a mark, sign, monument, < Gr. *τρόπαιον*, a monument of an enemy's defeat, a trophy, neut. of *τροπαῖος*, Attic *τρόπαιος*, of defeat, of change or turning, < *τροπή*, defeat, rout, putting to flight, lit. 'a turning' (hence also the solstice), < *τρέπειν*, turn: see *trope, tropic.*] **1.** In *antiq.*, a monument or memorial in commemoration of a victory. It consisted of some of the arms and other spoils of the vanquished enemy hung upon the trunk of a tree or a pillar or upright by the victor, either on the field of battle or in his home city. If for a naval victory, the trophy was set up on the nearest land. The custom of erecting trophies was most general among the Greeks, but it passed at length to the Romans. It was the practice also to have representations of trophies carved in stone, bronze, etc. In modern times trophies have been dedicated (see def. 2), in churches and other public buildings, to commemorate victories. See cut under *Nike*.

> And thou thy selfe (O Saul), whose Conquering hand
> Hsd yerst with *Tropheis* filled all the Land,
> As far as Tigris, from the Iaphean Sea.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.
>
> And *trophies*, reared of spoiled enemies,
> Whose tops pierced through the clouds and hit the skies.
> *B. Jonson*, Prince Henry's Barriers.

2. Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, or standards captured from an enemy.

> And for a *trophy* brought the Giant's coat away,
> Made of the beards of Kings.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, lv. 317.
>
> Over the chimney-piece was a small mirror, and above that the *trophy* of a fox's brush.
> *Bulwer*, Kenelm Chillingly, ii. 9.

3. Something regarded as a memorial or evidence of victory; a prize.

> This is that famoused *trophy* which Philip would have his son Alexander in the games of Olympus to wrestle for.
> *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

4. A memorial; a memento.

> The mere word 's a slave
> Debosh'd on every tomb, on every grave
> A lying *trophy*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 146.
>
> At one point we met a party, women among them, bringing off various *trophies* they had picked up on the battle field. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 40.

5. An ornamental group of objects, such as weapons, memorials of the chase, or flags, arranged on a wall, or a symbolic or typical grouping of exhibits at an exposition or the like; also, in *decoration*, a representation of such a group. See *trophy decoration*, under *decoration*.

Trophy.—From the Porte St. Denis, Paris; end of 17th century.

> His gorget, sash, and sabre of the Horse Marines, with his boot-hooks underneath in a *trophy*.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, [xxvi.
>
> Confiding customers lent them silver plate, and women's taste and a few ribbons make a gorgeous *trophy*.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, II. 160.

trophy-cress (trō'fi-kres), *n.* Same as *trophy-wort*.

trophy-lock (trō'fi-lok), *n.* A lock of hair cut from the head of a slain enemy, used to adorn a weapon or shield.

trophy-money (trō'fi-mun"i), *n.* A duty formerly paid annually in England by housekeepers toward providing harness, drums, colors, etc., for the militia.

trophy-wort (trō'fi-wėrt), *n.* The Indian cress, *Tropæolum*. Also *trophy-cress*.

tropic (trop'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *tropique* = Pr. *tropic* = Sp. *trópico* = Pg. It. *tropico* (cf. D. G. *tropisch* = Sw. Dan. *tropisk*, a.), < LL. *tropicus*, of or pertaining to the solstice (*Capricornus tropicus*, the tropic of Capricorn), as a noun, one of the tropics; < Gr. *τροπικός*, of or pertaining to a turn or change, or the solstice, or a trope or figure, tropic, tropical; as a noun, *ὁ τροπικός* (sc. *κύκλος*), the solstice, pl. *οἱ τροπικοί* (sc. *κύκλοι*), the tropic circles; < *τροπή*, a turn, turning, solstice, trope: see *trope*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the tropics (the regions so called); tropical.

II. *n.* **1†.** The turning-point; a solstitial point.

> This signe of Capricorne is also cleped the *tropik* of wyntur, for thanne bygynneth the sonne to come agayn to us-ward. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. 17.
>
> How that the Sun performing his course in the winter *Tropick*, and exhaling much moysture from Nilus, diminisheth him contrary to his nature. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 77.

2. In *astron.*, one of two circles on the celestial sphere whose distances from the equator are each equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23½° nearly. The northern one touches the ecliptic at the sign Cancer, and is thence called the *tropic of Cancer*, the southern one being for a similar reason called the *tropic of Capricorn*. The sun's annual path in the heavens is bounded by these two circles, and they are called *tropics* because when the sun, in his journey northward or southward, reaches either of them, he, as it were, turns back, and travels in an opposite direction in regard to north and south.

3. In *geog.*, one of two parallels of latitude, each at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator — that is, about 23½°. The one north of the equator is called the *tropic of Cancer*, and that south of the equator the *tropic of Capricorn*. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include the part of the globe called the torrid zone—a zone 47° in width, having the equator for its central line.

4. *pl.* With the definite article: the regions lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, or near them on either side.—**Malignant fever of the tropics.** See *fever*[1].

tropical (trop'i-kąl), *a.* [< *tropic* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; characteristic of the tropics or of the climate of the tropics.—**2.** In *zoögeog.*, inhabiting the tropics; tropicopolitan.—**3.** Incident to the tropics: as, *tropical* diseases.—**4.** [< *trope.*] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

> Therefore are many things delivered rhetorically, many expressions therein merely *tropical*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, Pref.

Tropical abscess, abscess of the liver, occurring as a result of long residence in the tropics.—**Tropical diseases**, diseases met with, as a rule, solely in the tropics.—**Tropical duckweed.** See *Pistia*.—**Tropical grape.** Same as *sea-grape* (which see, under *grape*[1]).—**Tropical homonym.** See *homonym*.—**Tropical lichen**, in *pathol.*, prickly heat. *Encyc. Dict.*—**Tropical month.** See *month*, 1 (*c*).—**Tropical year.** See *year*.

Tropicalia (trop-i-kā'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *τροπικός*, tropic, + *ἅλς*, sea.] In *zoögeog.*, the tropical marine realm, one of the prime zoölogical divisions of the seas of the globe, between the isocrymes of 68° F. north and south: same as Dana's torrid-zone or coral-reef seas.

Tropicalian (trop-i-kā'li-ąn), *a.* [< *Tropicalia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Tropicalia.

tropically (trop'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

> The Mouse-trap. Marry, how? *Tropically*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 247.

tropic-bird (trop'ik-bėrd), *n.* One of several natatorial totipalmate birds of the family *Phaëthontidæ:* so called because usually seen in tropical regions. They are beautiful birds of buoyant and dashing flight, resembling sea-swallows or terns, but with the two middle tail-feathers filamentous and long-exserted beyond the rest. They are somewhat larger than pigeons, white variously marked with black on the upper parts, and tinted with pink or salmon-color, especially on the long tail-feathers, and when adult have the bill red or yellow. The feet are small, and all four toes are united by webs. The two best-known species are the yellow-billed and the red-billed, *Phaëthon flavirostris* and *P. æthereus*. Though resembling terns, they belong to a different order of birds, their nearest relatives being the frigate-pelicans or man-of-war birds. See cut under *Phaëthon*.

tropicopolitan (trop"i-kō-pol'i-tąn), *a.* [< *tropic* + Gr. *πολίτης*, a citizen. Cf. *cosmopolitan.*] In *zoögeog.*, belonging to the tropics; found only within the tropics; common to the whole of the tropics.

Among birds and reptiles we have several families which, from being found only within the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America, have been termed *tropicopolitan* groups.
A. R. Wallace.

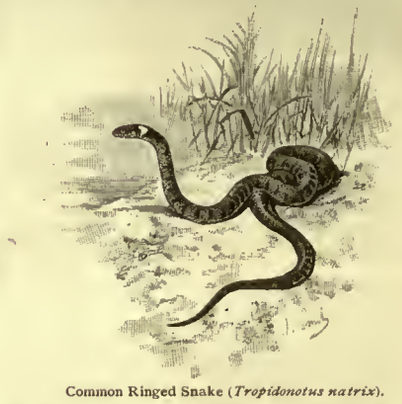
tropides, *n.* Plural of *tropis*.

tropidial (trō-pid'i-ąl), *a.* [< *tropis* (*-id-*) + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a tropis, or keel of a cymba: as, *tropidial* pteres. See *pterc*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

Tropidogaster (trop"i-dō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] **1.** A genus of iguanian lizards, as *T. blainvillei*, having the ventral scales three-keeled and no femoral pores.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Tropidolepis (trop-i-dol'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. *τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *λεπίς*, scale.] **1.** A genus of lizards: a synonym of *Sceloporus*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. The common fence-lizard of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, has been called the *waved tropidolepis*. See cut under *Sceloporus*.

Tropidonotus (trop"i-dō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl), < Gr. *τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *νῶτος*, *νῶτον*, the back.] A genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, of the family *Colubridæ*, including



Common Ringed Snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*).

such as *T. natrix*, the common ringed snake of Europe. The name has been loosely used for many serpents not generically the same as the above. See also cut under *snake*.

Tropidorhynchus (trop"i-dō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. *τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] A genus of Australian meliphagine birds. *T. corniculatus* is the well-known friar-bird or leatherhead. See cut under *friar-bird*.

tropidosternal (trop"i-dō-stėr'nąl), *a.* [< Gr. *τρόπις* (*τροπιδ-*), keel, + *στέρνον*, breast-bone.] Keeled, as a breast-bone; having a keeled sternum; carinate, as a bird. See cut under *carinate*.

Tropidosternii (trop"i-dō-stėr'ni-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *tropidosternal.*] One of the primary divisions of recent birds, including those which have the sternum keeled: equivalent to *Carinatæ*, and opposed to *Homalosternii*. [Rare.]

tropis (trō'pis), *n.*; pl. *tropides* (trop'i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *τρόπις*, keel, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Of sponge-spicules, the keel or backward curve of a cymba, or C-shaped flesh-spicule; the part between the ends or prows. See *cymba*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

tropist (trō'pist), *n.* [< *trope* + *-ist.*] One who deals in tropes; especially, one who explains the Scriptures by tropes, or figures of speech.

tropologic (trop-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *tropolog-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *tropological*.

tropological (trop-ō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* [< *tropologic* + *-al.*] Figurative: as, *tropological* interpretation.

> We are to take the second signification, the *tropological* or figurative. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

tropologically (trop-ō-loj'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a tropological or figurative manner.

tropologize (trō-pol'ō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *tropologized*, ppr. *tropologizing*. [< *tropolog-y* + *-ize.*] To use in a tropological sense, as a word; change to a figurative sense; use as a trope.

> If Athena or Minerva be *tropologized* into prudence.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 520.

tropology (trō-pol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *tropologies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *τρόπος*, a figure of speech, a trope, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say (see *-ology*).] **1.** A rhetorical or figurative mode of speech; the use of tropes or metaphors.

> Hee also blamed those that by Allegories and *Tropologies* peruert and obscure the Historie of their Gods.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 87.

Whether due to *tropology*, or to whatever other cause, multivocals . . . are unwisely condemned, or deprecated.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 170.

2. A treatise on tropes or figures.

Learned persons who have written vocabularies, *tropologies*, and expositions of words and phrases.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 121.

3. Specifically, that use of a Scripture text which gives it a moral significance apart from, or rather implied or involved in, its direct and temporary meaning.

troppo (trop′pō), *adv.* [It.; = F. *trop*, too much: see *de trop*.] In *music*, too much; excessively. Most frequently used in such directions as allegro, vivace, andante, etc., *ma non troppo* (allegro, vivace, andante, etc., but not too much so). See *tanto*.

trossers†, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *trousers*.

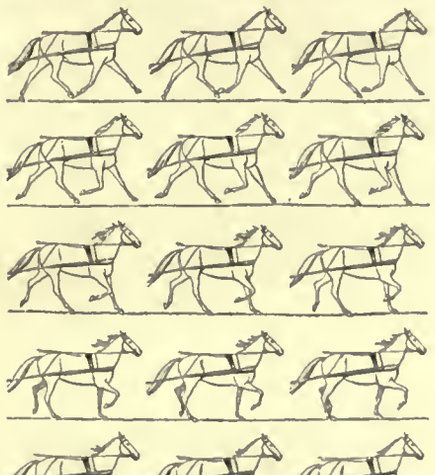
And *trossers* made of thy skin to tumble in.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii.

trot[1] (trot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trotted*, ppr. *trotting*. [< ME. *trotten*, < OF. *trotter*, *troter*, F. *trotter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *trotar* = It. *trottare*, trot, < ML. **trottare*, *trotare*, trot, go; prob. < OHG. *trottōn*, tread, MHG. *trotten*, run (G. *trotten*, *trottieren*, trot, after Rom.), freq. of OHG. *tretan*, MHG. G. *treten*, tread: see *tread*, and cf. *trod*, *trode*. The usual derivation, < ML. **tolutare*, through the assumed series **tlutare*, > **tlotare*, > *trotare*, trot (see *tolutation*), is improbable.] I. *intrans.* 1. To go at a quick, steady pace; run; go.

Al be it so that no man fynden shal
Noon in this world that *trotteth* hool in al,
Ne man, ne beest. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 294.

Being pricked with as strong an itch to be
Abroad, and *trot* about the world, as she.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 222.

2. Specifically, to go at the quick, steady pace known as a trot. See *trot*[1], *n.*, 2, and *trotter*.



Successive Positions of a Horse in Trotting.
(After instantaneous photographs made by Eadweard Muybridge.)

Sometimes he *trots*, as if he told the steps,
With gentle majesty and modest pride.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 277.

This is true, whether they [animals] move per latera, that is, two legs of one side together, which is tolutation or ambling, or per diametrum, lifting one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is succussation or *trotting*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

I saw Lady Suffolk *trot* a mile in 2.26. Flora Temple has *trotted* close down to 2.20, and Ethan Allen in 2.25, or less. *O. W. Holmes*, Professor, viii.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to trot; ride at a trot.

He that can *trot* a courser, break a rush,
And, arm'd in proof, dare dure a straw's strong push.
Marston, Satires, i. 28.

2. To ride over or about at a trot.

This lovely boy . . . bestrid a Scythian steed,
Trotting the ring, and tilting at a glove.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., i. 3.

He made him turn, and stop, and bound,
To gallop and to *trot* the round;
He scarce could stand on any ground,
He was so full of mettle.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

3. To use a "pony" or some similar means in studying; "pony": as, to *trot* a lesson. [College slang, U. S.]—**To trot out**, to cause to trot, as a horse, to show his paces; hence, to bring or draw out for exhibition. [Colloq.]

They would sit for hours solemnly *trotting out* for one another's admiration their commonplaces of the philosophical copy-book, until I tingled from head to foot.
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

trot[1] (trot), *n.* [< ME. *trot*, < OF. *trot* = Pr. *trot* = Sp. Pg. *trote* = It. *trotto* (G. *trott*); from the verb.] 1. Quick, steady movement; "go": as, to keep one on the *trot* all day. [Now colloq.]—2. A gait faster than the walk and slower than the run. In the trot of bipeds both feet are alternately off the ground at the same time for an interval in each step; in that of quadrupeds, in a very slow trot there is always one foot on the ground, a part of the time two feet, and a part of the time three. If fast, there are two intervals in each stride when all the feet are off the ground (the stride being the distance in time or space between the successive points on the ground touched by the same foot), the horse leaving the ground from the hind feet in succession, while in the run he leaves the ground from a fore foot. In the trot the limbs move in pairs, diagonally but not quite simultaneously, even in the "square trot." If the difference becomes considerable, it constitutes "single-footing"; if the difference becomes so great that the action is reversed, and the pair of limbs on the same side move together, it becomes "pacing." While the trot is naturally a slower gait than the run, it has become the instinctive fast gait in certain breeds of horses. See *trotter*, and cut in preceding column.

The canter is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the *trot*. *Youatt*, The Horse (Treatise on Draught).

In those days, the Star Cambridge Coach, which left the Belle Sauvage Yard in Ludgate Hill about 4 P. M., threaded all the streets between its starting-point and Shoreditch Church at a *trot*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 198.

3. A toddling child; in general, a child: a term of endearment.

Ethel romped with the little children—the rosy little *trots*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, x.

4. A "pony"; a "crib." [College slang, U. S.]—5. A trot-line. [U. S.]—6. A small line that sets off from the main trot-line, to the extreme end of which the hook is fastened. See *trot-line*. [U. S.]—**Eggwife-trot.** Same as *egg-trot*.

trot[2]† (trot), *n.* [A var. of *trat*.] An old woman: a term of disparagement.

An aged *trot* and tough did marle with a lad.
Turberville, Of a Contrerie Mariage.

An old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 80.

trotcozy, trotcosy (trot′kō-zi), *n.*; pl. *trotcozies*, *trotcosies* (-ziz). [Appar. so called as enabling one to 'trot,' drive, or travel 'cozy' or warm, < *trot* + *cozy*; less prob. orig. **throat-cozy*, < *throat* + *cozy*.] A warm covering for the head, neck, and breast in cold weather when one is traveling. [Scotch.]

The upper part of his form . . . was shrouded in a large great-coat belted over his under habiliments, and crested with a huge cowl of the same stuffs, which, when drawn over the head and hat, completely overshadowed both, and, being buttoned beneath the chin, was called a *trot-cozy*. *Scott*, Waverley, i. 318.

trotevale†, *n.* [ME., appar. < OF. **trotevale* (perhaps referring orig. to Scandinavian myths), < Icel. *Thrūdhvaldr*, a title of Thor (*Thrūdhvaldr godha*, the heroic defender of the gods), < *Thrūdhr*, used only as the name of a goddess and of a woman, also in compound names (= AS. *Thrȳtho*, the name of a woman; cf. OHG. *trūta*, G. dial. *trute*, *drude*, a witch), + *-valdr*, < *valda*, rule: see *wield*. Cf. *walterot*.] A trifling thing.

Yn gamys and festys and at the ale
Love men to lestene *trotevale*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

3wan thre traitours at o tale to-gidere weren agein me sworn,
Al ye maden *trotenale* [read *troteuale*] that I haved seid bi-forn;
3e ledde me bi doune and dale, as an oxe bi the horn,
Til ther as him is browen bale, ther his throte schal be schorn. *Walter Mapes*, Poems (ed. Wright), p. 337.

troth (trôth or trōth), *n.* [< ME. *trouthe*, *trowthe*, *trought*, etc., var. of *treouthe*, *treuthe*, *truthe*, < AS. *treówth*, truth: see *truth*, the commoner form of the word. The proper historical pron. of *troth* is trōth; so *betroth*, prop. bē-trōth′. The pron. trôth (given by Sheridan) and the worse pron. troth (given by Walker and his copiers) are irregular, and are prob. artificial, the word in educated use being chiefly literary, scarcely occurring in vernacular speech.] 1. Truth; verity: as, in *troth* (a phrase used interjectionally, and often colloquially reduced to *troth*).

I could wish that from henceforth he would learne to tell *troth*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, i. 560.

Troth, and I would have my will then.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, ii. 1.

Moll. When will you come home, heart?
Ten. In *troth*, self, I know not.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 2.

2. Faith; fidelity: as, to pledge or plight one's *troth*.

To a gret lady that day he *trought* plight,
Ryght at the fontain of thurstes gladnesse ay;
Nothyng so loue ne likyng to my pay.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 822.

Having sworn too hard a keeping oath,
Study to break it and not break my *troth*.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 66.

troth (trôth or trōth), *v. t.* [< *troth*, *n.*] To plight; betroth.

So says the prince and my new-*trothed* lord.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 38.

trothless† (trôth′les or trōth′les), *a.* [< *troth* + *-less*. Cf. *truthless*.] Faithless; treacherous.

A *trothless* or perfidious fellow.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence (ed. 1628), p. 209.

Now, *trothless* King, what fruits have braving boasts?
Peele, Edward I.

troth-plight (trôth′plīt), *a.* [Early mod. E. *trouthe-plyght*.] Betrothed; espoused; affianced. [Obsolete or provincial.]

This is your son-in-law,
And son unto the king, who, heavens directing,
Is *troth-plight* to your daughter.
Shak., W. T., v. 3. 151.

That wench will be *troth-plight* to th' first man as will wed her and keep her i' plenty.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, x.

troth-plight (trôth′plīt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *trouthe-plyght*; < *troth-plight*, *a.*] To betroth or affiance. *Palsgrave*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

troth-plight (trôth′plīt), *n.* [< *troth-plight*, *v.*] The act of betrothing or plighting faith, whether in friendship or in marriage. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 278. [Obsolete or provincial.]

troth-plighted (trôth′plī′ted), *a.* Having plighted troth; pledged. [Obsolete or provincial.]

troth-ring (trôth′ring), *n.* A betrothal ring. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, ix. [Rare.]

troth-telling† (trôth′tel′ing), *a.* Truth-telling. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

trot-line (trot′līn), *n.* A kind of trawl-line, consisting of a stout cord, commonly one or two hundred yards long, with baited hooks attached by short lines at intervals of two or three feet. One end of the line is tied to a stake or tree on the bank, and the other is sunk by means of a weight. The trot-line takes catfish and other bottom-fish. See *trawl*. [Southern U. S.]

trotter (trot′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *trotter*, < OF. *trotier*, < ML. *trotarius* (cf. also *tolutarius*), a trotter, < *trotare*, trot: see *trot*[1].] 1. One who or that which trots; specifically, a trotting horse, especially one of a breed of horses noted for speed in trotting. A great part of the best trotters in the United States (where the breed has been brought to perfection) are descended through Hambletonian from the English thoroughbred Messenger. The mile record is now (1891) held by Maud S. (from the Kentucky blue-grass region), which in 1885 at Cleveland trotted a mile in 2 minutes 8¼ seconds. On the race-track trotters are driven in light skeleton wagons called sulkies. See *trot*[1], *n.*, 2.

Item, ther be bowt for yow iij. horse at Seynt Feythys feyer, and all be *trotterys*, ryth fayir horse, God save hem, and they be well kepyd. *Paston Letters*, i. 531.

My chestnut horse was a fast *trotter*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

The *trotter* represents a breed which has not yet reached its limit of speed, and there are very few in the extreme front. It was just so with the running horses in the early days of that breed, so far as we can judge from the data we now have.
W. H. Brewer, in Rep. Coun. Board of Agri. for Jan., 1890.

2. A foot. (*a*) The human foot. [Slang.] (*b*) The foot of an animal used for food: as, pigs' *trotters*; sheep's *trotters*.

trotter-boiler (trot′ėr-boi′lėr), *n.* One whose business it is to treat the hoofs of animals by boiling and other operations for separating from the horny parts the fat, glue-stock, etc. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 308.

trotter-oil (trot′ėr-oil), *n.* An oil obtained in boiling down sheep's and calves' feet.

trottles (trot′lz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The prickly comfrey, *Symphytum asperrimum*.

trottoir (trot-wor′), *n.* [F., sidewalk, < *trotter*, trot: see *trot*[1].] A footway on each side of a street; a sidewalk.

Paris is very badly lighted at nights, and the want of a *trottoir* is a very great evil.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

troubadour (trö′ba-dör), *n.* [< F. *troubadour*, < Pr. *trobador* (Pr. also *trobaire* = F. *trouvère*) = Sp. Pg. *trovador* = It. *trovatore* (< ML. as if **tropator*), < OF. *trover*, *truver*, F. *trouver* = Pr. *trobar* = Sp. Pg. *trovar* = It. *trovare*, find, invent, compose, < ML. **tropare*, compose, sing, < *tropus*, a song, orig. a figure of speech, trope: see *trope*, *trover*. Cf. *trouvère*.] One of a class

of early poets who first appeared in Provence, France. The troubadours were considered the inventors of a species of lyrical poetry, characterized by an almost entire devotion to the subject of chivalric love, and generally very complicated in regard to meter and rime. They flourished from the eleventh to the latter part of the thirteenth century, principally in the south of France, Catalonia, Aragon, and northern Italy. The most renowned among the troubadours were knights who cultivated music and poetry as a polite accomplishment; but the art declined, and in its later days was chiefly cultivated by an inferior class of minstrels. See *trouvère*.

troublable† (trub'la-bl), *a.* [ME. *troublable*, < OF. **troublable*, < *troubler*, trouble: see *trouble* and *-able*.] Troublesome; causing trouble; vexatious.

Lecherie tormenteth hem in that oon syde with gredy venims and *troublable* ire. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 2.

trouble (trub'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *troubled*, ppr. *troubling*. [< ME. *troublen*, *trublen* (also transposed *turblen*), < OF. *troubler*, *trubler*, *trobler*, also *tourbler*, *turbler*, *torbler*, F. *troubler*, trouble, disturb, < ML. **turbulare*, < L. *turbula*, disorderly group, a little crowd of people, dim. of *turba*, crowd (> *turbare*, disturb), = Gr. *τύρβη*, disorder, throng, bustle (> *τυρβάζειν*, disturb): see *turbid*, *turbulent*, and cf. *disturb*, *disturble*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To stir up; agitate; disturb; put into commotion.

An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and *troubled* the water. John v. 4.

A woman moved is like a fountain *troubled*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 142.

2. To disturb; interrupt or interfere with.

We caught here a prodigious quantity of the finest fish that I had ever before seen, but the silly Rais greatly *troubled* our enjoyment by telling us that many of the fish in that part were poisonous.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 312.

3. To disturb in mind; annoy; vex; harass; afflict; distress; worry.

Thou didst hide thy face, and I was *troubled*. Ps. xxx. 7.

The boy . . . so *troubles* me
'Tis past enduring. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 1.

Not so sick, my lord,
As she is *troubled* with thick-coming fancies,
That keep her from her rest.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 38.

This great Tartarian Prince, that hath so *troubled* all his neighbours, they alwayes call Chan.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 33.

He was an infidel, and the head of a small school of infidels who were *troubled* with a morbid desire to make converts. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

Nothing *troubles* social life so much as originality, or political life so much as the spirit of liberty.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 140.

4. To put to trouble, inconvenience, pains, or exertion of some kind: used conventionally in courteous requests: as, may I *trouble* you to shut the door?

Your master's a right honest man, and one
I am much beholding to, and must very shortly
Trouble his love again.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

I shall *trouble* you to give my services to my friends at Oxford. *Arbuthnot*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 180.

To cast oil on troubled water. See *water*. = **Syn. 3.** *Afflict*, *Distress*, etc. (see *afflict*); perplex, agitate, plague, pester, badger, disquiet, make uneasy, anxious, or restless.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become turbid or cloudy.

Put a Drope of Bawme in clere Watre, in a Cuppe of Syver or in a clere Bacyn, . . . and 3if that the Bawme be fyn and of his owne kynde, the Watre schalle nevere *trouble*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 52.

2. To take trouble or pains; trouble one's self; worry: as, do not *trouble* about the matter.

We have not *troubled* to shade the outside of this diagram. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 281, note.

trouble (trub'l), *n.* [< ME. **trouble*, *truble*, *trubil*, *torble*, *turble*, < OF. *trouble*, *tourble*, trouble, also a crowd, F. *trouble*, trouble; from the verb.]

1. Vexation; perplexity; worry; difficulties; trials; affliction.

Man is born unto *trouble*, as the sparks fly upward.
Job v. 7.

When we might be happy and quiet, we create *trouble* to ourselves. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 205.

2. Annoyance; molestation; persecution.

For "Ioseph shulde dye" playnly dyd they say,
But pacyently all theyr *truble* dyd he endure.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Tyre alone gave those two powerful princes, Nebuchadnezzar and Alexander the Great, more *trouble* than any other state in the course of all their wars.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 84.

3. Disturbing, annoying, or vexatious circumstance, affair, or state; distress; difficulty.

To take arms against a sea of *troubles*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 59.

What was his *Trouble* with his Brother Geoffrey but a Bird of his own hatching? *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 53.

Fears concerning his own state had been the *trouble* with which he had hitherto contended.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 24.

The *trouble* about owning a cottage at a watering-place is that it makes a duty of a pleasure.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 193.

4. A source or cause of annoyance, perplexity, or distress: as, he is a great *trouble* to us.—5. Labor; laborious effort: as, it is no *trouble*.

Is twenty hundred kisses such a *trouble*?
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 522.

Insomuch as they have not dared to hazard the revenue of Ægypt by sea, but have sent it over land with a guard of Souldiers, to their no small *trouble* and expences.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 40.

6. In *law*, particularly *French law*, anything causing injury or damage such as is the subject of legal relief.—7. A disease, or a diseased condition; an affection: as, a cancerous *trouble*.—8. In *mining*, a small fault. Also called a *throw*, *slide*, *slip*, *heave*, or *check*. = **Syn. 1-3.** Inconvenience, embarrassment, anxiety, adversity, misfortune, calamity, sorrow, tribulation, misery, plague, torment. See the verb.

trouble†, *a.* Same as *troubly*.

troubledly† (trub'ld-li), *adv.* In a troubled or confused manner; confusedly.

Our meditations must proceed in due order; not *troubledly*, not preposterously.
Bp. Hall, Divine Meditation, xvi.

trouble-house† (trub'l-hous), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *house*[1].] A disturber of the peace of a house or household.

Ill-bred louts, simple sots, or peevish *trouble-houses*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 53.

trouble-mirth (trub'l-mėrth), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *mirth*.] One who mars or disturbs enjoyment or mirth, as a morose person; a killjoy; a spoil-sport.

But once more to this same *trouble-mirth*, this Lady Varney. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

troubler (trub'lėr), *n.* [< *trouble* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which troubles or disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber.

Let them . . . hurl down their indignation
On thee, the *troubler* of the poor world's peace!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 221.

trouble-rest† (trub'l-rest), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *rest*[1].] A disturber of rest or quiet.

Foul *trouble-rest*, fantastik greedy-gut.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

troublesome (trub'l-sum), *a.* [< *trouble* + *-some*.] 1. Annoying; vexatious: as, a *troublesome* cough; a *troublesome* neighbor.

Lord Plausible. I won'd not have my Visits *troublesome*.
Manly. The only way to be sure not to have 'em *troublesome* is to make 'em when People are not at home.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

The Arabs and people of the country are civil enough, and shew it in their way, by coming and sitting about you; tho' they are *troublesome* by being too observing, curious, and inquisitive.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 181.

2. Difficult; trying: as, a *troublesome* shoal or reef; a *troublesome* fellow to deal with.

I beshrew him for his counsel! there is not a more dangerous and *troublesome* way in the world than is that into which he hath directed thee.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The Rais said he had a design to have anchored there last night; but, as it was *troublesome* to get out in the morning by the westerly wind, he intended to run over to Perim island to pass the night.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 311.

3. Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous.

There arose in the ship such a *troublesome* disturbance that all the ship was in an uproare with weapons.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 1. 111.

When cloudless suns
Shine hot, or wind blows *troublesome* and strong.
Wordsworth, Naming of Places, vi.

4†. Troublous; disturbed.

In the *troublesome* times 'twas his happinesse never to be sequestred. *Aubrey*, Lives (Francis Potter).

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** Harassing, wearisome, perplexing, galling.

troublesomely (trub'l-sum-li), *adv.* In a troublesome manner; vexatiously.

He may presume and become *troublesomely* garrulous.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

troublesomeness (trub'l-sum-nes), *n.* The state or character of being troublesome.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty. *Bacon.*

trouble-state† (trub'l-stāt), *n.* [< *trouble*, *v.*, + obj. *state*.] A disturber of the community; a disturber of the peace. Also used attributively.

Those fair bates these *trouble-states* still use
(Pretence of common good, the king's ill course)
Must be cast forth. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, III.

Soul-boiling rage and *trouble-state* sedition.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

troublous (trub'lus), *a.* [< *trouble* + *-ous*.] 1. Agitated; disturbed.

As a tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas,
Whom raging windes, threatning to make the pray
Of the rough rockes, doe diversly disease.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 24.

The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in *troublous* times. Dan. ix. 25.

2. Restless; unsettled.

His flowing toung and *troublous* spright.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 4.

Some were *troublous* and adventurous spirits, men of broken fortunes, extravagant habits, and boundless desires. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 501.

3. Disturbing; disquieting.

They winced and kicked at him, and accused him to Ahab the king that he was a seditious fellow, and a *troublous* preacher. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

My *troublous* dream this night doth make me sad.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 22.

troubly† (trub'li), *a.* [< ME. *troubly*, *trowbly*, *trobly*, *trubyly*, *trouble*, *trowble*, < OF. *troublé*, *troblé*, pp. of *troubler*, *trobler*, trouble: see *trouble*, *v.*] 1. Turbid; stirred up; muddy; murky.

In Ethiope alle the Ryveres and alle the Watres ben *trouble*, and thei ben somdelle salte, for the gret hete that is there. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 156.

These fisheris of God shulden . . . not medle with mannis lawe, that is *trobly* water.
Wyclif, Select Works, I. 14.

A *trouble* wyne anoon a man may pure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Thei loked towarde lanneriur, snd saugh the eyr *trouble*, and thikke of duste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 236.

2. Troubled; confused; distraught.

It may fall sumtyme that the *trubylyere* that thou hase bene owtwarde with actyte werkes, the mare brynnande desyre thou sall hafe to Godd.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

The *trowbly* erroure of oure ignoraunce.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

3. Turbulent; tempestuous; stormy.

The *trowble* wynde that hyht Auster.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 7.

trouflyng†, *n.* A Middle English form of *trifling*.

trough (trôf), *n.* [< ME. *trough*, *trogh*, *trou*, < AS. *trog*, *troh*, a trough, a small boat (*trohscip*, *trochscip*, a cock-boat), = D. *trog* = OHG. MHG. *troc* (*trog-*), G. *trog* = Icel. *trog* = Dan. *trug* = Sw. *tråg*, a trough; cf. It. *truogo*, a trough, < Teut.; lit. 'a thing of wood,' or perhaps 'a log' (sc. hollowed out); from the root of E. *tree*, AS. *treów*, etc.: see *tree*. Cf. *trow*[2], *trogue*, and *tray*[1].] 1. An open receptacle, generally long and narrow, as for water. Specifically—(*a*) A wooden receptacle or basin in which to knead dough.

She lifted the mass of dough out of the *trough* before her, and let it sink softly upon the board.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xiv.

(*b*) A large vessel, usually oblong, designed to hold water or food for animals.

One meets everywhere in the roads [of Switzerland] with fountains continually running into huge *troughs* that stand underneath them, which is wonderfully commodious in a country that so much abounds with horses and cattle.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 519).

(*c*) A conduit for rain-water, placed under the eaves of a building; an eaves-trough. (*d*) In *printing*: (1) A watertight box in which paper is dipped to dampen it for the press. (2) The iron or metal-lined box in which inking-rollers are cleaned and forms are washed. (*e*) In *fish-culture*, a hatching-trough.

2†. A small boat; a canoe or dug-out.

If none had proceeded further then the inuentions of our predecessors, we had had nothyng in the Poets abone Andronicus, and nothing in histories abone the Annales or Cronicles of Bysshoppes, and had yet haue sayled in *troughes* or in boates.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlviii.).

There is a great caue or ditch of water . . . where come every morning at the break of day twentie or thirtie canoas or *troughes* of the Indians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 454.

3. A concavity or hollow; a depression between two ridges or between two waves; an oblong basin-shaped hollow: as, the *trough* of the sea.

Where the *trough* of one wave coincides with the crest of another, if that crest be equal, the resultant motion at that point is null. This is the result of the mutual interference of waves. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 129.

4. The array of connected cells of a voltaic battery, in which the copper and zinc plates of each pair are on opposite sides of the partition.—5. In *chem.*, a vat or pan containing water over which gas is distilled.—6. In *electroplating*, a tray or vat which holds the metallic solution. *E. H. Knight.*—**Glass trough.** (*a*) A deep and narrow box of clear glass for holding objects for microscopic study in their natural liquids. (*b*) A similar device for holding the developing or fixing bath in dry-plate photography, in order that the changes in the plate submerged in the bath can be observed.—**Pneumatic trough.** See *pneumatic*.—**Trough of barometric depression,** an advancing area of low pressure, the line of places, lying transverse

to the direction of motion, at which the barometer has reached its lowest point, and is about to rise. In V-shaped depressions the advancing trough is frequently associated with a coincident advancing line of squalls.

trough (trôf), *v.* [< *trough*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To feed grossly, as a hog from a trough. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 168.

II. *trans.* To make into a trough, or into the shape of a trough. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, III. 461.

trough-battery (trôf'bat^{e}èr-i), *n.* A form of voltaic battery in which the glass or porcelain cells are replaced by a trough of wood or other insulating material divided into sections by insulating plates. Crutkshank's trough-battery consists of a trough of baked wood divided into cells by metallic partitions consisting of a plate of zinc and a plate of copper soldered back to back.

trough-fault (trôf'fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, two faults having nearly the same direction, but dipping toward each other, so that the mass of rock included between them has more or less of the form of a wedge. The fault-block in such cases is triangular in cross-section, instead of being rectangular, as it would be if the faults both had the same dip.

trough-gutter (trôf'gut^{e}èr), *n.* A trough-shaped gutter below the eaves of buildings.

trough-room (trôf'röm), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a hatching-house.

trough-shell (trôf'shel), *n.* A round clam; a member of the *Mactridæ* (where see cut), especially the British *Mactra solida* and *M. stultorum*. These have a shell of nearly triangular form, with thick opaque valves covered with brownish epidermis; a V-shaped cardinal tooth is in one valve, with a long lateral tooth on each side, fitting into deep grooves of the opposite valve. Both species live buried in the sand near low-water mark. In some places they are esteemed for the table, and in the Netherlands the shells are much used for making roads and paths.

troul† (trōl), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *troll*[1].

trounce (trouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trounced*, ppr. *trouncing*. [Early mod. E. *trounse;* < OF. *troncer*, cut, mutilate, = Sp. *tronzar*, shatter, < OF. *tronce*, a piece of timber, *tronche*, a great piece of timber, a stump; cf. OF. *tronc*, trunk; cf. also *tronçon*, *tronson*, a truncheon; < L. *truncus*, a trunk: see *trunk* and *truncheon*.] To punish or beat severely; thrash or whip smartly; castigate. [Now colloq.]

The Lord *trounsed* [discomfited, R. V.] Sisara and all his charettes. *Bible of* 1551, Judges iv. 15.

Well, sir, you'lt dearly answer this:
My master's constable; he'll *trounce* you for 't.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

troupe (tröp), *n.* [< F. *troupe*, a troop, a company: see *troop*.] A troop; a company; particularly, a company of players, operatic performers, dancers, acrobats, etc.

She showed me a *troupe* of faire ladies, every one her lover colling and kissing, chinning and embracing.
Breton, Dreame of Strange Effects, p. 17.

troupial, *n.* See *troopial*.

trous-de-loup (trö'dė-lö'), *n. pl.* [F.: *trous*, pl. of *trou*, hole; *de*, of; *loup* (< L. *lupus*), wolf: see *wolf*.] Trap-holes or pits dug in the ground, in the form of inverted cones or pyramids, each with a pointed stake in the middle, to serve as obstacles to an enemy.

trouse† (trouz), *n.* [Also *trews*, q. v.; < OF. *trousse:* see *trousers*, *truss*.] Trousers; trews.

[Ventidius] served as a footman in his single *trouses* and grienes. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, I. 177.

troused† (trouzd), *a.* [< *trouse* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing trousers; clothed with trousers. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. Also *trowsed*.

trousering (trou'zėr-ing), *n.* [< *trousers* + *-ing*[1].] Cloth for making trousers, especially material made for the purpose.

trousers (trou'zėrs), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *trowsers*, *trowzers*, *trossers;* a later form, with appar. accidental intrusion of *r*, of *trouses*, *trowses* (also *trooze*, *trews*), < OF. *trousses*, pl., trunk-hose, breeches, pl. of *trousse*, bundle, package: see *truss*, of which *trousers* is thus ult. a differentiated plural.] A garment for men, extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk and each leg separately; originally, tightly fitting drawers; pantaloons. See *strossers*. In the early part of the nineteenth century long frilled drawers reaching to the ankles were worn by girls and women, and called *trousers*.

The youth and people of fashion, when in the country, wear *trowsers*, with shoes and stockings.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

Trousers (braccæ) were not worn till after the Parthian and Celtic wars, and even then only by soldiers who were exposed to northern climates. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

On the abandonment of the latter [bases] these large breeches or stoppes became an important and splendid part of apparell; and while the long hose were either supplanted by or new christened the *trauses* [read *trouses*], the upper stock or the breeches worn over them received the name of trunk hose. *Planché.*

=**Syn.** *Breeches*, *Trousers*, *Pantaloons*. *Breeches* are properly short clothes, reaching just below the knee; the use of the word for *trousers* is erroneous and vulgar. *Trousers* is the old word for the garment common in Occidental nations to cover the legs of men; many, especially in England, still insist upon the word, and confine *pantaloons* to its historical sense. Many, however, especially in America, are satisfied with *pantaloons* (colloquially, *pants*) for *trousers*.

trousse (trös), *n.* [F., a bundle, quiver: see *truss*.] A number of small utensils carried in a case or sheath together; especially, such a sheath with knives, tweezers, and the like, hung from the girdle, and worn during the middle ages. Compare *étui*, *equipage*[1], 4. The trousse is now rather a collection of tools or implements for serious work, and for men rather than for women: as, a surgeon's *trousse*.

Trousse, from a French illumination of 1350. *a*, the trousse. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

trousseau (trö-sō'), *n.*; pl. *trousseaux* (-sōz'). [< F. *trousseau*, a bundle, kit, bride's outfit, trousseau, OF. *trousseau*, *torseau*, a little truss or bundle (cf. It. *torsello* = Pr. *trossel* = Sp. *torzal*), dim. of *trousse*, a bundle, truss: see *truss*. Cf. *trousers*.] 1. A bundle.

There [in the 'scrutoire] lay the total keys, in one massive *trousseau*, of that fortress impregnable even to armies from without. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun, § 5.

2. The clothes and other outfit of a bride which she brings with her from her former home.

trout[1] (trout), *n.* [< ME. *troute*, *trowte*, < AS. *truht*, < OF. *truite*, < L. *tructa*, also *tructus* (ML. *trutta*, *trotta*), < Gr. *τρώκτης*, a sea-fish, < *τρώγειν*, gnaw, eat.] 1. A fish of the family *Salmonidæ*, *Salmo trutta*, with blackish spots, common in the colder fresh waters of Europe, and highly esteemed as a food-fish and game-fish; any species of the same section of *Salmo* (see *Salmo* (*b*)); a river-salmon, salmon-trout, or lake-trout. (*a*) In Europe, under the names *S. trutta* and *S. fario*, numerous forms have been alternately combined and then separated into subspecies and varieties, or accorded full specific rank. Day considers that there are but two species of British *Salmonidæ*—the salmon, *Salmo salar*, and the trout, *S. trutta*. Others divide the latter into *S. trutta* and *S. fario*, and these again into others, as *S. cambricus*, the sewin; *S. gallivensis*, the Galway trout; *S. stomachicus*, the Gillaroo trout; *S. levenensis*, the Loch Leven trout; etc. (*b*) In America there are several black-spotted trouts, specifically distinct from the European *S. trutta*, but belonging to the same section of the genus *Salmo*, commonly called *trout*, with or without a qualifying term (like the species of *Salvelinus:* see def. 2). All these inhabit western portions of the continent. Such are *S. gairdneri*, with moderate-sized scales, 120 to 150 in a row, and 10 anal rays, of the Pacific slope waters; the rainbow-trout, *S. irideus* (see cut under *rainbow-trout*), closely related to the foregoing, native of streams west of the Sierra Nevada, and now much diffused by pisciculture; the Rocky Mountain trout, *S. purpuratus* (see *lake-trout*, 1, and cut under *Salmo*).


European Trout (*Salmo trutta*).

And now, having caught three brace of *Trouts*, I will tell you a short tale as we walk towards our breakfast.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 99.

2. A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and genus *Salvelinus* (with its section *Cristivomer*), resembling those called in Europe *char*. See *Salvelinus*, and cuts under *char*[4] and *lake-trout*, 2. All the American chars are called *trout*, with or without a qualifying term. These are red-spotted. The leading forms are the common speckled trout, or brook-trout, of eastern North America, *S. fontinalis;* the blue-backed trout, *S. oquassa*, of Maine, Vermont, etc.; the Dolly Varden trout of the Pacific slope, *S. malma*, whose red spots are very large; together with the great lake-trout, *S. (Cristivomer) namaycush*. See phrases following.

3. Any fish of the family *Galaxiidæ* (which see).—4. With a qualifying word, one of several fishes, not of the family *Salmonidæ*, resembling or suggesting a trout. See phrases below.—**Bastard trout,** the weakfish *Cynoscion nothus*. [Charleston, U. S.]—**Bear-trout,** the great lake-trout. [Lake Superior.]—**Black-finned trout,** *Salmo nigripinnis* of England.—**Black-spotted trout,** *Salmo purpuratus*, the silver or mountain trout of western North America: specified as *S. pleuriticus*.—**Black trout,** the Lake Tahoe trout: specified as *Salmo henshawi*.—**Blue-backed trout,** *Salmo oquassa;* the oquassa.—**Brook-trout.** (*a*) The common American char, *Salvelinus fontinalis*. See cut under *char*. [Eastern North America.] (*b*) One of several different trouts (not chars) of the western parts of North America, of the genus *Salmo*. See def. 1 (*b*).—**Brown trout,** the common European trout, *Salmo fario*.—**Californian brook-trout,** the rainbow-trout, *Salmo irideus*. See cut under *rainbow-trout*.—**Cutthroat trout,** the Rocky Mountain brook-trout.—**Deep-water trout.** (*a*) The great lake-trout. [Great Lakes.] (*b*) A weakfish or sea-trout, *Cynoscion thalassinus*. [Charleston, U. S.]—**Dolly Varden trout,** a Californian char, *Salvelinus malma*.—**Galway trout,** *Salmo gallivensis* of England.—**Gillaroo trout,** *Salmo stomachicus* of England.—**Golden trout,** the rainbow-trout.—**Gray trout,** a sea-trout—the squeteague. See cut under *weakfish*.—**Great lake-trout.** (*a*) *Salvelinus namaycush*. See def. 2. (*b*) *Salmo ferox* of England.—**Ground-trout,** a malformed common trout (*Salmo fario*) of Penygant in Yorkshire, England, having a singular protrusion of the under jaw.—**Lake Tahoe trout,** a variety of *Salmo purpuratus* found in Lake Tahoe, Pyramid Lake, and streams of the Sierra Nevada. Also called locally *silver trout* and *black trout*.—**Loch Leven trout,** *Salmo levenensis* of Great Britain.—**Loch Stennis trout,** *Salmo orcadensis* of Great Britain.—**Mackinaw trout,** the great lake-trout. See cut under *lake-trout*, 2.—**Malma trout,** the Dolly Varden trout.—**Mountain-trout.** (*a*) The black-spotted trout. (*b*) The black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*. [Local, U. S.]—**Ocean trout.** See *ocean*.—**Pot-bellied trout,** the great lake-trout.—**Red-spotted trout.** (*a*) Same as *brook-trout* (*a*). (*b*) The Dolly Varden trout.—**Red trout,** the great lake-trout.—**Reef-trout,** the great lake-trout.—**Rio Grande trout,** *Salmo spilurus*, inhabiting also the streams of the Utah basin.—**River-trout,** the common European trout, *Salmo fario*.—**Rocky Mountain brook-trout,** *Salmo purpuratus*, the Yellowstone trout, or salmon-trout of the Columbia river. See cut under *Salmo*.—**St. Mary's trout,** the three-bearded rockling. [Local, British (Penryn).]—**Salt-water trout,** a sea-trout—the squeteague, or a related species of *Cynoscion*. See *Cynoscion*, and cut under *weakfish*.—**Schoodic trout,** the great lake-trout.—**Sebago trout,** the great lake-trout.—**Shad-trout,** the trout-shad or squeteague.—**Shoal-water trout,** the great lake-trout.—**Silver trout.** (*a*) A malformed common trout (*S. fario*) of Malham Tarn in Yorkshire, England, having a defective gill-cover. (*b*) The black-spotted trout, or mountain-trout of western North America. (*c*) The Lake Tahoe trout.—**Speckled trout,** the brook-trout.—**Spotted trout.** (*a*) One of different American trouts spotted (1) with black (see def. 1 (*b*)); (2) with red—a speckled trout (see def. 2). (*b*) The weakfish or sea-trout *Cynoscion maculatus*.—**Sun-trout,** the squeteague, *Cynoscion regalis*.—**Waha Lake trout,** a local variety of *Salmo purpuratus*, found in Waha Lake, Washington.—**White trout.** (*a*) A variety of *Salmo fario*. See *finnac*. (*b*) The bastard trout.—**Yellowstone trout,** *Salmo purpuratus*, the Rocky Mountain brook-trout. See cut under *Salmo*.—**Yellow trout,** a malformed trout with the same defect as the silver trout (*a*). (See also *bull-trout*, *lake-trout*, *rainbow-trout*, *rock-trout*, *salmon-trout*, *sea-trout*.)

trout[1] (trout), *v. i.* [< *trout*[1], *n.*] To fish for or catch trout.

trout[2]† (trout), *v. i.* [Var. of *troat*.] Same as *troat*.

Rere. To bellow as a Stag, to *trout* as a Buck. *Rèr.* To bellow, to bray (in tearmes of hunting we say that the red deere bells, and the fallow troytes or croynes). *Cotgrave.*

trout-basket (trout'bàs^{e}ket), *n.* An anglers' creel for carrying trout. It is usually made of willow or osier, and of a size capable of containing from ten to twenty pounds of fish.

trout-bird (trout'bèrd), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. *H. P. Ives.* [Massachusetts.]

trout-colored (trout'kul^{e}ord), *a.* Speckled like a trout: specifically noting a white horse spotted with black, bay, or sorrel.

trout-farm (trout'färm), *n.* A place where trout are bred and reared artificially.

troutful (trout'fûl), *a.* [< *trout* + *-ful*.] Abounding in trout. [Rare.]

Clear and fresh rivulets of *troutful* water.
Fuller, Worthies, II. 1.

trout-hole (trout'hōl), *n.* A sheltered or retired place in which trout lie.

trout-hook (trout'hůk), *n.* A fish-hook specially designed or used for catching trout.

troutless (trout'les), *a.* [< *trout* + *-less*.] Without trout. [Rare.]

I catch a trout now and then, . . . so I am not left *troutless*. *Kingsley*, Life, xxiii.

troutlet (trout'let), *n.* [< *trout* + *-let*.] A young or small trout; a troutling. *Hood*, Dream of Eugene Aram.

trout-line (trout'līn), *n.* A fishing-line specially designed for or used in fishing for trout.

troutling (trout'ling), *n.* [< *trout* + *-ling*[1].] A troutlet.

trout-louse (trout'lous), *n.* Same as *sug*.

trout-net (trout'net), *n.* The landing-net used by anglers for removing trout from the water.

trout-perch (trout'pèrch), *n.* 1. A fish, *Percopsis guttatus*, of the family *Percopsidæ*. See cut under *Percopsis*.—2. The black-bass. [South Carolina.]

trout-pickerel (trout'pik^{e}èr-el), *n.* See *pickerel*.

trout-rod (trout'rod), *n.* A fishing-rod specially adapted for taking trout.

trout-shad (trout'shad), *n.* The squeteague.

trout-spoon (trout'spön), *n.* A small revolving spoon used as an artificial bait or lure for trout.

trout-stream (trout′strēm), *n.* A stream in which trout breed or may be taken.

trout-tackle (trout′tak′l), *n.* Fishing-tackle specially adapted or designed for taking trout.

trouty (trou′ti), *a.* [< *trout*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in trout.

Little inconsiderable rivers, as Awber, Eroways, and the like, scarce worth naming, but *trouty* too.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 231.

trouvère (trö-vâr′), *n.* [F., < *trouver*, find: see *troubadour*.] One of the medieval poets of northern France, whose productions partake of a narrative or epic character, and thus contrast broadly with the lyrical, amatory, and more polished effusions of the troubadours. The works of the trouvères include the chansons de geste, the fabliaux, poems of the Round Table cycle, the "Romance of the Rose," "Reynard the Fox," etc. Also *trouveur*.

It is to the North of France and to the *Trouvères* that we are to look for the true origins of our modern literature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 242.

trover (trō′vėr), *n.* [< OF. *trover*, F. *trouver* = Pr. *trobar* = Sp. Pg. *trovar* = It. *trovare*, find, invent, < ML. **tropare*, compose, sing. Cf. *troubadour*, *trouvère*, and *treasure-trove*.] Properly, the finding of anything; specifically, in *law*: (*a*) the gaining possession of personal property, whether by finding or otherwise; (*b*) a common-law action for damages for the wrongful taking or detention of goods from the possession of another. Originally this action was based on the finding by defendant of the plaintiff's goods and converting them to his own use. In course of time, however, the suggestion of the finding became mere matter of form, and all that had to be proved was that the goods were the plaintiff's and that the defendant had converted them to his own use. In this action the plaintiff could not recover the specific chattel, but only damages for its conversion. The action for such damages is now called an *action for conversion*.

trow[1] (trō), *v. t.* [< ME. *trowen*, *trouwen*, *treuwen*, *treowen*, < AS. *treówian*, *trūwian*, believe, trust, confide, also show to be true, justify, = OS. *trūōn* = OFries. *trouwa* = D. *vertrouwen*, trust (*trouwen*, marry), = MLG. *trūwen* = OHG. *triuwēn*, *trūwēn*, *trūēn*, MHG. *trūwen*, *trūen*, *trouwen*, *trowen*, G. *trauen*, hope, believe, trust, = Icel. *trūa* = Sw. Dan. *tro*, believe, = Goth. *trauan*, believe, trust; connected with the adj. AS. *treówe*, etc., true, from a root (Teut. √ *tru*) found also in *trust*: see *true*, *a.*, *true*, *n.*, and *trust*.] **1†.** To believe; trust.

Whoso wol *trowe* her love
Ne may offenden never more.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3215.

Then repentant they 'gan cry,
O my heart that *trow'd* mine eye!
Greene, Isabel's Ode.

2. To think; suppose.

Thel saugh the Castell so fer fro thens that thei *trowed* not the sounde of the horne myght not thider ben herde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 605.

We'll ca' our horse lame masterless,
An' gar them *trow* slain men are we.
Battle of Bothwell Bridge (Child's Ballads, VII. 150).

Said the Cardinal, I *trow* you are one of the King's Privy-Chamber, your Name is Walsh.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 279.

Doth he thank that servant because he did the things that were commanded him? I *trow* not. Luke xvii. 9.

I trow, or trow, a phrase added to questions, and expressive of contemptuous or indignant surprise: nearly equivalent to *I wonder*.

What tempest, *I trow*, threw this whale . . . ashore?
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 64.

What have I done, *trow*,
To bring these fears about me?
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2.

What ails he, *trow*? *Chapman*, All Fools, iii. 1.

trow[2] (trou), *n.* [A var. of *trough*.] **1.** A channel or spout of wood for conveying water to a mill; a flume: sometimes used in the plural with the same sense: as, the mill-*trows*. [Scotch.] — **2.** A boat with an open live-well for fish; a sort of fishing-smack or lighter.

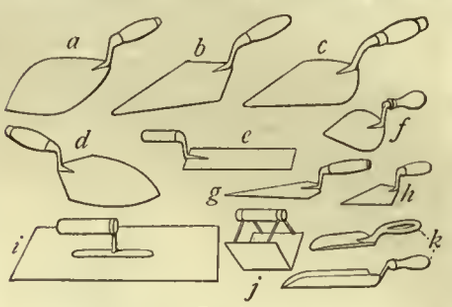
To assist and counsell theym in theire byeng and barganyng with the Bagers, such as bryngeth whete to towne, as wels in *trowys* as otherwyse, by lande and by watir, in kepyng downe of the market.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 424.

trow[3] (trou), *n.* Same as *drow*[3] and *troll*[2].

trowandise†, *n.* Same as *truandise*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3954.

trowant†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *truant*.

trowel (trou′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trowell*, *truell*; < ME. *truel*, *trulle*, *trowylle*, < OF. *truelle*, *truele*, < L. *trulla*, a small ladle, a dipper, dim. of *trua*, a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle.] **1.** A tool, generally consisting of a flat long triangular, oval, or oblong blade of iron or steel, fitted with a handle, used by masons, plasterers, and bricklayers for spreading and dressing mortar



Trowels.

a, Lowell pattern brick-trowel; *b*, bricklayers' trowel; *c*, London pattern trowel; *d*, Philadelphia pattern brick-trowel; *e*, *f*, *g*, molders' trowels; *h*, pointing-trowel; *i*, plasterers' trowel; *j*, corner-trowel; *k*, garden-trowels.

and plaster, and for cutting bricks, and also by molders for smoothing the surface of the sand or loam composing the mold.

In one hand Swords, in th' other *Trowels* hold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

2. A gardeners' tool, like a small spade or scoop, used for taking up plants and for other purposes. See figs. *k*, above.

The *truel* firste ful ofte it must distreyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

3. A tool used in oil-cloth manufacturing to spread paint and remove what may be superfluous. It is made of steel, is 2 feet long, and very elastic, and has a handle near the broad end. — **To lay on with a trowel**, to lay or spread thickly and coarsely; hence, to flatter grossly.

Well said: that was *laid on with a trowel*.
Shak., As you Like It, i. 2. 112.

trowel (trou′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *troweled*, *trowelled*, ppr. *troweling*, *trowelling*. [< *trowel*, *n.*] To dress, form, or apply with a trowel: as, *troweled* stucco.

trowel-bayonet (trou′el-bā″ō-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

trowelbeak (trou′el-bēk), *n.* One of the broad-throats, or birds of the family *Eurylæmidæ*; the *Corydon sumatranus* of Sumatra: so called from

Trowelbeak (*Corydon sumatranus*), with outline of beak from above.

the shape of the very broad, depressed beak, which is about as wide at the base as it is long.

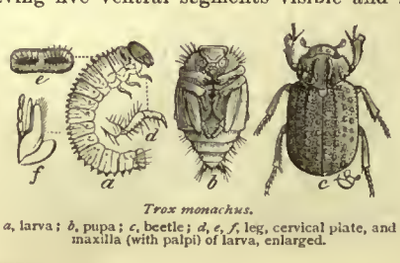
trowl†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *troll*[1].

trowsed†, *a.* See *trousered*.

trowsering†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *trousering*.

trowsers†, trowzers†, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *trousers*.

Trox (troks), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), < Gr. *τρώξ*, a weevil, lit. 'a gnawer,' < *τρώγειν*, gnaw.] A curious genus of laparostict scarabæid beetles, having five ventral segments visible and the



Trox monachus.

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle; *d*, *e*, *f*, leg, cervical plate, and maxilla (with palpi) of larva, enlarged.

epimera of the mesothorax not reaching the rounded coxæ. They are oval dark-colored beetles, usually with a rough surface. They feed upon decomposing animal matter, and many species are found about the refuse of tanneries and upon the hoofs and hair of decaying animals. About 100 species are known, of which about 20 are found in the United States, as *T. monachus*.

troy (troi), *n.* Short for *troy weight*.

troy weight (troi wāt). [Early mod. E. also *Troie weight*, earlier *weight of Troy* (*weyght of Troyes*, Arnold's Chron., p. 108): so called with ref. to *Troyes*, a town in France, southeast of Paris, of considerable importance in the fourteenth century. Nearly all the principal towns or seats of commerce in the middle ages had their own weights and measures, the pound, foot, gallon, etc., varying from one town to another, sometimes even from one quarter to another. The pound of Troyes in the early part of the fourteenth century was adopted to some extent in other places and in England, but was then specifically designated as "of Troyes" (E. *of Troy*). Later, *troy weight* losing recognized connection with a locality, the first element became a mere attributive, and the phrase was thus generally reduced to *troy*.] A weight chiefly used in weighing bread, silk, gold, silver, and articles of jewelry, but now only for gold and silver. It was brought into England in the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and was adopted for the coinage in 1527. The table of troy weight is as follows:

Pound.		Ounces.		Pennyweights.		Grains.
1	=	12	=	240	=	5,760
		1	=	20	=	480
				1	=	24

The pound avoirdupois is equal to 7,000 grains troy. See *avoirdupois* and *weight*.

Item, to do make me vj. sponys, of viij. ounce of *troy-wyght*, well facyond and dubbyl gylt.
Paston Letters, i. 422.

tru†, *n.* See *true*.

truage† (trö′āj), *n.* See *trewage*.

truancy (trö′an-si), *n.* [< *truan(t)* + *-cy*.] Truant conduct; the habit or practice of playing truant.

I had many flattering reproaches for my late *truancy* from these parties.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 563.

Agent of truancy. See *agent*.

truandt, truanding†. Old spellings of *truant*, *truanting*.

truandise†, *n.* [ME., also *truaundise*, *truwandise*, *trowandise*, *trowantyse*, < OF. *truandise*, < *truand*, vagabond: see *truant*.] A vagrant life with begging. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6664.

truant (trö′ant), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *trivant*; < ME. *truant*, *truaunt*, *truand*, *trewande*, *truont*, *trowant* (= MD. *trouwant*, *trawant*, *truwant*), < OF. *truand*, *truant*, a vagabond, beggar, rogue; also adj. *truand*, beggarly, roguish; = Pr. *truan* (*truanda*, fem.), a vagabond, = Sp. *truhan* = Pg. *truão* (ML. reflex *truannus*, *trudanus*, *trutanus*, *trutannus*), a buffoon, jester; prob. < Bret. **truan*, later (after F.) *truant*, vagabond (cf. *truek*, a wretch, *truez*, pity, etc.), = W. *truan*, wretched, *truan*, a wretch (cf. *tru*, wretched), etc.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A vagabond; a vagrant; an idler.

All thynges at this day faileth at Rome, except all onely these ydell *trewandes*, iestours, tumbiers, plaiers, . . . iuglers, and auch other, of whom there is inow and to many.
Golden Book, xii.

2. One who shirks or neglects duty; especially, a child who stays away from school without leave.

I have a *truant* been to chivalry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 94.

To play truant, to stay from school without leave. — **Truant-school**, a certified industrial school to which in Great Britain children who habitually absent themselves from school without leave, or who frequent the company of roguea or criminals, are committed by order of a magistrate, under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

II. *a.* **1.** Idle; loitering; given to shirking duty or business, or attendance at some appointed time or place: especially noting children who absent themselves from school without leave.

A *truant* boy I pass'd my bounds,
T' enjoy a ramble on the banks of Thames.
Cowper, Task, i. 114.

2. Characteristic of a truant; idle; loitering; wandering.

Ham. But what, in faith, make you from Wittenberg?
Hor. A *truant* disposition, good my lord.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 169.

To lag behind with *truant* pace.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 708.

truant (trö′ant), *v.* [< ME. *truanten*, *trowanten*, *truanden*, < OF. *truander*, play the truant, < *truand*, truant: see *truant*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To idle away time or shirk duty; play truant.

His backwardnesse in the Vniuersitie hath set him thus forward; for had hee not *truanted* there, he had not beene so hastie a Diuine.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

They lost their time, and *truanted* in the fundamentall grounds of saving knowledge.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

II. *trans.* To waste or idle away. [Rare.]

I dare not be the author of *truanting* the time. *Ford.*

truanting† (trö′ant-ing), *n.* [< ME. **truanting, truaunding;* verbal n. of *truant, v.*] Same as *truandise*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6721.

truantly (trö′ant-li), *a.* [< *truant* + *-ly*[1].] Truant; idle; inclined to shirk school or other duty. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 640.

Yet heere-hence may some good accrewe, not onelie to *truantlie* schollers . . or to new-entred nouices . . or to well-forwarde students . . .
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [5].

truantly (trö′ant-li), *adv.* [< *truant* + *-ly*[2].] As a truant. *Imp. Dict.*

truantship (trö′ant-ship), *n.* [< *truant* + *-ship.*] The conduct of a truant; neglect of employment or study.

I would not haue the master either frowne or chide with him, if the childe haue done his diligence, and vsed no *trewandship* therein. *Ascham*, Schoolmaster, p. 27.

trub[1] (trub), *n.* [See *truffle.*] A truffle.

trub[2] (trub), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A slattern.

truble†. An old spelling of *trouble.*

trubtail† (trub′tāl), *n.* A short, squat woman. *Ainsworth.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

trubyly†, *a.* A Middle English form of *troubly.*

truccage†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *truckage*[1].

truce (trös), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *truse, trewse;* < ME. *treowes, treowes, triwes, truwes, truwis, trues, trowis, triws, trus* (> OF. *trues*), pl. of *treowe*, obs. E. *true*, a truce, pledge of reconciliation: see *true, n.* *Truce* is thus ult. a plural of *true.* Cf. *dice*, pl. of *die, pence*, pl. of *penny, bodice*, pl. of *body.*] **1.** An intermission of hostilities; specifically, a temporary cessation or suspension of hostilities mutually agreed upon by the commanders of two opposing forces, generally for some stipulated period, to admit of negotiation, or for some other purpose.

The bateil thanne beganne new ayeyn;
No *trewys* was taken ne noo poyntement,
Butt strong feightyng and many knyghtez slayn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3006.

A temporary suspension of the operations of war at one or more places is called *truce* or armistice. A *truce* may be special, referring to operations before a fortress or in a district, or between certain detachments of armies; or general, implying a suspension of hostilities in all places.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 148.

2. Respite; temporary quiet or intermission of action, pain, contest, or the like.

Take *truce* a while with these immoderate mournings.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

Let me have *truce*, vexation, for some minutes.
Shirley, Traitor, ii. 1.

3†. Reconciliation; peace.

Behold the peacefull Doue
Brings in her beak the Peace-branch, boading weal
And *truce* with God.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Flag of truce. See *flag*[2].—**Truce of God**, a suspension of private feuds which was observed, chiefly in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, in France, Italy, England, etc. The terms of such a truce usually provided that such feuds should cease on all the more important church festivals and fasts, or from Thursday evening to Monday morning, or during the period of Lent, or the like. This practice, introduced by the church during the middle ages to mitigate the evils of private war, fell gradually into disuse as the rulers of the various countries became more powerful.

truce-breaker (trös′brāk′kėr), *n.* One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement. 2 Tim. iii. 3.

truceless (trös′les), *a.* [< *truce* + *-less.*] **1.** Without truce: as, a *truceless* war.—**2.** Granting or holding no truce; unforbearing.

truchman†, **trudgeman**† (truch′man, truj′-man), *n.* [Also *trucheman, trouchman, truchment, trugman;* < F. *trucheman, truchement* = Sp. *trujaman*, < Ar. *tarjemān*, an interpreter: see *dragoman, drogman.*] An interpreter.

The great Turke answered them by his *truchman.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 91.

Having by his *trounchman* [read *trouchman*?] pardon crav'd. *Peele*, Polyhymnia.

I am *truchman*, and do flourish before this monsieur.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

trucidation† (trö-si-dā′shon), *n.* [< L. *trucidatio(n-)*, < *trucidare*, kill.] The act of killing. *Cockeram.*

truck[1] (truk), *v.* [< ME. *trukken, trukien*, < OF. *troquer, trocher* = Sp. *trocar* = Pg. *trocar* = It. *truccare*, truck, barter (OIt. also scud); origin unknown.] **I.** *intrans.* To exchange; swap; barter; hence, to traffic; deal; trade by exchanging commodities; bargain; negotiate: followed with *with* or *for* (*with* a person, *for* a thing).

Neithir would they take any money for their fruite, but they would *trucke for* olde shirtes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 227.

How brave is he! In a garded coat! You were best *truck with* him; e'en strip, and *truck* presently; it will become you. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* **1.** To exchange; give in exchange; barter; swap: as, to *truck* knives for gold-dust.

To buy, sel, *trucke*, change and permute al and euery kind and kindes of wares, marchandizes, and goods.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 259.

To *truck* the Latin for any other vulgar Language is but an ill Barter. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 66.

Then died a Rambler; not the one who sails
And *trucks*, for female favours, beads and nails.
Crabbe, Works, I. 117.

2. To peddle; hawk.

We showed him the wares we brought for him, and the cotton yarn we had *trucked* about the country.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 406).

truck[1] (truk), *n.* [< OF. *troq, troc*, F. *troc* = Sp. *trueco, trueque*, exchange, barter, = Pg. *troco*, change of a piece of gold or silver, *troca*, barter; from the verb.] **1.** Exchange of commodities; barter. See *truck system*, below.

And no commutation or *trucke* to be made by any of the petie marchants without the assent aboue said.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 228.

The earliest form of exchange must have consisted in giving what was not wanted directly for that which was wanted. This simple traffic we call barter or *truck*, the French *troc*. *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 3.

2. Traffic; intercourse; dealing. [Colloq.]

Much other *trucke* we had, and after two dayes he came aboord, and did eate and drinke with vs very merrily.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 82.

3. The truck system.

It is no douht difficult to work the lumber trade, where gangs of men are despatched great distances, or the fishing trade, without some resort to *truck.*
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

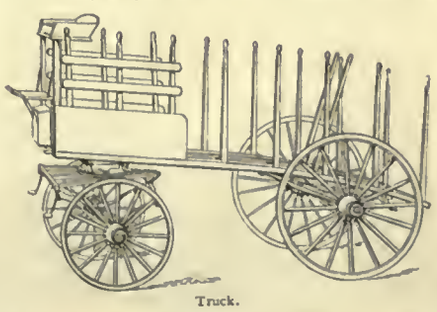
4. Commodities for barter or trade. (*a*) Small wares; stuff; goods; gear; belongings; hence, rubbish. [Colloq.]

Retaining Tisquantum to send from place to place to procure *truck* for us.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 360.

They giu' her a 'bundance of *truck*; I don't know what all; and none of 'em holp her at all.
A. B. Longstreet, Georgia Scenes, p. 192.

(*b*) The produce of a market-garden. [U. S.]—**Truck Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1831 (1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 37) requiring wages of workmen to be paid in coin or current money instead of goods. (*b*) A statute of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 105), also called the *Truck Commission Act*, which appointed a commission to inquire into the working of the act of 1831.—**Truck system**, the practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money. This practice has prevailed in Great Britain and elsewhere, particularly in the mining and manufacturing districts, the masters establishing warehouses or shops on which the workmen in their employment receive orders from time to time for supplies of provisions, etc., the rest of their wages, if any, being paid in money at the end of the month, or in orders which may be discounted at the store. In some instances the workmen receive payment of their wages in money on a tacit or express understanding that they are to resort to the premises of their masters for such necessaries as they require. Under this system the workmen have often to pay exorbitant prices for their goods, and from the great facility afforded to them of procuring liberal supplies of goods in anticipation of wages, they are apt to be led into debt. The system was prohibited in Great Britain in 1831, by statute 1 and 2 William IV., c. 37, which requires that the wages of workmen be paid in coin or current money, and not in goods. The system, however, still flourishes more or less openly.

truck[2] (truk), *n.* [Appar. (by corruption of *trochus* to **truckus, trucks*, whence the assumed singular *truck*?) < L. *trochus*, a hoop, ML. a wheel, top, etc., < Gr. τροχός, a wheel, disk: see *trochus.* Cf. *truckle.*] **1.** A small wooden wheel not bound with iron; a cylinder.—**2.** A wheeled vehicle,



Truck.

of which there are many kinds, used for moving or transporting burdens. (*a*) A small barrow with two very low wheels near one end, on which sacks, bales, boxes, or other heavy packages may be tilted to be moved

Trucks.
a, hand-truck; *b*, crane-neck truck.

from one place to another; a sack-barrow. (*b*) A two-, three-, or four-wheeled barrow used for handling baggage at a railway-station; a baggage-truck. (*c*) A strong and heavy two- or four-wheeled vehicle, typically with small wheels and a low body, for carrying stone, iron, and other heavy loads. Trucks receive a number of descriptive names according to their use or construction, as *stone-truck, cotton-truck, crane-neck truck* (with a curved reach), *building-truck* (for moving buildings), etc. (*d*) An open railway-wagon, used for conveying goods by rail. [Eng.] **3.** A group of two, three, or more pairs of wheels in one frame, for supporting one end of a railway-car or locomotive; a car-truck. The frame carried by the four wheels of a horse-car is also called a *truck;* but the term appears to be applied chiefly to the bogie-truck. See cut under *car-truck.* **4.** In *gun.*, a circular piece of wood or metal, like a wheel, fixed on an axletree, for moving ordnance. See *casemate-truck.*—**5.** A circular piece of wood fixed on the head of each of a vessel's highest masts, and having small sheave-holes in it through which signal-halyards are rove.

We painted her, both inside and out, from the *truck* to the water's edge. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 55.

Back-truck locomotive, double-truck tank-locomotive. See *locomotive.*—**Hand-truck**, a two-wheeled barrow for moving freight. It has low wheels and a pair of upright handles. See cut *a*, above.—**Hose-truck**, a two- or four-wheeled vehicle for carrying fire-engine hose.—**Ladder-truck**, a long four-wheeled vehicle for carrying ladders, hooks, and other supplies of the fire-service.—**Leading truck** (*naut.*), a small cylindrical piece of wood with a hole in it, seized on to the rigging as a fair-leader for some rope.—**Sack-holding truck**, a truck arranged to hold sacks upright while being filled. It has a hoop to hold the mouth of the sack open. *E. H. Knight.*—**Swing-motion truck.** See *swing-motion.*

truck[2] (truk), *v. t.* [< *truck*[2], *n.*] To put in a truck; send or convey by truck: as, to *truck* cattle.

The first run of the blood from the cut throat of the animal is collected in round, shallow pans, which are *trucked* to cool shelves, where coagulation soon follows, and then the albumen is dried and sold to button manufacturers.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 376.

truck[3] (truk), *n.* [< It. *trucco*, "a kind of play with balles at a table, called billiards, but properly a kind of game vsed in England with casting little bowles at a boord with thirteene holes in it" (Florio), = Sp. *truque*, truck, *truco*, a push at truck, also a table for playing truck; pl. *trucos*, truck. Cf. *troco*, from the same source.] A kind of game (see etymology). Compare *troco.*

This is called the French game [of billiards], and much resembled the Italian method of playing, known in England by the name of *Trucks*, which also had its king at one end of the table. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 397.

truckage[1] (truk′āj), *n.* [Formerly also *truccage;* < *truck*[1] + *-age.*] Exchange; barter.

Without the *truccage* of perishing Coine.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

truckage[2] (truk′āj), *n.* [< *truck*[2] + *-age.*] **1.** Conveyance by trucks or wagons.—**2.** Money paid for conveying goods or merchandise in trucks; charge for or the expense of conveyance by truck.

truck-bolster (truk′bōl′stėr), *n.* (*a*) A beam or cross-timber in the middle of a railway-truck, attached by a center-pin to the body-bolster, and supporting the car-body. See cut under *car-truck.* (*b*) In a six-wheeled truck, a frame composed of two timbers at each end called *spring-beams*, resting upon springs, and one in the middle called a *truck-center beam*, the center-plate being secured to it, and the three timbers being connected by longitudinal iron bars or wooden beams.

Truckee pine. See *pine*[1].

trucker (truk′ėr), *n.* [< *truck*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who trucks; one who traffics by exchange of goods.

Let them not in;
I know them, swaggering, suburbian roarers,
Sixpenny *truckers*. *Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

2. A truck-farmer; a market-gardener, or one who sells garden-stuff, especially at wholesale. [U. S.]

truck-farm (truk′färm), *n.* A farm devoted to market-gardening. [U. S.]

truck-farmer (truk'fär"mėr), *n.* A farmer who raises vegetables, fruits, etc., for the market; a market-gardener on a large scale. [U. S.]

truck-house (truk'hous), *n.* A house erected for the storage of goods, used by early English settlers in America in trading with the Indians.

trucking-house (truk'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *truck-house*.

The French came in a pinnace to Penobscot, and rifled a *trucking-house* belonging to Plimouth.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 94.

truck-jack (truk'jak), *n.* A lifting-jack suspended from a truck-axle, and used to lift legs or other heavy objects for loading upon low-bodied sleds or wagons. *E. H. Knight.*

truckle (truk'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trocele*, < ME. **trokel*, *trookyl* (in comp.), < ML. *troclea*, a small wheel, a wheel of a pulley, a pulley, < L. *troclea*, *trochlea*, a sheaf, pulley, < Gr. τροχιλέα, τροχιλία, a pulley, < τροχός, a wheel: see *trochus*, and cf. *trochlea*, *trochilus*[2]. Cf. *truck*[2], as related to *trochus*.] 1†. A wheel of a pulley; also, a pulley.

Jabol, a *truckle* or pullie. . . . *Mouſle*, a *truckle* for a pullie. *Cotgrave.*

2. A small wheel or caster. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 200.—3. A small flat cheese. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A truckle-bed. *Scott*, Abbot, I. 236.

Where be those kitchinstuffes here? shall we have no attendants? shew these Gentlemen into a close roome, with a standing bed in 't, and a *truckle* too; you are welcome, Gentlemen.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. 1874, VI. 46).

truckle (truk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *truckled*, ppr. *truckling*. [< *truckle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To move on rollers or casters; trundle.

Tables with two legs and chairs without bottoms were *truckled* from the middle to one end of the room.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iii. 13. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* 1†. To sleep in a truckle-bed. See *truckle*, *n.*, 4, and *truckle-bed*.

Drawer. Now you are up, sir, will you go to bed?
Pedro. I'll *truckle* here, boy; give me another pillow.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 6.

Henee—2. To be tamely subordinate, as a pupil to his tutor, or a servant to his master; yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; submit; cringe; act in a servile manner: usually with *to* or *under*.

He will never, while he lives, *truckle under* any body or any faction, but do just as his own reason and judgment directs; and, when he cannot use that freedom, he will have nothing to do in public affairs.
Pepys, Diary, III. 237.

The government *truckles*, condescends to cajole them, and drops all prosecution of their crimes.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 333.

truckle-bed (truk'l-bed), *n.* [Early mod. E. *trocelebed*; < ME. *trookylbed*; < *truckle* + *bed*[1]. Cf. *trundle-bed*, a diff. word of equiv. meaning.] A bed the frame of which runs on wheels; especially, one which is low enough to be wheeled under a high or standing bed, remaining there during the day, and rolled out for use at night; a trundle-bed. The truckle-bed was formerly appropriated to a servant or subordinate, and also to children.

There 's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing-bed and *truckle-bed*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 7.

Well, go thy ways, for as sweet a breasted page as ever lay at his master's feet in a *truckle-bed*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, i. 4.

First, that he lie upon the *truckle-bed*,
While his young master lieth o'er his head.
Bp. Hall, Satires, ii. 6.

Augustus . . . slept on a *truckle bed* without hangings.
Froude, Short Studies on Great Subjects, 3d ser., p. 264.

truckle-cheese (truk'l-chēz), *n.* Same as *truckle*, 3.

truckler (truk'lėr), *n.* [< *truckle* + *-er*[1].] One who truckles or yields obsequiously to the will of another.

Let him call me *truckler*. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

truckling (truk'ling), *p. a.* Apt to truckle; cringing; fawning; slavish; servile; also, characteristic of a truckler: as, a *truckling* expedient.

They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions a small *truckling* state. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ii.

truckman[1] (truk'man), *n.*; pl. *truckmen* (-men). [< *truck*[1] + *man*.] One who trucks or exchanges.

truckman[2] (truk'man), *n.*; pl. *truckmen* (-men). [< *truck*[2] + *man*.] A truck-driver; a carter or carman.

truck-master (truk'mas"tėr), *n.* An officer charged with the supervision of trade with the American Indians. Compare *truck-house*.

truck-pot (truk'pot), *n.* Same as *truck-pot*.

truck-shop (truk'shop), *n.* A shop conducted on the truck system; a tommy-shop.

truck-store (truk'stōr), *n.* Same as *truck-shop*. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 84.

trucos (trö'kos), *n.* [Sp.: see *truck*[3].] A game. See *truck*[3]. *Prescott.*

truculence (trö'kū-lens or truk'ū-lens), *n.* [< L. *truculentia*, < *truculentus*, truculent: see *truculent*.] The state or character of being truculent; savageness of manners and appearance; ferociousness; ferocity.

truculency (trö'kū-len-si or truk'ū-len-si), *n.* [< *truculence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *truculence*.

He loves not tyranny; . . . the *truculency* of the subject who transacts this he approves not.
Waterhouse, On Fortescue (1663), p. 184.

truculent (trö'kū-lent or truk'ū-lent), *a.* [< OF. *truculent* = Sp. Pg. It. *truculento*, < L. *truculentus*, fierce, savage, ferocious, < *trux* (*truc-*), fierce, wild.] 1. Fierce; savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants . . . live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun. *Ray.*

2. Inspiring terror; ferocious.

The trembling boy his brethren's hands,
Their *truculent* aspects, and servile bands,
Behold. *Sandys*, Christ's Passion.

3. Cruel; destructive.

Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtility, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity that they execute in two hours.
Harvey, The Plague.

truculently (trö'kū-lent-li or truk'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a truculent manner; fiercely; destructively.

Trudeau's tern. See *tern*[1].

trudge[1] (truj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *trudged*, ppr. *trudging*. [Formerly also *tridge;* origin obscure. Connection with *tread*, unless by confusion with *drudge*[1], is impossible. Skeat suggests as the prob. source Sw. dial. *truga* = Norw. *truga* = Icel. *thrūga*, snow-shoe.] To make one's way on foot; walk; travel on foot; especially, to travel wearily or laboriously on foot.

Thence dyd I *trudge* hoamward, too learne yf she haplye returned. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

Nay, if you fall to fainting,
'Tis time for me to *trudge*.
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, i. 2.

He was a faithful, affectionate, simple soul as ever *trudged* after the heels of a philosopher.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 33.

trudge[1] (truj), *n.* [< *trudge*[1], *v.*] A weary or laborious walk or tramp. [Colloq.]

We set out for the two miles' *trudge* to Doughtown.
Arch. Forbes, in Eng. Illust. Mag., Aug., 1884, p. 698.

trudge[2]† (truj), *n.* [Abbr. of *trudgeman*.] An interpreter.

One thing said twice (as we say commonly) deserueth a *trudge*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 137.

trudgeman†, *n.* See *truchman*.

true (trö), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *trew*, *trewe;* < ME. *true*, *truwe*, *treue*, *trewe*, *triwe*, *treowe*, < AS. *tréowe*, *trȳwe* (also *getréowe*, *getrȳwe*) = OS. *triwi* = OFries. *triuwe* = D. *trouw* = MLG. *truwe*, LG. *trou* = OHG. **triuwi*, MHG. *triuwe*, G. *treu* (also OHG. *gitriuwi*, MHG. *getriuwe*, G. *getreu*) = Icel. *tryggr*, *trūr* = Sw. *trogen* = Dan. *tro* = Goth. *triggws*, true; from a root (Teut. √ *tru*, Aryan √ *dru*) seen also in *trow*[1], *trust*, etc., and in OPruss. *druwi*, *druwis*, faith, *druwīt*, believe. Hence ult. *true*, *n.*, *truce*, *truth*, *troth*, etc. Cf. also *trow*[1], *trust*[1], and *trig*.] 1. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; not false, fictitious, or erroneous: as, a *true* story; a *true* statement.

Sum Men seyn that thei ben Sepultures of grete Lordes, that weren somtyme; but that is not *trewe*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

What proposition is there respecting human nature which is absolutely and universally *true?*
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

[*True* in this sense is often used elliptically for *that is true*, or *it is true*.

True, I have married her. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 79.

Cham. Your only road now, sir, is York, York, sir.
Green. *True*, but yet it comes scant of the prophecy: Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, i. 1.]

2. Conformable to reason or to established rules or custom; exact; just; accurate; correct.

They were all illiterate men; the ablest of them could not write *true* English—no, not common words.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 175.

Apelles drew
A Circle regularly *true*.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

A translation nicely *true* to the original. *Arbuthnot.*

It is not always that its [the trumpet's] notes are either *true* or tuneful. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xii.

3. Conformable to law and justice; legitimate; rightful: as, the *true* heir.

An oath is of no moment, being not took
Before a *true* and lawful magistrate.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 23.

4. Conformable to nature; natural; correct.

No shape so *true*, no truth of such account.
Shak., Sonnets, lxii.

5. In *biol.*: (*a*) Conforming or conformable to a type, norm, or standard of structure; typical: as, an amœba is a *true* animal; a canary is a *true* bird; the lion is a *true* cat; a frog or toad is not a *true* reptile. (*b*) Genuine; true-bred; not hybrid or mongrel: as, a *true* merino sheep. Also used adverbially: as, to breed *true*.—6. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated, false, or pretended.

For vntrue praise neuer glueth any *true* reputation.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

Never call a *true* piece of gold a counterfeit.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 539.

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *truest* poetry. *Cowley.*

7. In *anat.*, complete; perfected: as, *true* ribs (that is, those which articulate with the breast-bone, as distinguished from false or floating ribs); the *true* pelvis (that part of the pelvis below the superior strait or iliopectineal line); a *true* corpus luteum (the complete corpus luteum of pregnancy, as distinguished from the same body unaffected by the result of conception).—8. Free from falsehood; habitually speaking the truth; veracious; truthful.

Master, we know that thou art *true*, and teachest the way of God in truth. Mat. xxii. 16.

I am too plain and *true* to be suspected.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 2.

9. Firm or steady in adhering to promises, to friends, to one's principles, etc.; not fickle, false, or perfidious; faithful; constant; loyal.

Ne noon may be *trewe* to hym-self but he first be *trewe* to God. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 55.

Fair is my love, but not so fair as fickle;
Mild as a dove, but neither *true* nor trusty.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 86.

There is no such Treasure as a *true* Friend.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 56.

A mercenary Jilt, and *true* to no Man.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, Prol.

He had seen the path of duty plain before him. Through good and evil he was to be *true* to Church and king.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. Honest.

For why a *trewe* man, withouten drede,
Hath nat to parten with a theves dede.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 464.

Rich preys make *true* men thieves.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 724.

11. Sure; unerring; unfailing.

At first she appear'd in Rage and Disdain, the *truest* Sign of a coming Woman; But at last you prevail'd, it seems; did you not? *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

Identically true. See *identically*. — **Out of true**, not exact or true as to relation of lines or adjustment of parts. —**To come true.** See *come*. — **True apogee.** See *apogee*, 1.—**True as touch**†. See *touch*.—**True bill**, in *law*, a bill of indictment indorsed by a grand jury, after investigation, as containing a well-founded accusation.—**True course, croup, discount, error, horizon**, etc. See *course*[1], 5, *croup*[1], etc.—**True place of a star** or **planet**, in *astron.*, the place which a star or planet would be seen to occupy if the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, and equation of light were removed, or the place which it would occupy if viewed from the earth's center, supposing the rays coming from it to move with infinite velocity and not to be subject to refraction. Sometimes only refraction and parallax are supposed removed.—**True suture, vein**, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 1.** Veritable, actual. See *reality*.—**8** and **9.** Sincere, honorable.

true† (trö), *n.* [< ME. *truwe*, *tru*, *trewe*, < AS. *treów*, also *treówa*, *trūwa*, truth, faith, fidelity, compact, = OS. *trewa* = OFries. *triuwe* = MLG. *truwe*, *trouwe*, LG. *troue* = OHG. *triuwa*, MHG. *triuwe*, G. *treue* = Sw. Dan. *tro*, truth, faithfulness, = Goth. *triggwa*, a covenant (> It. *tregua* = Sp. *tregua* = Pg. *tregoa* = Pr. *tregua* = OF. *trive*, *trieve*, F. *trêve*, a truce; cf. *treague*); from the adj., AS. *treówe*, etc., true, faithful: see *true*, *a.* Hence the plural *trues*, now *truce* as a singular.] 1. Truth; fidelity.—2. Agreement; covenant; pledge.

He seide that he yede to seche *trewes* of the princes and the baroun̄s from the kynge Arthur that the Saisnes myght be driven oute of the londe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 546.

Leages and *trues* made by princes, . . . to the breache where of none excuse is sufficient.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 6.

3. A temporary cessation of war, according to agreement; respite from war; truce. See *truce*.

In tyme of *trewe* on haukynge wolde he ryde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1779.

Thanne shal Deth withdrawe, and Derthe be Iustice,
And Dawe the dyker deye for hunger,
But if God of his goodnesse graunt vs a *trewe*.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 332.

He [Charles the Simple] therefore sente him [the Bishop of Rouen] an Ambassade to . . . Rollo, to require a *true* or truse for iii. monthes. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. 1559), I. 227.

true (trö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *trued*, ppr. *truing*. [< *true*, *n.* Cf. *trow*[1].] 1†. To verify.

Be also intreated to have a continuall and conscientious care not to impeach the Parliament in the hearts one of another by whispering complaints, easilier told then tryed or *trued*. *N. Ward*, Simplo Cobler, p. 81.

2. To make true in position, form, adjustment, or the like; give a right form to; adjust nicely; put a keen, fine, or smooth edge on; make exactly straight, square, plumb, level, or the like: a workmen's term.

About six sizes of washed emery progressively finer are employed for grinding the lenses to the true figure, or, as it is called, *trueing* the lens. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 162.

true-blue (trö'blö'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* See *true blue*, under *blue*.

For his Religion . . .
'Twas Presbyterian, *true-blue*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 191.

II. *n.* A person faithful to the principles or characteristics of a body or class.

Be merry, *true-blue*, be merry; thou art one of my friends too. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 3.

"This gentleman"—here Jermyn made a slight backward movement of the head—"is one of ourselves; he is a *true blue*." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

Especially—(*a*) A Scotch Covenanter. (*b*) A British sailor; a man-of-war's-man.

true-born (trö'bôrn), *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 3. 309.

true-bred (trö'bred), *a.* 1. Of a genuine or recognized breed: as, a *true-bred* horse.—2. Of genuine breeding or education: as, a *true-bred* gentleman.

true-derived (trö'dē-rīvd'), *a.* Of lawful descent; legitimate. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7. 200. [Rare.]

true-devoted (trö'dē-vō'ted), *a.* Full of true devotion and honest zeal. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 9. [Rare.]

true-disposing (trö'dis-pō'zing), *a.* Disposing, arranging, or ordaining justly; just. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 55. [Rare.]

true-divining (trö'di-vī'ning), *a.* Having a true presontiment. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 214. [Rare.]

true-hearted (trö'här'ted), *a.* Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful: as, a *true-hearted* friend.

true-heartedness (trö'här'ted-nes), *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.

true-love (trö'luv), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *trewe-love*, orig. two words: see *true*, *a.*, and *love*[1], *n.* The word has an accidental resemblance to Icel. *trūlofa* (= Sw. *trolofva* = Dan. *trolove*), betroth, < *trūa*, faith, + *lofa*, praise: see *true*, *n.*, and *love*[2], *v.* The elements are only ult. related.] **I.** *n.* 1. One truly loved or loving; one whose love is pledged to another; a sweetheart.

"Where gat ye your dinner, my handsome young man?"
"I dined wi' my *true-love*."
Lord Randal (Child's Ballads, II. 249).

2. A plant of Europe and temperate Asia, *Paris quadrifolia*: so named because its four leaves are set together in the form of a heraldic true-love knot. Also *herb-truelove*. See *herb-paris* and *Paris*.—3†. A condiment for sweetening the breath.

Under his tonge a *trewe-love* he beer,
For therby wende he to ben gracious.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 506.

4†. An ornament, probably shaped like a true-love knot. *Fairholt*.

My lady gan me sodenly beholde,
And with a *trewe-love*, pilted many-folde,
She smote me thrugh the harte as blive.
Court of Love, l. 1410.

Out of his bozome drawne foorth a lappet of his napkin, edged with a blu lace, and marked with a *truloove*, a hart, and a D. for Damian; for he was but a bachelar yet. *R. Laneham*, Letter (1565), in J. Nichols's Progresses, etc., [of Queen Elizabeth, I. 462.

II. *a.* Indicating genuine love; affectionate; sincere. [Rare.]

Wash him fresh again with *true-love* tears.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 10.

True-love knot. See *knot*[1]. Also *true-lovers' knot*.

trueness (trö'nes), *n.* [< ME. *trewenesse*, *treownesse*; < *true* + *-ness*.] The character of being true; truth; faithfulness; sincerity; reality; genuineness; exactness; accuracy.

Clarix iherde thes ilke reuthe
Of *treowenesse* and of trewthe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

In *trueness*, and so methinks too.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

truepenny (trö'pen'i), *n.* [< *true* + *penny*.] An honest fellow. [Familiar.]

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 150.

Go, go thy ways, old *True-penny*! thou hast but one fault: Thou art even too valiant. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

truer (trö'ėr), *n.* A truing-tool.

true-stitch (trö'stich), *n.* Through-stitch: applied to embroidery exactly alike on both sides of the foundation.

Sister, I'faith, you take too much tobacco;
It makes you black within, as you are without.
What, *true-stitch*, sister! both your sides alike!
Be of a slighter work; for, of my word,
You shall be sold as dear, or rather dearer.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

true-table† (trö'tā'bl), *n.* A table for playing hazard.

There is also a bowling-place, a tavern, and a *true-table* [var. *trey-table*]. *Evelyn*, Diary (1646), p. 193. (*Davies.*)

truff[1]† (truf), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To steal. [Scotch.]

Be sure to *truff* his pocket-book.
Ramsay, Lucky Spence.

truff[2]†, *n.* A transposed form of *turf*.

No holy *truffe* was left to hide the head
Of holiest men.
Sir J. Davies, Humours, Heaven on Earth, p. 48. (*Davies.*)

truffle (trŭf'l), *n.* [Formerly also *trufle*; = D. *truffel* = G. *trüffel* = Sw. *tryffel* = Dan. *tröffel*, < OF. *trufle*, with unorig. *l*, for *trufe*, *truffe*, F. *truffe* = Pr. *trufa* = Sp. *trufa*, truffle; prob. < L. *tubera*, neut. pl. (taken later as fem. sing.) of *tuber*, an esculent root, a tuber: see *tuber*. Cf. F. *tartoufle*, < OIt. *tartuffola*, *tartoffalo* (Milanese *tartuffol*, Venetian *tartufola*), truffle (> G. *tartuffel*, *kartoffel*, potato), also *tartuffo*, *tartufo*, truffle; prob. < L. *terræ tubera*, 'earth-tubers': *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; *tuber*, tuber. Cf. *trifle*[1].] A subterranean edible fungus, especially of the ascomycetous genus *Tuber*. The common English truffle, *T. æstivum*, is roundish in shape, and is covered externally with polygonal warts. It is black outside, and brownish veined with white inside, and grows in calcareous soils, usually under birch- or oak-trees. Truffles are much esteemed as an ingredient in high-seasoned dishes. As there is no appearance above ground to indicate their presence, dogs and pigs are frequently trained to find them by the scent, and scratch or root them up. Many persons also become expert in selecting the places where they are likely to grow. The most famous field for the production of truffles is the old province of Périgord in France. The commonest species of the French markets is *T. melanosporum*. *T. magnatum* is the garlic-scented truffle of Italy. Other edible species of *Tuber* are *T. brumale*, *T. mesentericum*, etc. The celebrated potato-like truffle of Italy, etc., is *Terfezia leonis*. The false truffle, which is frequently sold in the English and continental markets, is *Scleroderma vulgare*, allied, as is the so-called red truffle, *Melanogaster variegatus*, to the puffballs. See *Tuber*, 2, and compare *tuckahoe*.

Truffle (*Tuber melanosporum*).
a, section, showing the interior structure; *b*, an ascus.

A dish of *trufles*, which is a certaine earth nut, found out by an hogg train'd to it, and for which those animals are sold at a greate price. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

truffled (trŭf'ld), *a.* [< *truffle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished, cooked, or stuffed with truffles: as, a *truffled* turkey.

truffle-worm (trŭf'l-wėrm), *n.* The larva of a dipterous insect which infests truffles.

truflet, **truffullet**, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *trifle*[1].

trug[1] (trug), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *trogue*, ult. of *trough*.] 1. A hod for mortar. *Bailey.*—2†. A measure of wheat, as much as was carried in a trough, three trugs making two bushels.—3. A kind of wooden basket for carrying vegetables, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

trug[2]† (trug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A trollop; a trull.

A pretty middle-sized *trug*.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 1.

trugmant†, *n.* Same as *truchman*.

truing-tool (trö'ing-tōl), *n.* An apparatus for cutting the face of a grindstone, etc., to keep it true or accurate; a grindstone-truer. *E. H. Knight*.

truish (trö'ish), *a.* [< *true* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat true. [Rare.]

They perchance light upon something that seems *truish* and newish. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 198.

truism (trö'izm), *n.* [< *true* + *-ism*.] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Conclusions which in one sense shall be true and in another false, at once seeming Paradoxes and manifest *truisms*. *Berkeley*, Minute Philosopher, vii.

=Syn. *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

truismatic (trö-iz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *truism* + *-at-ic*[2].] Of or pertaining to truisms; consisting of truisms. [Rare.]

truité (trwē-tā'), *a.* [F., spotted like a trout, < *truite*, a trout: see *trout*.] Having the surface covered with crackle of the most minute and delicate sort: noting porcelain and some of the varieties of the hard pottery of Japan.

trull[1] (trul), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *troll*[1].] To trundle. [Local.]

trull[2] (trul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trul*; cf. G. *trolle*, a trull; Swiss *trolle*, Swabian *trull*, a thick, fat woman; cf. also *trollop*[2].] 1. A low vagrant strumpet; a drab; a trollop.

I never saw in all my life such an ugly company of *trulls* and sluts as their women were. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 104.

2†. A girl; a lass; a wench.

Pray, bear back—this is no place for such youths and their *trulls*—let the doors shut again.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Be thy voyce shrill, be thy mirth scene;
Heard to each swaine, scene to each *troll*.
Sir H. Wotton, in England's Helicon.

Trullan (trul'an), *a.* [< ML. *trullus*, *trullum*, a dome-shaped building, a dome, < L. *trulla*, a scoop, ladle: see *trowel*.] Pertaining to the council *in trullo*—that is, in the *trullus*, or domed room in the imperial palace in Constantinople. This epithet is usually given to the Quinisext Council, 691 (though the sixth Ecumenical Council also met in the *trullus*), considered as ecumenical in the Eastern Church, but not so acknowledged in the Western. It allowed the continuance in marriage of the priests, and passed a number of canons inconsistent with Roman authority and Western legislation and usages. See *Constantinopolitan*.

trullization (trul-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *trullisation*, < L. *trullissatio*(*n*-), < *trullissare*, trowel, < *trulla*, a trowel: see *trowel*.] The laying on of layers of plaster with a trowel. *Imp. Dict.*

truly (trö'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *truely*; < ME. *truely*, *treuly*, *treuli*, *trewely*, *treowliche*, < AS. *treówlice* (= D. *trouwelijk* = MLG. *truwelike* = OHG. *getriuwelicho*, MHG. *getriuwelîche*, *getriuliche*, G. *getreulich* = Sw. *troligen*), truly, < *treówe*, true: see *true*.] 1. In a true manner; in accordance with truth. (*a*) In accordance or agreement with fact.

He whom thou now hast is not thy husband: in that saidst thou *truly*. John iv. 18.

(*b*) With truth; truthfully; rightly.

The King is *truly* charg'd to bee the first beginner of these civil Warrs. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, x.

(*c*) Exactly; accurately; precisely; correctly; unerringly; unmistakably; justly.

Ye ought to allow them that time that best serues your purpose and pleaseth your eare most, and *truliest* answeres the nature of the ortographie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 88.

(*d*) Naturally; with truth to nature.

A pageant *truly* play'd. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 55.

(*e*) Sincerely; faithfully; loyally; constantly; honestly.

We have always *truly* served you.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 147.

(*f*) Certainly; surely.

Certes ouersome know it shal surely,
And then in hert gret dole shall haue *truely*!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2798.

(*g*†) Verily.

Jhesu answeride, and seyde to him, *Treuli*, *treuli*, I seye to thee, no but a man schal be born agen, he may not see the kyngdom of God. *Wyclif*, John iii. 3.

2. According to law; legitimately.

Leontes [is] a jealous tyrant; his innocent babe *truly* begotten. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 135.

3. In deed; in truth; in reality; in fact: often used emphatically, sometimes expletively.

Treuly that is a gret Myracle of God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 48.

Truely Aristotle himselfe in his discourse of Poesie plainely determineth this question.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 35.

Truly, madam, I suspect the house to be no better than it should be. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

trumeau (trö-mō'), *n.*; pl. *trumeaux* (-mōz'). [< F. *trumeau*, a leg of beef, a pier, pier-glass.]

Trumeau, 13th century.— At Villeneuve-le-Comte, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

In *arch.*, any piece of wall between two openings, particularly the central pillar often dividing great doorways, especially in medieval architecture.

After the eleventh century the principal portals of great monastic and cathedral churches were commonly divided into two openings by *trumeaux*, or pillars of stone, affording place for sculpture, which consisted usually of a statue with more or less subordinate carving.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 262.

trummelett† (trum'let), *n.* A ringlet.

Her long, disheuled, rose-crown'd *trummeletts*.
Herrick, Golden Apples, Description of a Woman.

trump[1] (trump), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *trumpe, trompe;* < ME. *trumpe, trompe* = MD. *trompe,* < OF. *trompe*, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, pump, F. *trompe*, a trump, horn, jews'-harp, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *trompa*, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, = It. *tromba*, a trump, trumpet, elephant's trunk, pump (ML. *tromba, trumba*, a trump, trumpet); cf. OHG. *trumba, trumpa*, a trump, trumpet, MHG. *trumbe, trumme, drumbe, drumme, trum*, a drum, G. *tromme*, dial. *trumme, trumm, tromm, dromm* = LG. *drumme* = D. *trom* (> E. *drum:* see *drum*[1], which is thus a doublet of *trump*[1]) = Sw. *trumma* = Dan. *tromme*, a drum, = Icel. *trumba*, a pipe, a trumpet; orig. sense appar. 'pipe' or 'tube,' but commonly regarded (as with many other terms denoting sound or instruments of sound) as ult. imitative. The Teut. forms are supposed to be derived from the Rom. forms, and, according to Diez, are prob. from L. *tuba*, tube, pipe (cf. OF. *trufe, truffe*, < L. *tubera:* see *truffle*). Cf. Russ. *truba*, a tube, trumpet, = Lith. *truba*, a horn. The sense 'tube' in E., however, is prob. not original. Hence *trumpet*.] **1**†. A tube; pipe.

But hoolsumest and best is to have made
Trumpes of cley by potters in thaire gise,
And iche of hem II finger thicke assise.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

2. A musical wind-instrument; a trumpet: as, the *trump* of doom; the last *trump* (the summons to final judgment). [Obsolete or archaic.]

As when his Tritons' *trumps* do them to battle call
Within his surging lists to combat with the whale.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 99.

We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last *trump*.
1 Cor. xv. 51, 52.

And will you think Pride speaks the word, if here
I tell you Fame's *Trump* breath'd my History?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 55.

3†. A trumpeter; a herald. See *trumpet*, 3.

Alexander the Great . . . sighed and saide: Oh the most fortunate, which haste founde suche a *trompe* to magnifi thi doinges!
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 5).

4. A jews'-harp. [Scotch.]

He has two large Lochaber *trumps*, for Lochaber *trumps* were to the highlands what Cremona violins were to musical Europe. He secures the end of each with his teeth, and, grasping them with his hands so that the tiny instruments are invisible, he applies the little finger of each hand to their vibrating steel tongues.
N. Macleod, Life in a Highland Bothy.

Great court trump, the burghmote horn, or other horn or trumpet used by a town or corporation.—**The tongue of the trump.** See *tongue*.—**Trump marine**†. Same as *trumpet marine*, or *sea-trumpet*.

We in to see a Frenchman, . . . one Monsieur Prin, play on the *trump marine*, which he do beyond belief.
Pepys, Diary, III. 288.

trump[1]† (trump), *v. i.* [< ME. *trumpen;* < *trump*[1], *n.*] To blow a trumpet.

Ther herde I *trumpen* Messenus.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1243.

Qwhene they tristely had tretyd, thay *trumppede* up aftyre,
Descendyd doune with a daunce of dukes and erles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 407.

trump[2] (trump), *v. t.* [Formerly also *tromp;* = MD. *trompen*, < F. *tromper*, deceive, dupe, lit. play on the trump or trumpet, hence *se tromper de quelqu'un*, play with any one, mock, beguile, cheat, etc.: see *trump*[1], and cf. *trump*[3].] **1**†. To impose upon; dupe; deceive; gull.

When she [Fortune] is pleased to trick or *tromp* Mankind,
Some may be Coats, as in the Cards; but then
Some must be Knaves, some Varlets, Bauds, and Ostlers,
As Aces, Duzies, Cards o' ten, to face it
Out i' the Game, which all the World is.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 3.

2. To obtrude or impose unfairly.

Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted. *C. Leslie*, Short Method with Deists.

To trump up, to devise; forge; fabricate; seek and collect from every quarter: as, to *trump up* a story.

Hang honesty!
Trump me not *up* with honesty.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, ii. 3.

trump[3] (trump), *n.* [Formerly also *triumph;* = D. *troef* = G. *trumpf* = Sw. Dan. *trumf*, < F. *triomphe* = It. *trionfo*, a game of cards so called, ruff or trump, also a triumph, < L. *triumphus*, triumph: see *triumph*. The word was in part confused with *trump*[2], < F. *tromper*, deceive: see *trump*[2].] **1.** One card of that suit which for the time being outranks the other suits, and which is generally determined by turning up the last card in dealing, but in some games by choice or otherwise; also, the suit which thus outranks the others (a loose use, for the plural *trumps*).

Hearts is *trump*, as I said before.
Latimer, Sermons on the Card, i.

Come hether, Dol; Dol, sit downe and play this game,
And as thou sawest me do, see thou do even the same;
There is five *trumps* besides the queen, the hindmost thou shalt find her;
Take hede of Sim Glover's wife, she hath an ele behind her. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 2.

What 's *Trumpes?*
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, II. 123).

O Martin, if dirt were *trumps*, what a hand you would hold! *Lamb*, in Barry Cornwall, vii.

Ugliness being *trump*, I wonder more people don't win.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 133.

2†. An old game at cards, also called *ruff* (see *ruff*[4]), the original of the modern game of whist. See *triumph*, 7.—**3.** A person upon whom one can depend; one who spontaneously does the right thing in any emergency; a good fellow. [Colloq.]

I wish I may die if you're not a *trump*, Pip.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxviii.

Tom . . . took his three tosses without a kick or a cry, and was called a young *trump* for his pains.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Call for trumps, in *whist-playing*, a conventional signal indicating that the player wishes his partner to lead trumps. See *peter*[2], *n.* and *v.*—**To put to one's trump** or **trumps**, to reduce to the last expedient, or to call for the utmost exertion of power: a figure borrowed from games at cards.

Ay, there's a card that *puts us to our trump*.
Peele, Edward I., iv.

trump[3] (trump), *v.* [< *trump*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put a trump-card upon; take with a trump.

When Baynes got an opportunity of speaking unobserved, as he thought, to Madame, you may be sure the guilty wretch asked her how his little Charlotte was. Mrs. Baynes *trumped* her partner's best heart at that moment, but pretended to observe or overhear nothing.
Thackeray, Philip, xxviii.

II. *intrans.* In *card-playing*, to play a trump-card when another suit has been led.

trump-card (trump'kärd), *n.* **1.** The turned-up card which determines the suit of trumps. —**2.** One of the suit of cards which outranks the other suits; a trump.

trumped-up (trumpt'up), *a.* Fabricated out of nothing or deceitfully; forged; false; worthless.

Its neglect will cause a *trumped-up* claim to have the appearance of a true one neglected.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXVI. 399.

trumper† (trum'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *trumper, trumpour, trumpowre*, < OF. **trompour*, < *tromper*, blow a trump, < *trompe*, trump: see *trump*[1], *v.*] One who blows a trump; a trumpeter.

trumpery (trum'pėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *tromperie*, < *tromper*, deceive: see *trump*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Deceit; fraud. *Sir J. Harington.*—**2.** A showy thing of no intrinsic value; something intended to deceive by false show; worthless finery.

The *trumpery* in my house go bring hither,
For stale to catch these thieves.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 186.

3. Useless stuff; rubbish; trash.

Here to repeate the partes that I haue playd
Were to vnrippe a trusse of *trumpery*.
Mir. for Mags., l. 397.

If I was as Mr. Jones, I should look a little higher than such *trumpery* as Molly Seagrim. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, v. 4.

4. Nonsense; false or idle talk; foolishness.

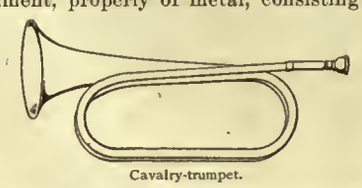
All the *Trumpery* of the Mass, and Follies of their [Church of Rome's] Worship, are by no means Superstitions, because required by the Church.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. viii.

Extinct be the fairies and fairy *trumpery* of legendary fabling. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

II. *a.* Showy, but useless or unsubstantial; hence, trifling; worthless: as, *trumpery* ornaments.

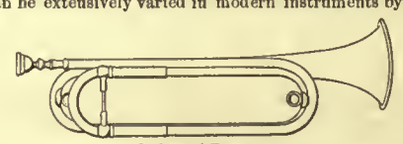
A very *trumpery* case it is altogether, that I must admit.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. i.

trumpet (trum'pet), *n.* [< ME. *trumpet, trumpette* = MD. *trompette*, D. *trompet* = G. *trompete* = Sw. *trumpet* = Dan. *trompet*, < OF. (and F.) *trompette* = Pr. *trompeta* = Sp. *trompeta* = Pg. *trombeta* = It. *trombetta* (ML. *trompeta*), a trumpet, dim. of OF. *trompe*, etc., a trump: see *trump*[1].] **1.** A musical wind-instrument, properly of metal, consisting of a



Cavalry-trumpet.

cup-shaped mouthpiece, a long cylindrical or a short conical tube, and a flaring bell. The tones are produced by the vibrations of the player's lips. The fundamental tone of the tube depends on its length, but by varying the force of the breath and the method of embouchure, a considerable series of harmonics can also be produced, so that the compass of the instrument extends to about four octaves, the tones in the upper part of the series lying close together. By the addition of a slide, like that of the trombone, or of valves, as in the cornet-à-pistons, or of finger-holes and keys, as in the key-bugle and the serpent, a large number of other tones can be secured, so as to give a very full and continuous compass, well adjusted as to intonation. The fundamental tone can be extensively varied in modern instruments by the



Orchestral Trumpet.

use of crooks. The trumpet is the typical instrument of a very numerous family of instruments, of which the horn, the bugle, the cornet, the trombone, the tuba, the euphonium, and the serpent are prominent members. The name *trumpet* itself has been applied to a large number of different instruments at different times. In ancient times two varieties were important—the one straight (the *tuba*), and the other curved (the *lituus*), the latter being often made of wood or horn. In the medieval period the evolution of a great number of variants was rapid, with little emphasis on any one distinctively known as the trumpet. In the eighteenth century, and early in the nineteenth, the present orchestral trumpet reached its full development in a twice-doubled tube about five and a half feet long (or with the longest crook eight feet), without keys or valves, but with a short slide for correcting the intonation of certain of the upper tones and for adding intermediate tones. The artistic value of this instrument is great; but in most cases music written for it is now generally given to valve-instruments of the cornet kind, whose tone can never be as pure and true. The use of the trumpet was frequent with Bach and Handel, under the names *clarino* and *principale*. The instrument is most common now in works of a martial or festal character, but it is also useful for adding color to various combinations, especially with other wind-instruments. Music for the trumpet is traditionally written in the key of C, and the intended fundamental tone (to be obtained by the use of the appropriate crook) is indicated at the beginning, as "*clarino* in F" or "*tromba* in E." Instruments of the trumpet class have always been used for military purposes, especially for signaling and in military bands.

Trumpet, or a lytylle trumpe, that clepythe to mete, or men togedur. Sistrum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

2. In *organ-building*, a powerful reed-stop, having a tone somewhat resembling that of a trumpet.—**3**†. A trumpeter; one who sounds a trumpet, either literally or figuratively.

And att every Corse the *Trumpettes* and the mynystrellys com inne a for them.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 12.

To be the *trumpet* of his own virtues.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 2. 87.

4. A sound like that of a trumpet; a loud cry, especially that of the elephant.

The elephant curled up his trunk, gave one shrill *trumpet*, and made off into the bush. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 845.

5. A funnel- or trumpet-shaped conductor or guide used in many forms of drawing, doubling, spinning, or other machines to guide the slivers, rovings, yarns, wire, or other materials to the machine, and at once to compact them. It is made in many shapes, but in all the flaring trumpet-mouth is suggested.—6. The flaring mouth of a draw-head of a railway-car, serving to guide the coupling to the pin or other fastening.—7. A trumpet-shell or sea-trumpet; a triton. See cuts under *chank*[2] and *Triton*.—8. One of the pitcher-plants, *Sarracenia flava*. See *trumpetleaf*.—**Feast of trumpets**, a feast among the Jews, enjoined by the law of Moses, held, as a celebration of the New Year, on the first and second days of the month Tisri, the seventh month of the Jewish civil year and the first of the ecclesiastical year. It derived its name from the especial use of trumpets in its solemnities.—**Flourish of trumpets.** See *flourish*.—**Hearing-trumpet.** Same as *ear-trumpet*.—**Marine trumpet.** Same as *sea-trumpet*.—**Speaking trumpet.** See *speaking-trumpet*.—**To blow one's own trumpet.** See *blow*[1].—**Trumpet marine.** Same as *sea-trumpet*.

trumpet (trum'pet), *v.* [< F. *trompeter* = Sp. *trompetear* = It. *trombettare;* from the noun.]
I. *trans.* 1. To publish by sound of trumpet; hence, to blaze or noise abroad; proclaim; celebrate.

So tart a favour
To *trumpet* such good tidings!
Shak., A. and C., iii. 5. 39.

2. To form with a swell or in the shape of a bell or funnel.

Their ends [of wire] were passed into two small *trumpeted* holes in a stout brass plate and soldered to the back of the plate. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 95.

II. *intrans.* To sound a trumpet; also, to emit a loud trumpet-like sound or cry, as an elephant.

They [elephants] became confused and huddled, and jostled each other until one old bull, furiously *trumpeting*, led the way to the shore. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 763.

trumpet-animalcule (trum'pet-an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* A stentor. See cuts under *Folliculina* and *Stentor*.

trumpet-ash (trum'pet-ash), *n.* See *trumpet-creeper*.

trumpet-banner (trum'pet-ban'ėr), *n.* A small flag attached to a trumpet so as to hang down and be displayed when the trumpet is sounded. In the middle ages it was customary to depict upon the flag the arms of the noble in whose service the trumpet was sounded.

trumpet-call (trum'pet-kâl), *n.* A call by the sound of the trumpet; hence, any loud or imperative summons to action.

trumpet-conch (trum'pet-kongk), *n.* A trumpet-shell; a member of the *Tritonidæ*. See cut under *Triton*.

trumpet-creeper (trum'pet-krē'pėr), *n.* A woody climbing vine, *Tecoma radicans*, native in the south of the United States, and cultivated elsewhere for ornament. It bears pinnate leaves with nine- or eleven-toothed leaflets, and flowers with a tubular funnelform corolla approaching 3 inches in length. It is quite hardy and a vigorous grower, climbing high trees, or covering walls, by means of aërial rootlets. It is at its best in alluvial soils southward. More often, but less specifically, called *trumpet-flower*, sometimes *trumpet-vine* and *trumpet-ash*. See cut under *Bignoniaceæ*.

trumpeter (trum'pet-ėr), *n.* [= D. *trompetter* = G. Dan. *trompeter* = Sw. *trumpetare;* as *trumpet* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *trompeteur, trompetteur;* also Sp. *trompetero* = Pg. *trombeteiro* = It. *trombettiere*.] 1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 36.

2. One who proclaims or publishes.

Is it not meant damnable in us, to be *trumpeters* of our unlawful intents? *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 82.

3. A breed of domestic pigeons, so called from the peculiarity of their cooing. There are several color-varieties.—4. A South American bird of the genus *Psophia* or family *Psophiidæ*. The common or gold-breasted trumpeter is *P. crepitans;* there are several others. See cut under *agami*.

5. The trumpeter-swan, *Olor buccinator*, the largest swan of North America, distinguished from the common swan, or whistler, by having no yellow spot on the bill, which is also differently shaped, the nostrils occupying a different relative position, as well as by its notably larger size. It inhabits chiefly western parts of the continent, but has been seen in Canada. See cut in next column, and compare *hooper*[2], a name of an English swan.

6. A large food-fish of New Zealand and Australian waters, *Latris hecateia*, belonging to the family *Cirrhitidæ*, and attaining a weight of about 60 pounds.—**Sergeant trumpeter.** See *sergeant*.—**Trumpeter's muscle**, in *anat.*, the buccinator.—**Trumpeter-swan.** See def. 5.

Trumpeter-swan (*Olor buccinator*).

trumpet-fish (trum'pet-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Centriscidæ*, as *Centriscus scolopax;* a bellows-fish or sea-snipe: so called from the long tubular snout. See cut under *snipe-fish*.—2. A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ;* a tobacco-pipe fish.

trumpet-flower (trum'pet-flou'ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Tecoma* or of the allied genus *Bignonia:* so called with reference to the shape of the flowers. The best-known, perhaps, is *T. radicans*, the trumpet-creeper. *T. grandiflora*, the great trumpet-flower of China and Japan, is a less hardy and less high-climbing, but even more showy vine, having orange-scarlet bell-shaped flowers 3 inches broad, borne in clusters, each flower drooping. *T. stans*, the shrubby trumpet-flower, is a neat shrub 4 feet high with lemon-yellow flowers in large clusters, hardy only southward. Greenhouse species are *T. Capensis* of South Africa with curved orange flowers, and *T. jasminoides* of Australia with white flowers purple in the throat. *Bignonia capreolata* of the southern United States, the cross-vine or quarter-vine (see both words), or tendriled trumpet-flower, has large reddish-yellow flowers borne singly, and is moderately hardy at the north. *B. venusta* from Brazil is a gorgeous greenhouse climber with scarlet flowers.
2. One of various plants of other genera, as *Solandra, Brunfelsia, Catalpa* (West Indies), and *Datura*, especially *D. suaveolens* and other South American species, being trees with pendent blossoms.—**Evergreen trumpet-flower**, the yellow jasmine, *Gelsemium sempervirens*, once classed in the genus *Bignonia*.—**Peach-colored trumpet-flower**, *Solandra grandiflora*.—**Shrubby trumpet-flower.** See def. 1.—**Tendriled trumpet-flower.** See def. 1.—**Virginian trumpet-flower**, a foreign name of the trumpet-creeper.

trumpet-fly (trum'pet-flī), *n.* Same as *gray-fly*.

trumpet-gall (trum'pet-gâl), *n.* A small trumpet-shaped gall occurring commonly upon grape-vines in the United States. The adult fly is not known, but from the gall alone the species has been called by Osten Sacken *Cecidomyia vitis-riticola*.

trumpet-gourd (trum'pet-gōrd), *n.* See *gourd*, 1.

trumpet-honeysuckle (trum'pet-hun'i-suk-l), *n.* See *honeysuckle*, 1.

trumpeting (trum'pet-ing), *n.* [< *trumpet* + *-ing*[1].] 1. The act of sounding a trumpet, of emitting a trumpet-like sound, or of publishing by or as by sounding a trumpet.—2. In *coal-mining*, a division made in a shaft for ventilation or other purposes. What is generally called *trumpeting* is a compartment or passageway built vertically along one corner of the shaft by an arched brattice of brick.

trumpet-jasmine (trum'pet-jas'min), *n.* See *Tecoma*.

trumpet-keck (trum'pet-kek), *n.* See *keck*[3].

trumpet-lamp (trum'pet-lamp), *n.* The name given by coal-miners in England to the Mueseler or Belgian safety-lamp. See *safety-lamp*.

trumpetleaf (trum'pet-lēf), *n.* One of several species of *Sarracenia* or pitcher-plant, found in the southern United States, with leaves more like trumpets than like pitchers. Of these *S. flava*, yellow trumpetleaf or trumpets, has yellow flowers, and erect leaves from 1 to 3 feet long with an open mouth and erect hood; *S. variolaris*, spotted trumpetleaf, also yellow-flowered, has the leaves spotted toward the end, broadly winged, with an ovate hood overarching the mouth; *S. rubra*, red-flowered trumpetleaf, has crimson flowers and slender leaves, with an erect hood around the mouth; and *S. Drummondii*, great trumpetleaf, has similar but longer leaves, with the hood variegated and purple-veined, the flowers deep-purple and very large.

trumpet-lily (trum'pet-lil'i), *n.* The calla-lily, *Richardia Africana;* also, *Lilium longiflorum*, and some other true lilies.

trumpet-major (trum'pet-mā'jor), *n.* A head trumpeter in a band or regiment.

trumpet-milkweed (trum'pet-milk'wēd), *n.* Same as *wild lettuce* (*b*) (which see, under *lettuce*). Also *trumpetweed*.

trumpet-reed (trum'pet-rēd), *n.* See *reed*[1].

trumpetry (trum'pet-ri), *n.* [< *trumpet* + *-(e)ry*.] Trumpets collectively. [Rare.]

A prodigious annual pageant, chariot, progress, and flourish of *trumpetry*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Thorns in the Cushion.

trumpet-shaped (trum'pet-shāpt), *a.* Formed like a trumpet; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, tubular with one end dilated, like a trumpet.

trumpet-shell (trum'pet-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Triton*, as *T. tritonis;* any one of the *Tritonidæ;* a triton; a sea-trumpet. These conchs attain a large size, some being a foot or more in length, and are used for blowing upon like trumpets. The name extends to any conchs which are or may be blown. See cuts under *chank*[2] and *Triton*.

trumpet-tone (trum'pet-tōn), *n.* The sound or sounding of a trumpet; hence, a loud voice: generally in the plural: as, proclaim the truth in *trumpet-tones*.

trumpet-tongued (trum'pet-tungd), *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

His virtues
Will plead like angels, *trumpet-tongued*, against
The deep damnation of his taking-off.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 19.

trumpet-tree (trum'pet-trē), *n.* A tree, *Cecropia peltata*, with hollow stem and very large peltate leaves. Also *trumpetwood* and *snakewood*.

trumpet-vine (trum'pet-vīn), *n.* Same as *trumpet-creeper*.—**Trumpet-vine seed-worm**, the larva of

Trumpet-vine Seed-worm (*Clydonopteron tecomæ*).

a, part of pod broken so as to show larva, natural size; *b*, larva, side view; *c*, pupa, ventral view; *d*, male moth expanded; *e*, female moth at rest; *f*, hole from which moth issued. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

a tortricid moth, *Clydonopteron tecomæ*, which lives in the seed-pods of the trumpet-creeper, *Tecoma radicans*.

trumpetweed (trum'pet-wēd), *n.* 1. A large South African seaweed: same as *sea-trumpet*, 2.—2. The joepye-weed or gravelroot, *Eupatorium purpureum:* so called from the use to which the stems are put by children.

They were hidden and shaded by the broad-leaved horse- and *trumpet-weeds* in the fence-row.
The Century, XXXVI. 80.

3. Same as *wild lettuce* (*b*) (which see, under *lettuce*).

trumpetwood (trum'pet-wůd), *n.* Same as *trumpet-tree*.

trumpie (trum'pi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A skua-gull or jäger. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*. [Orkneys.]

truncal (trung'kal), *a.* [< L. *truncus*, trunk, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the trunk or trunk of the body.

truncate (trung'kāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *truncated*, ppr. *truncating*. [< L. *truncatus*, pp. of *truncare*, cut off, reduce to a trunk: see *trunk*, *v.*]
1. To reduce in size or quantity by cutting; cut down; maim.

The examples are too often injudiciously *truncated*.
Johnson, Dict., Pref.

2. In *crystal.*, to cut off an angle or edge by a plane section.

If a rhombohedron be positioned so as to rest upon one of its apices, the faces of one hexagonal prism would *truncate* the lateral edges of the rhombohedron, while the faces of the other hexagonal prism would *truncate* its lateral solid angles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 348.

Truncated cone or **pyramid**, a cone or a pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base; the frus-

tum of a cone or pyramid. See cut under *frustum*.—**Truncated cube, cuboctahedron, dodecahedron, icosahedron, icosidodecahedron, octahedron, tetrahedron.** See the nouns.

truncate (trung'kāt), *a.* [< L. *truncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Truncated. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, appearing as if cut short at the tip by a transverse line, as the leaf of the tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, cut off; cut short; shortened by the removal of a part from either end. Especially—(1) Cut squarely off; cut straight across; hence, square, straight, or even at the end, as if so cut: as, the *truncate* tail of a fish or a bird. (2) In *conch.*, broken off, as the apex of a conical or spiral shell; having lost the point of the spire.—**Truncate elytra**, those elytra which are cut off squarely at the apex, leaving the tip of the abdomen exposed. See *Truncatipennes*.

Truncate Leaf of Tulip-tree.

truncately (trung'kāt-li), *adv.* In a truncate manner; so as to be or to seem truncated.

truncation (trung-kā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *truncatio(n-)*, < L. *truncare*, pp. *truncatus*, cut off: see *truncate*.] 1. The act of truncating, or the state of being truncated; also, a truncated part.

Decreeing judgment of death or *truncation* of members. *Prynne*, Huntley's Breviate (1637), p. 48.

2. In *crystal.*, the replacement of an angle (or edge) by a crystalline face. In truncation proper, the replacing face makes equal angles with the adjacent faces; otherwise it is said to be *oblique*.

Truncation of the Edges of a Cube by Dodecahedral Planes.

Truncatipennes (trung-kā-ti-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *truncatus*, cut off, + *penna*, a wing.] An artificial group of caraboid beetles, corresponding to some extent with the family *Brachinidæ*: so called from the truncation of the elytra in the typical forms. *Latreille.*

truncatosinuate (trung-kā-tō-sin'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *truncatus*, truncate, + *sinuatus*, sinuate.] In *entom.*, truncate, with a sinus or slight inward curve on the edge of the truncation.

truncature (trung'kā-ṭūr), *n.* [= It. *troncatura*, < L. *truncare*, pp. *truncatus*: see *truncate*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *truncation*.

trunch† (trunch), *n.* [Also *tronch;* < OF. *tronche*, a fem. form of *tronc*, trunk: see *trunk*.] A stake or small post.

In the midst of them were four little *tronches* knocked into the ground, and small sticks laid over, on which they hung their pots, and what they had to seeth. *Mourt's Journal*, in New England's Memorial, App., p. 352.

truncheon (trun'chọn), *n.* [Formerly also *trunchion;* < ME. *trunchon, trunchone, trunchyne, tronchon, tronchoun*, < OF. *tronçon, tronson*, a truncheon, a thick slice, a piece cut off, F. *tronçon* (= Pr. *tronso, troncho, trenson* = Sp. *troncon* = It. *troncone*), dim. of *trone*, a stump, trunk: see *trunk*.] 1. A trunk, stock, or stump, as of a tree; hence, a tree the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth.

And the bowis grewen out of stockis or *tronchons*, and the *tronchons* or schaftis grewen out of the roote. *Bp. Pecock*, Repressor, i. 6.

2. The shaft of a spear or lance.

He foyneth on his feet with his *tronchoun*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, i. 1757.

They carry also the *truncheons* of their Lances with their Standards and Ensignes trailing along the ground. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 304.

3. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 612.

4. A baton or staff of authority; specifically, in *her.*, the staff of the earl marshal of England. Two of these truncheons are borne saltierwise behind the escutcheon of the Duke of Norfolk, who is hereditary earl marshal. See *marshal's staff*, under *marshal*.

Well, believe this, . . .
The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace
As mercy does. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 61.

No sooner are the Three Strokes given, but out jumps Four *Trunchion* Officers from their Hovel, and with a sort of ill mannerly Reverence receive him at the Grate. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 243.

truncheon (trun'chọn), *v. t.* [< *truncheon*, *n.*] To beat or belabor with a truncheon or club; cudgel.

An captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out, for taking their names upon you before you have earned them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 154.

truncheoned (trun'chọnd), *a.* [< *truncheon* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a truncheon; hence, by extension, armed with a lance or other long-handled weapon.

truncheoneer† (trun-chọn-ēr'), *n.* [< *truncheon* + *-eer*.] Same as *truncheoner*.

truncheoner† (trun'chọn-ėr), *n.* [< *truncheon* + *-er*[1].] A person armed with a cudgel or staff.

I . . . hit that woman, who cried out "Clubs!" when I might see from far some forty *truncheoners* draw to her succor, which were the hope o' the Strand, where she was quartered. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 54.

trunchon[1]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *truncheon*.

trunchon[2]†, *n.* [Also *tronchon;* appar. connected with *trunchon*[1], *truncheon*.] An intestinal worm. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 504.

truncus (trung'kus), *n.*; pl. *trunci* (trun'sī). [L.: see *trunk*.] 1. In *bot.*, the stem or trunk of a tree.—2. In *zoöl.*, the trunk; the axial part of an animal minus the head, limbs, and tail. See *soma*[1].—3. The main stem or trunk of a nerve or vessel of the body.—4. In *entom.*, the thorax.—**Extensor trunci.** Same as *erector spinæ* (which see, under *erector*).—**Truncus arteriosus**, an arterial trunk; the main trunk of the arterial system, in most cases more distinctively named. See *pylangium*.

trundle (trun'dl), *n.* [A var. of *trendle, trindle*.] 1. A wheel small in diameter, but broad and massive so as to be adapted to support a heavy weight, as the wheel of a caster.—2. A small wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles: same as *lantern-wheel*.—3. One of the spindles of such a wheel.—4. A small carriage with low wheels; a truck.—5. A trundle-bed.—6. In *her.*, a quill of thread for embroiderers, usually represented as a spool or reel, and the thread as of gold.

trundle (trun'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *trundled*, ppr. *trundling*. [< OF. *trondeler*, trundle; ult. a var. of *trendle, trindle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To roll, as something on low wheels or casters; move or bowl along, as a round body; hence, to move with a rolling gait.

Betty. They are gone, sir, in great Anger.
Petulant. Enough, let 'em *trundle*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

Fast our goodman *trundled* down the hill. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 203.

The four horses . . . seemed dwarfed by the blundering structure which *trundled* at their heels. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 11.

2. To revolve; twirl.

And there he threw the wash about,
On both sides of the way,
Just like unto a *trundling* mop. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

II. *trans.* 1. To roll, or cause to roll, as a circular or spherical thing or as something on casters or low wheels: as, to *trundle* a hoop; to *trundle* a wheelbarrow; hence, to cause to move off with a rolling gait or pace.

She took an apple out of her pocket,
And *trundled* it along the plain. *Sir Hugh* (Child's Ballads, III. 335).

They . . . who play at nine holes, and who *trundle* little round stones. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1089.

I'll clap a pair of horses to your chaise that shall *trundle* you off in a twinkling. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

Trundling the hoop is a pastime of uncertain origin. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 490.

2. To cause to revolve; twirl: as, to *trundle* a mop.

The English workman attains the same result by *trundling* the glass during reheating, and by constantly withdrawing it from the source of heat. *Glass-making*, p. 65.

trundle-bed (trun'dl-bed), *n.* A low bed moving on casters, and designed to be pushed under a high bed when not in use; a truckle-bed.

My wife and I in the high bed in our chamber, and Willet in the *trundle-bed*, which she desired to lie in, by us. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 269.

trundle-head (trun'dl-hed), *n.* 1. The wheel that turns a millstone.—2. *Naut.*, the drum-head of the lower member of a double capstan.—3. One of the end disks of a trundle-wheel.

trundle-shot (trun'dl-shot), *n.* A projectile consisting of a bar of iron sharpened at both ends and having near each end a ball of lead: so called because it turns in its flight.

trundletail (trun'dl-tāl), *n.* 1. A curled or curly tail, as a dog's.

Like a poor cur, clapping his *trundle tail*
Betwixt his legs. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 3.

2. A dog with such a tail. Formerly also *grindletail*.

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail tyke or *trundle-tail*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 73.

Also *trindletail*.

trundle-wheel (trun'dl-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, same as *lantern-wheel*.

trunk (trungk), *n.* [< ME. *trunke, truncke* = MD. *tronck*, D. *tronk*, < OF. (and F.) *tronc*, the trunk, stock, or body of a tree, a trunk or headless body, also the alms-box in churches, = Pr. *tronc* = Sp. Pg. It. *tronco*, < L. *truncus*, a stock, trunk, < *truncus*, OL. *troncus*, cut off, maimed, mutilated. Hence ult. (< L. *truncus*) E. *truncate, trunch, truncheon*, etc. Cf. Lith. *trinka*, block, log.] 1. The woody stem of a tree, from which the branches spring.

Lowe on the *truncke* as wounde him in the rynde,
A lite humoure whenne oute of it is ronne,
With chaved cley the wounde ayein to hynde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

2. In *arch.*, the shaft of a column; the part between the base and the capital. The term is sometimes used to signify the die or body of a pedestal. See cut under *column*.—3. The main part or stem of a branching organ or system of organs, considered apart from its ramifications: as, the *trunk* of an artery, a vein, or a nerve; the *trunk* of a zoöphyte or coral. Also *truncus*.—4. The human body or that of an animal without the head and limbs, and, in animals, the tail, or considered apart from these; in literary use, the body. In entomology the trunk is the body exclusive of the head, legs, wings, and elytra: the word was used by the older entomologists in describing those insects which have the thorax closely united to the abdomen, as the beetles and grasshoppers. The trunk was said to be *distinct* when it was separated from the head. Some entomologists, following Fabricius, restrict *trunk* to the thorax (in which sense also *truncus*).

To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the *trunks* of men. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 133.

What new friend have I found, that dares deliver
This loaden *trunk* from his afflictions? *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 3.

Now his troops
Covered that earth they had fought on with their *trunks*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

I'll hazard
My head, I'll work the senseless *trunk* t' appear
To him as it had got a second being. *Massinger*, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

5. A receptacle with stiff sides and a hinged cover or upper part, used especially for carrying clothes, toilet articles, etc., for a journey.

To lie like pawns locked up in chests and *trunks*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 141.

Then for to show I make nae lie,
Look ye my *trunk*, and ye will see. *Lord Dingwall* (Child's Ballads, I. 292).

John soon after arrives with her *trunks*, and is installed in her school. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 219.

6. In *fishing*, an iron hoop with a bag, used to catch crustaceans. *E. H. Knight.*—7. A tube of various kinds and uses. (*a*†) A speaking-tube.

This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or slippers soled with wool: and they talk each to other in a *trunk*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

Are there no *trunks* to convey secret voices? *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 1.

(*b*†) A telescope.

Oh, by a *trunk!* I know it, a thing no bigger than a flute-case: a neighbor of mine, a spectacle-maker, has drawn the moon through it at the bore of a whistle, and made it as great as a drum-head twenty times, and brought it within the length of this room to me, I know not how often. *B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

(*c*†) A pea- or bean-shooter; a long tube through which peas, pellets, etc., were driven by the force of the breath.

While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk* which they were to take up. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 37.

In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is, to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

(*d*) A boxed passage for air to or from a blast-apparatus or blowing-engine; an air-shaft. (*e*) A boxed passage up or down which grain or flour is conveyed in an elevator or mill. (*f*) A box-tube used to send attle or rubbish out of a mine, or to convey coal to a wagon or heap, broken quartz from a mill to the stamps, etc. (*g*) A long, narrow trough which was formerly used in Cornwall in dressing copper- and tin-slimes. (*h*) A wooden box or pipe of square section in which air is conveyed in a mine. [Bristol, Eng., coal-field.] (*i*) A kibble. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

8. A trough to convey water from a race to a water-wheel, etc.; a flume; a penstock.—9. In trunk-engines, a section of pipe attached to a piston and moving longitudinally with it, its diameter being sufficient to allow one end of the connecting-rod to be attached to the crank and the other end directly to the piston, thus dispensing with an intermediate rod: used in marine engines for driving propellers, also in some stationary steam-engines, and extensively in caloric engines.—10. A proboscis; a long snout; especially, the proboscis of the elephant; less frequently, the proboscis of other animals, as butterflies, flies, mosquitos and other gnats, and certain mollusks and worms. See the applications of *proboscis*.—11. *pl.* Trunk-hose.

He look'd, in his old velvet *trunks*
And his slic'd Spanish jerkin, like Don John.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

Red striped cotton stockings, with full *trunks*, dotted red and black.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 120.

12. In *hat-manuf.*, the tube or directing passage in a machine for forming the bodies of hats, which confines the air-currents, and guides the fibers of fur from the picker to the cone. *E. H. Knight.*—13. *pl.* Same as *troll-madam* or *pigeonholes*. *Cotgrave*, 1611.

trunk (trungk), *v. t.* [< ME. *trunken*, < OF. (and F.) *tronquer* = Sp. Pg. *troncar*, *truncar* = It. *troncare*, *truncare*, < L. *truncare*, lop, maim, mutilate, < *truncus*, lopped, maimed: see *trunk*, and cf. *truncate*.] 1†. To lop off; curtail; truncate.

Eke sum her aged vynes wol repare,
And *trunke* hem of alle hir above grounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2. To separate, as tin or copper ore, from the worthless veinstone, by the use of the trunk.

What [copper ore] runs off the hindmost part of the pit . . . is slimy, and must be *trunked*, buddled, and tozed as the slimy tin. *Borlase*, Nat. Hist. Cornwall.

trunkal (trung'kal), *a.* Same as *truncal*.

trunk-alarm (trungk'a-lärm'), *n.* A device for sounding an alarm when a trunk is opened.

trunkback (trungk'bak), *n.* The trunk-turtle or leatherback. See cut under *leatherback*.

trunk-bearer (trungk'bãr'ėr), *n.* Any proboscidiferous gastropod. *P. P. Carpenter*.

trunk-brace (trungk'brās), *n.* One of the straps or tapes which support the lid of a trunk when raised, and prevent it from falling backward.

trunk-breeches (trungk'brich'ez), *n. pl.* Same as *trunk-hose*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 321.

trunk-cabin (trungk'kab'in), *n.* *Naut.*, a cabin partly below and partly above the spardeck.

trunk-case (trungk'kās), *n.* In *entom.*, that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the thorax.

trunked (trungkt), *a.* [< *trunk* + *-ed*².] 1. Having a trunk, in any sense: generally used in compounds.

Strong and well-*trunckèd* Trees of all sorts.
Howell, Vocall Forrest (ed. 1645), p. 32.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Having a trunk: used only when the trunk is of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing: as, a tree vert *trunked* azure. (*b*) Couped of all its branches and roots—that is, having them cut short so as to show only stumps. (*c*) Same as *caboshed*.—3. Truncated; beheaded.

The *truncked* beast fast bleeding did him fowly dight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 4.

trunk-engine (trungk'en'jin), *n.* See *engine*.

trunk-fish (trungk'fish), *n.* Any ostraciont.

trunkful (trungk'fůl), *n.* [< *trunk* + *-ful*.] As much as a trunk will hold.

trunk-hose (trungk'hōz), *n. pl.* Properly, that part of the hose which covered the trunk or body, as distinguished from those parts which

Trunk-hose.
1. Charles IX. of France, 1550–74. 2. Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset (died 1645).

covered the limbs; hence, a garment covering the person from the waist to the middle of the thigh or lower, and shaped like a bag through which the legs are thrust, the whole being usually made wide and full.

The short *Trunk-Hose* shall show thy Foot and Knee
Licentious, and to common Eye-sight free.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

The *trunk-hose* . . . were gathered in closely either at the middle of the thigh or at the knee, and then they were widely puffed out as they rose to meet the jerkin or jacket, which was open in front and reached only to the hips.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 471.

trunk-light (trungk'lit), *n.* A skylight placed over a trunk, or boxed shaft.

trunk-line (trungk'līn), *n.* The main line, as of a railway or canal, from which branch-lines diverge.

trunkmail† (trungk'māl), *n.* Same as *trunk*, 5. Sometimes *trunkmale*. *Scott*, Monastery, xv.

trunk-nail (trungk'nāl), *n.* A nail with a large, ornamental, convex head, used for trunks and for cheap coffins.

trunk-road (trungk'rōd), *n.* A highway; a main road.

Englehourne was situated on no *trunk road*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxiii.

trunk-sleeve (trungk'slēv), *n.* A sleeve of which a part, usually that covering the upper arm, is puffed or made very full and stiff: so called from analogy with *trunk-hose*.

Tat. [Reads.] "With a *trunk sleeve*:"
Gru. I confess two sleeves.
Shak., T. of the S., Iv. 3. 142.

trunk-stay (trungk'stā), *n.* A trunk-brace.

trunk-turtle (trungk'tėr'tl), *n.* 1. A species of tortoise, *Testudo arcuata*.—2. The leatherback, *Dermochelys* (or *Sphargis*) *coriacea*. See cut under *leatherback*.

trunk-work† (trungk'wėrk), *n.* Work involving concealment or secrecy, as by means of a trunk.

This has been some stair-work, some *trunk-work*, some behind-door work. *Shak.*, W. T., III. 3. 75.

trunnel¹†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *trundle*.

trunnel² (trun'el), *n.* A variant of *treenail*.

trunnion (trun'yon), *n.* [< OF. *trognon*, *trongnon*, the trunk or stump of a tree, F. *trognon*, a stump, stalk, core, < *trone*, *tron*, a stock, trunk: see *trunk*, and cf. *truncheon*. The F. word for 'trunnion' is *tourillon*.] 1. One of the cylindrical projections on the sides of a cannon, cast or forged in one piece with the cannon itself, which support it on its carriage. In the United States artillery service the diameter of the trunnion in smooth-bore guns has generally been equal to the diameter of the bore. See cut under *howitzer*.

2. In steam-engines, a hollow gudgeon on each side of an oscillating cylinder, which supports the cylinder, and through which steam is received and exhausted.

trunnioned (trun'yond), *a.* [< *trunnion* + *-ed*².] Provided with trunnions, as the cylinder of an oscillating steam-engine.

trunnion-lathe (trun'yon-lāтн), *n.* A lathe especially designed for forming the trunnions of ordnance or of oscillating cylinders. *E. H. Knight*.

trunnion-plate (trun'yon-plāt), *n.* 1. A raised rim forming a shoulder around the trunnion on the side of the gun.—2. A plate of iron covering the top of a wooden gun-carriage on each side, and carried down into the recess for the trunnion so as to take the weight of the gun, and prevent it from crushing the wood. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

trunnion-ring (trun'yon-ring), *n.* In old-fashioned cannon, a ring cast solid with the piece and near the trunnions, usually between them and the muzzle. See cut under *cannon*.

trunnion-sight (trun'yon-sīt), *n.* A front sight placed on the rimbase of a cannon. A lug is usually left on the curved surface to form a base for the sight.

trunnion-valve (trun'yon-valv), *n.* A valve attached to or included in the trunnions of an oscillating-cylinder steam-engine so as to be reciprocated by the motions of the cylinder.

Trupialis (trö-pi-ā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850, after Merrem, 1826), < F. *troupiale*: see *troopial*.] A genus of Neotropical *Icteridæ*, of the subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, and very near *Sturnella* itself, as *T. militaris*. These birds closely resemble the common field-larks or meadow-starlings of the United States, but have a bricky-red color on the parts which are yellow in the latter. The name was originally an exact synonym of *Agelæus*; in its present sense it is synonymous with *Leistes*.

trush†, *v.* An obsolete form of *truss*.

trusion (trö'zhon), *n.* [As if < L. **trusio*(*n*-), < *trudere*, pp. *trusus*, push: see *threat*. Cf. *intrusion*.] The act of pushing or thrusting. [Now rare.]

Engines and machines work by *trusion* or pulsion.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 5.

By attraction we do not here understand what is improperly, though vulgarly, called so in the operations of drawing, sucking, pumping, &c., which is really pulsion and *trusion*. *Bentley*, Boyle Lectures, Sermon vii.

truss (trus), *v.* [< ME. *trussen*, *trushen* = MHG. *trossen*, < OF. *trusser*, *trosser*, *trousser*, *torser*, F. *trousser* = Pr. *trossar* = Sp. *trozar*, pack, bind, tie, tuck up, truss, = It. *torciare*, twist, wrap, tie, < ML. **tortiare*, < L. *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*¹. Cf. *torch*¹, < ML. *tortia*, a torch, orig. a piece of twisted rope. Hence ult. *truss*, *n.*, *trouse*, *trousers*, *trousseau*.] I. *trans.* 1. To tie up; pack in a bundle; bundle: often with *up*.

It was *trussed up* in his walet.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 681.

Within fewe dayes after [Nicuesa] commaunded them to *trusse up* theyr packes, and make them redye to departe.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 112).

You might haue *truss'd* him and all his Apparell into an Eele-skinne. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV. (folio 1623), iii. 2. 350.

2. To tie, bind, or fasten: sometimes with *up*.

And [they] hadde the heed of the Geaunte *trussed* at Bedluers sadell by the heir. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 650.

Then Beauty stept before the bar, whose breast and neck were bare,
With hair *trusst up*.
A Praise of Mistress Ryce (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38).

3. Specifically, to adjust and draw closely the garment or garments of, as a person; also, to draw tight and tie, as laces or points.

Trusse his poyntes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

The Consul Silla, when he sawe Julius Caesar, being a young man euill *trussed*, and worse girt, . . . said vnto all those of his band, beware of ill girt youth, that although he appeareth to be such, yet this is he that shal tyrannize the citie of Rome, and be the ruine of my house.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 165.

Enter Allwit in one of Sir Walter's suits, and Davy *trussing* him. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 3.

4. To seize and hold firmly; seize and carry off: said especially of birds of prey.

Brave falcons that dare *truss* a fowl
Much greater than themselves.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

5. To make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body preparatory to cooking it; skewer.

The second course was two ducks *trussed* up in the form of fiddles. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

6. To hang: usually with *up*.

The Jury such, the Jndge vnjust:
Sentence was said I should be *truss't*.
Gascoigne (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 63).

I have been provost-marshal twenty years,
And have *truss'd up* a thousand of these rascals.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, v. 3.

7. In *building*, to furnish with a truss; suspend or support by a truss.—8†. To drive off; rout.

The Brehaignons went out thaim faste *trussing*,
Whereoff Brehaigne was astoned sore,
And diffendyd thaim fehly euermore.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To pack; make ready.—2. To go; be off; begone, as one who has been sent packing.

He has nouȝwher wel-come for his mony tales,
Bote ouur-al i-hunted and hote [ordered] to *trusse*.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 194.

truss (trus), *n.* [< ME. *trusse* = MHG. *trosse*, G. *tross*, < OF. (and F.) *trousse* = Pr. *trossa* = Sp. *troja* = Pg. *trouxa*, a bundle, pack; from the verb.] 1. A bundle; pack.

Undir his hede no pilowe was,
But in the stede a *trusse* of gras.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4004.

The halfe of them carying harquebushes, and the other halfe Turkish bowes, with their *trusses* of arrowes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 113.

He took his *truss* and came awsy with them in the bost.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 376.

Specifically—2. A bundle of hay or straw. (*a*) A quantity of hay tied together, and having a definite weight, usually stated at 50 pounds, but, according to a statute of George III., 56 pounds of old hay or 60 pounds of new. Statutes of George II. legalized local trusses of 36 pounds in London and 7 pounds in Bristol. (*b*) A bunch of straw tied together, and generally stated at 36 pounds, which is, however, merely the London truss of hay. (*c*) A quantity of hay cut by a special knife out of the mass of a haystack, approximately cubical in form.

3. In *hort.*, a compact terminal flower-cluster of any kind, as an umbel, corymb, or spike.—4. In *surg.*, an appliance consisting of a belt or an elastic steel spring encircling the body, to which is attached a pad, used in cases of rupture to hinder the descent of the parts, or to prevent an increase in size of an irreducible hernia.—5. A garment worn in the sixteenth century and previously: probably so called from being laced closely to the person.

Thus put he on his arming *truss*, fair shoes upon his feet,
About him a mandillion. *Chapman*, Iliad, x. 119.

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore
The stains of ancient arms. *Drayton*.

6†. *pl.* Tronsers; tight-fitting drawers. See *trouse*, *trousers*.

We diuide Christ's garment amongest vs in so manie peeces, and of the vesture of saluation make some of vs

babies and apes coates, others straight *trusses* and diuells breeches, some gally gascoynes, or a shipmans hose.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 20.

Gasp. Canst be close?
Gorg. As . . . a pair of *trusses* to an Irishman's buttocks. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

7. In *building*, a stiff frame; a combination of timbers, of iron parts, or of timbers and ironwork, so arranged as to constitute an unyielding frame. The simplest example of a truss is the principal or main couple of a roof (see cuts under *roof*[1] and *queen-post*), in which the tie-beam is suspended in the middle by the king-post to the apex of the angle formed by the meeting of the rafters. The feet of the rafters being tied together by the beam, and being thus incapable of yielding in the direction of their length, their apex becomes a fixed point, to which the beam is trussed or tied up to prevent its sagging, and to prevent the rafters from sagging struts are inserted. There are other forms of truss suited to different purposes, but the conditions are the same in all — namely, the establishing of fixed points to which the tie-beam is trussed. Two points of attachment are sometimes substituted for the single one, and two suspending posts are required; these are called *queen-posts*, and the truss is called a *queen-post truss*. The principle of the truss is of very wide application in bridge-building. Trusses of various forms are much used in iron-construction.

8. In *arch.*, a large corbel or modillion supporting a mural monument or any object projecting from the face of a wall. See *crosset*, 1 (*a*), with cut. — 9. In *ship-building*, a short piece of carved work fitted under the taffrail: chiefly used in small ships. — 10. A heavy iron fitting by which the lower yards of vessels are secured to the lower mast and on which they swing. Formerly yards were kept in place by trusses of rope which passed round the yard and mast and were kept taut by trusstackles which were hooked to the truss-pendants. — **Howe truss**, a beam-truss having its oblique members in compression and with vertical tie-rods. The counter-

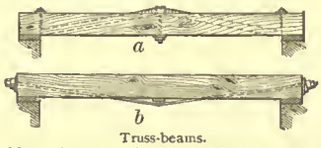
Trusses.
a, Pratt truss; *b*, Howe truss.

braces pass between the main obliques. — **Linville truss**, a beam-truss of which the web-members are composed of vertical posts and diagonal rods or bars extending from the head of one post to the foot of the second post beyond. — **McCallum inflexible arch-truss**, a beam-truss with an arched upper chord, and inclined struts extending from it to the abutment end of the lower chord. It has posts and diagonals, the distance between the former diminishing from the middle toward the ends. See fifth cut under *bridge*[1]. — **Mocmain truss**. See *mocmain*. — **Pratt truss**, a beam-truss having vertical posts and inclined tension-members. See fig. *a*, above. — **Rider truss**. See *rider*. — **Truss-arch bridge**. See *trussed-arch bridge*, under *bridge*[1].

truss (trus), *a.* [< *truss*, *n.*] Bunchy; stumpy; stocky; round and thick.

The tiger-cat is about the bigness of a bull-dog, with short legs, and a *truss* body, shaped much like a mastiff.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

truss-beam (trus'bēm), *n.* A wooden beam reinforced by a tie-rod, or a compound wooden beam composed of two or more wooden members and reinforced by means of a tie-rod, or a built-up beam of iron arranged in the form of a truss. The most simple form is a single piece of timber having an iron tie-rod on the under side secured at



Truss-beams.
a, with cast-iron strut; *b*, with wrought-iron tension-rod.

each end of the beam, serving to resist the strain of tension on the under side of the beam when carrying a load. The lower beams of a railroad passenger-car are a good example. Another and less common form is a wooden beam having cast-iron struts to resist the strain of compression. Several beams united and reinforced by a tie-rod may form a compound truss-beam. Iron truss-beams have usually only tie-rods of wrought-iron, with sometimes box-beams for the upper chord. Truss-beams are used in car-building, in roofs of all kinds, and for short bridges. See *beam*, *truss*, and *bridge*[1].

truss-block (trus'blok), *n.* A block between a truss-rod and the compression-member of a trussed beam. It keeps the two at their proper distance apart.

truss-bridge (trus'brij), *n.* A bridge which depends for its stability upon an application of the principle of the truss. See *bridge*[1].

trussed (trust), *a.* [< *truss* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Provided with some form of truss: as, a *trussed* roof; a *trussed* beam. — 2. In *her.*, same as *close*[2], 10 (*f*): used of a bird. — **Trussed-arch bridge**. See *bridge*[1]. — **Trussed girder**. See *girder*[1], 2.

trussel[1]† (trus'el), *n.* [ME. *trussel*, < OF. *trousseł*, F. *trousseau*, a bundle, dim. of *trousse*, a bundle: see *truss*, and cf. *trousseau*.] A bundle.

trussel[2] (trus'l), *n.* Same as *trestle*[1].

trusseltree (trus'l-trē), *n.* Same as *trestletree*.

trusser (trus'ėr), *n.* One who or that which trusses.

Hay and straw *trussers*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 292.

trusses†, *n. pl.* See *truss*, 6.

truss-hoop (trus'hōp), *n.* In *coopering*, a temporary hoop which may be placed around a barrel and tightened, to draw the staves snugly together or to hold them in position while one that has become broken or decayed is being replaced. *E. H. Knight.*

trussing (trus'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *truss*, *v.*] In *building*, the timbers, etc., which form a truss. — **Diagonal trussing**, in *ship-building*, a particular method of binding a vessel internally or externally, or both, by means of a series of wooden or iron braces laid diagonally on the framing from one end of the ship to the other.

trussing-bed† (trus'ing-bed), *n.* A bed which could be packed, as in a chest, for traveling. *Halliwell.*

trussing-machine (trus'ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *coopering*, a machine for forcing truss-hoops upon casks. *E. H. Knight.*

truss-piece (trus'pēs), *n.* A filling piece between the compartments of a framed truss. *E. H. Knight.*

truss-plank (trus'plangk), *n.* In a railway passenger-car, a wide piece of timber fastened on the inside of the car to the posts of the frame directly above the sills.

truss-rod (trus'rod), *n.* A tie-rod fastened to the ends of a beam and bearing against a king-post at the middle, or against queen-posts or truss-blocks between the rod and the beam at intermediate points. It serves to resist deflection of the beam.

truss-tackle (trus'tak′l), *n.* A tackle formerly used with rope trusses for lower yards to truss the yard close in to the mast.

trust[1] (trust), *n.* and *a.* [Also, in a sense now differentiated, *tryst*, q. v.; < ME. *trust*, *trost*, also *trist*, *tryst*, *trest* (not found in AS., and in part of Scand. origin); = OFries. *trāst*, comfort, = MD. D. *troost*, comfort, consolation, = MLG. *trōst*, consolation, confidence, trust, = OHG. MHG. *trōst*, G. *trost*, trust, help, protection, = Goth. *trausti*, covenant, treaty, = Icel. *traust*, trust, protection, shelter, confidence, reliance, = Sw. Dan. *tröst*, comfort, consolation; cf. OS. *getrōst*, a following, ML. *trustis*, a pledge, a following; Icel. *traustr*, adj., safe, strong, firm; akin to AS. *trēowe*, etc., true, *trēowian*, believe, trow, from the Teut. √ *tru:* see *true*, *trow*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. Reliance on the veracity, integrity, justice, friendship, or other virtue or sound principle of another; a firm reliance on promises or on laws or principles; confidence; belief.

Alwaya han fulle *trust* and beleeve in God oure Sovereyn Lord. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 167.

Gramercy! for on yon is al my *triste*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1305.

I hope a true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and warning to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

There did not seem a sufficient number of men worthy of *trust* to assist the king with their councils, or fill with any degree of dignity the places that were vacant.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 121.

2. Confident expectation; assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent as if present or actual; hope.

To desperation turn my *trust* and hope!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 228.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 46.

Sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering *trust*, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. That on which one relies or in which he confides; ground of reliance, confidence, or hope.

Blessed is that man that maketh the Lord his *trust*.
Ps. xl. 4.

Who in the fear of God didst bear
The sword of power, a nation's *trust*.
Bryant, Abraham Lincoln.

4. Credit. (*a*) Mere reliance on the character or reputation of a person or thing, without investigation or evidence: preceded by *on:* as, to take opinions or statements *on trust*.

For we live in an age so sceptical that, as it determines little, so it takes nothing from antiquity *on trust*.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

Some . . . taking things *upon trust*, misemploy their power of assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates and dominion of others.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iv. § 22.

(*b*) Confidence in the ability and intention of one who does not pay ready money to pay at some definite or indefinite time in the future: as, to buy or sell on *trust*.

Ev'n such is time; which takes in *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have!
And pays us nought but age and dust.
Raleigh, Ellis's Spec. of Early Eng. Poetry, II. 224.

I fear you must be forced, like the rest of your sisters, to run in *trust*, and pay for it out of your wages.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Waiting-Maid).

5. In *law:* (*a*) A confidence reposed in a person by making him the nominal owner of property which he is to hold, use, or dispose of for the benefit of another. (*b*) The right on the part of such other to enjoy the use or the profits or to require a disposal of the property for his benefit. (*c*) The relation between persons and property which arises when the legal ownership is given to one person, called the *trustee*, and the beneficial enjoyment or advantages of ownership are given or reserved to another, the *cestui que trust* or *beneficiary*. Property is sometimes said to be held in *trust* when the possession of it is intrusted to one person while another remains both legal and beneficial owner; but this is not technically a *trust*, although the person so intrusted in some respects may be held to the same duty and accountability as a trustee, and is sometimes spoken of as such.

The fictitious entities characterised by the two abstract terms *trust* and condition are not subalternate but disparate. To speak with perfect precision, we should say that he who is invested with a *trust* is, on that account, spoken of as being invested with a condition: viz. the condition of a trustee.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 26, note.

6. That which is committed or intrusted to one, as for safe-keeping or use. (*a*) That which has been committed to one's care for profitable use or for safe-keeping, of which an account must be rendered.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*. *Swift.*

The English doctrine that all power is a *trust* for the public good [was] . . . making rapid progress.
Macaulay, Walpole's Letters.

Public office is a public *trust*.
Dorman B. Eaton, in Cyc. Polit. Science, I. 479 (1881).

(*b*) Something confided to one's faith; a charge given or received in confidence; something which one is bound in duty and in honor to keep inviolate; a duty incumbent on one.

To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton*, S. A., l. 428.

Humility obliges no Man to desert his *Trust*, to throw up his Privilege, and prove false to his Character.
Jeremy Collier, Short View (ed. 1698), p. 137.

"If men accept *trusts* they must fulfill them, my dear," cries the master of the house. *Thackeray*, Philip, xv.

7. Specifically, in *mod. com. usage*, an organization for the control of several corporations under one direction by the device of a transfer by the stockholders in each corporation of at least a majority of the stock to a central committee or board of trustees, who issue in return to such stockholders respectively certificates showing in effect that, although they have parted with their stock and the consequent voting power, they are still entitled to dividends or to share in the profits — the object being to enable the trustees to elect directors in all the corporations, to control and suspend at pleasure the work of any, and thus to economize expenses, regulate production, and defeat competition. In a looser sense the term is applied to any combination of establishments in the same line of business for securing the same ends by holding the individual interests of each subservient to a common authority for the common interests of all. It is against public policy for a stockholder to divest himself of his voting power; hence such a transfer of stock if made is revocable at the pleasure of the maker. So far as the object of such a combination is shown to be the control of prices of and the prevention of competition in the necessaries or conveniences of life, it is held a criminal act upon the principles which rendered engrossing and forestalling punishable; and a corporation which by corporate act surrenders its powers to the control of a trust thereby affords ground for a forfeiture of its charter by the state.

8. The state of being confided in and relied on; the state of one to whom something is intrusted.

I do profess to be no less than I seem; to serve him truly that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 15.

It seemes when he was deputy in Ireland, not long before, he had ben much wronged by one he left in *trust* with his affaires. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 27, 1675.

9. The state of being confided to another's care or guard; charge.

His seal'd commission, left in *trust* with me,
Doth speak sufficiently he's gone to travel.
Shak., Pericles, i. 3. 13.

10. Keeping; care.

That which is committed to thy *trust*. 1 Tim. vi. 20.

11†. Trustworthiness.

A man he is of honesty and *trust*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 285.

Trusses.
a, Pe truss; b, How

pression and with

braces pass betwe
a beam-truss of
vertical posts a
the head of on
—McCallur
an arched
from it to
posts and
minishing
under bri
truss,
tensio
ride
ler

iron
th

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Frics. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., acut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
á as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
ů as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ṳ as in Persia, peninsula.
ė̤ as in *the* book.
ụ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.


MDCCCLXXXIX